"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; local showers; Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,150. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIA APPEALS FOR A GENERAL PEACE, GERMANY FOLLOWS WITH OFFER TO BELGIUM; AMERICANS ADVANCE ON A 33-MILE FRONT

OUR AVERAGE GAIN 3 MILES

Guns of Metz Forts Now in Action Against Our Line.

PERSHING WINS ON MOSELLE

Captures Villages of Norroy and Vilcey—Total of Guns Taken Is 200.

GERMANS BEGIN DIGGING IN

Apparently Planning to Protect Railroads to Metz, Which Are Under Our Fire.

A "Magnificent Victory," Foch's Word to Pershing

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 15.—General Pershing has received from the allied Generalissimo the following message:

My Dear General:

The 1st American Army, under your command, on this first day won a magnificent victory by a manoeuvre as skillfully prepared as it was gallantly executed.

I extend to you, as well as to the officers and troops under your command, my warmest compliments.

MARSHAL FOCH.

LONDON, Sept. 15. — General Pershing's army is making fine progress. This afternoon it had advanced two to three miles on a thirty-three-mile front since yesterday afternoon, and the fortress guns of Metz have come into action against it.

American patrols are advancing at various points a couple of miles beyond the general advance.

The enemy appears to be withdrawing to some line which will protect the railway communications in the vicinity of Metz, which at present are under the long-range gunfire of the Americans.

The American line at noon today ran through Norroy, on the Moselle, Haumont, Doncourt and to Abaucourt [on the Verdun-Etain road] on the old line.

It has been discovered that there were six German divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient. That would give a total strength of 60,000 men, or a rifle strength of 36,000. The Germans had broken up for them two more divisions in this action, thus reducing their strength in the west to 191 divisions, plus four Austrian divisions and some dismounted cavalry.

An unofficial report from the American front on the Moselle says that American patrols are approaching Pagny, on the west bank of that river.

German Defense Is Weak.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 15, (Associated Press.)—The advance of the victorious First Army continued today, but on a restricted front near the Moselle River. There was little opposition on the whole.

In the edge of a wood where the Germans had concentrated some smart machine-gun resistance was offered, but a smashing artillery fire silenced the enemy. A few additional prisoners were taken.

The Germans gave further evidence today that they intended to resist on that part of the Hindenburg line running through this sector. A detachment was digging in today about Dommartin [four and a half miles north of Thiaucourt], while between La Chaussée [two and a half

Continued on Page Six.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY. New Office—514 Fifth Avenue. Our Tax Department is at your service in helping solve any problem of individual, partnership or corporation taxation. This service is free.—Advt.

Austria's Statement and Her Note to the Powers

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15, (by Associated Press.)—The official communication of the Austro-Hungarian Government and the text of its note to belligerent and neutral powers, suggesting a meeting for a preliminary and non-binding discussion of war aims, with a view to the possible calling of a peace conference, are as follows:

The Communication:

An objective and conscientious examination of the situation of all the belligerent States no longer leaves doubt that all peoples, on whatever side they may be fighting, long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Despite this natural and comprehensible desire for peace, it has not so far been possible to create those preliminary conditions calculated to bring the peace efforts nearer to realization and bridge the gap which at present still separates the belligerents from one another.

A more effective means must therefore be considered whereby the responsible factors of all the countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of an understanding.

The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accord with her allies, undertook on Dec. 12, 1916, for the bringing about of peace did not lead to the end hoped for.

The grounds for this lay assuredly in the situation at that time. In order to maintain in their peoples the war spirit, which was steadily declining, the allied Governments had by the most severe means suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea. And so it came about that the ground for a peace understanding was not properly prepared. The natural transition from the wildest war agitation to a condition of conciliation was lacking.

It would, however, be wrong to believe that the peace step we then took was entirely without result. Its fruits consist of something which is not to be overlooked—that the peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day. The discussions which have been carried on before the tribunal of public opinion have disclosed proof of the not slight differences which today still separate the warring powers in their conception of peace conditions.

Nevertheless an atmosphere has been created which no longer excludes the discussion of the peace problem.

Without optimism, it at least assuredly may be deduced from the utterances of responsible statesmen that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is also gradually beginning to penetrate into allied States save for some exceptions in the case of blinded war agitators, which are certainly not to be estimated lightly.

The Austro-Hungarian Government is aware that after the deep-reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating effects of the world war it will not be possible to reestablish order in the tottering world at a single stroke. The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful relations between the peoples is cut by hatred and embitterment. It is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread this path—the path of negotiation—and if there are still such responsible factors as desire to overcome the opponent by military means and to force the will to victory upon him, there can, nevertheless, no longer be doubt that this aim, even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle.

But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the States and peoples of Europe. The only peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples. With this consciousness, and in its unswerving endeavor to work in the interests of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy powers.

The earnest will to peace of wide classes of the population of all the States who are jointly suffering through the war—the indisputable rapprochement in individual controversial questions—as well as the more conciliatory atmosphere that is general, seem to the Austro-Hungarian Government to give a certain guarantee that a fresh step in the interests of peace, which also takes account of past experiences in this domain, might at the present moment offer the possibility of success.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has therefore resolved to point out to all the belligerents, friend and foe, a path considered practicable by it, and to propose to them jointly to examine in a free exchange of views whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising. To this end the Austro-Hungarian Government has today invited the Governments of all the belligerent States to a confidential and unbinding discussion at a neutral meeting place, and has addressed to them a note drawn up in this sense.

This step has been brought to the knowledge of the Holy See in a special note, and an appeal thereby made to the Pope's interest in peace. Furthermore, the Governments of the neutral States have been acquainted with the step taken.

The constant close accord which exists between the four allied powers warrants the assumption that the allies of Austria-Hungary, to whom the proposal is being sent in the same manner, share the views developed in the note.

[The official telegram proceeds to say that the note has been drawn up in French, and runs as follows:]

Text of the Note to the Powers:

The peace offer which the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance addressed to their opponents on Dec. 12, 1916, and the conciliatory basic ideas of which they have never given up, signifies, despite the rejection which it experienced, an important stage in the history of this war. In contrast to the first two and a half war years, the question of peace has from that moment been the centre of European, aye, of world discussion, and dominates it in ever increasing measure.

Almost all the belligerent States have in turn again and again expressed themselves on the question of peace, its prerequisites and conditions. The line of development of this discussion, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto, at any rate, it has not led to a tangible general result that could be utilized.

It is true that, independent of all these oscillations, it can be stated that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole, grown somewhat less; that despite the indisputable continuance of decided and hitherto unbridged differences, a partial turning from many of the most extreme concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement upon the relative general basic principles of a world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in wide classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding. Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance on the part of their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the nonresponsible but, in a political respect, nowise uninfluential personalities, confirms this impression.

While, for example, the reply of the Allies to President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a diminution and a deep internal transformation of the German Empire, and the destruction of Turkish European ownership, these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official Entente quarters, or in part were dropped.

Thus, in a declaration made in the British House of Commons a year ago, Secretary Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems, and that none could impose a Constitution upon Germany from the outside. Premier Lloyd George declared at the beginning of this year that it was not one of the Allies' war aims to partition Austria-Hungary, to rob the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish provinces, or to reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever engaged itself for the creation of an independent State out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

The Central Powers leave it in no doubt that they are only waging a war of defense for the integrity and the security of their territories.

Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding those guiding lines upon the basis of which peace shall be concluded and the future order of Europe and the world built up. In this direction President Wilson in his speeches of Feb. 12 and July 4 of this year has formulated principles which have not encountered contradiction on the part of his allies, and the far-reaching application of which is likely to meet with no objection on the part of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance also, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the States concerned.

It is true it must be remembered that an agreement on general principles is insufficient, but that there remains the further matter of reaching an accord upon their interpretation and their application to individual concrete war and peace questions.

To an unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt that in all the belligerent States, without exception, the desire for a peace of understanding has been enormously strengthened; that the conviction is increasingly spreading that the further continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins and into a state of exhaustion that will mar its development for decades to come, and this without any guarantee of thereby bringing about that decision by arms which has been vainly striven after by both sides in four years filled with enormous sacrifices, sufferings, and exertions.

In what manner, however, can the way be paved for an understanding, and an understanding finally attained? Is there any serious prospect whatever of reaching this aim by continuing the discussion of the peace problem in the way hitherto followed?

We have not the courage to answer the latter question in the affirmative. The discussion from one public tribune to another, as has hitherto taken place between statesmen of the various countries, was really only a series of monologues. It lacked, above everything, directness. Speech and counterspeech did not fit into each other. The speakers spoke over one another's heads.

On the other hand, it was the publicity and the ground of these discussions which robbed them of the possibility of fruitful progress. In all public statements of this nature a form of eloquence is used which reckons with the effect at great distances and on the masses. Consciously or unconsciously, however, one thereby increases the distance of the opponents' conception, produces misunderstandings which take root and are not removed, and makes the frank exchange of ideas more difficult. Every pronouncement of leading statesmen is, directly after its delivery and before the authoritative quarters of the opposite side can reply to it, made the subject of passionate or exaggerated discussion of irresponsible elements.

But anxiety lest they should endanger the interests of their arms by unfavorably influencing feeling at home, and lest they prematurely betray their own ultimate intentions, also causes the responsible statesmen themselves to strike a higher tone and stubbornly to adhere to extreme standpoints.

If, therefore, an attempt is made to see whether the basis exists for an understanding calculated to deliver Europe from the catastrophe of the suicidal continuation of the struggle, then, in any case, another method should be chosen which renders possible a direct, verbal discussion between the representatives of the Governments, and only between them. The opposing conceptions of individual belligerent States would likewise have to form the subject of such a discussion, for mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as the basis for peace and the future relations of the States to one another, and regarding which, in the first place, an accord can be sought with a prospect of success.

As soon as an agreement were reached on the fundamental principles, an attempt would have to be made in the course of the discussions concretely to apply them to individual peace questions, and thereby bring about their solution.

We venture to hope that there will be no objection on the part of any belligerents to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruption. The discussions, too, would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. No disadvantages would arise therefrom for the States represented. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could only be useful to the cause of peace.

What did not succeed the first time can be repeated, and perhaps it has already at least contributed to the clarification of views. Mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. Streams of pent-up human kindness would be released, in the warmth of which everything essential would remain, and, on the other hand, much that is antagonistic, to which excessive importance is still attributed, would disappear.

According to our conviction, all the belligerents jointly owe to humanity to examine whether now, after so many years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to an understanding, it is possible to make an end to the terrible grapple.

The Royal and Imperial Government would like, therefore, to propose to the Governments of all the belligerent States to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their Governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

The Royal and Imperial Government has the honor to request the Government of ——, through the kind mediation of your Excellency, to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Government of ——.

[The names of the intermediary Government and of that addressed in the particular note dispatched are left blank.]

Teutonic Allies Agreed Austria Should Make a Bid for Peace

Kaiser Karl's Government Forced Germany to Consent at Recent Headquarters Conclave—Appeal to Catch Entente Pacifists and, Through Rejection, to Silence Cry at Home for Peace.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The Austrian proposal for a peace conference, as I have good grounds for knowing, was first seriously considered at the recent imposing meeting at German headquarters. In fact, it is now quite clear that it was the only subject discussed at any length during the gathering.

So insistent was the Austrian demand that such a step should be taken that the German Government had to give rather unwilling consent. In doing so, according to my information, it acted in the hope that such a move might have a certain influence on Entente pacifists, whom the German Government persists in believing to be a very much stronger force than they really are.

It was thought, too, that the proposal might be not without effect in the event of a British general election, but, above all, that the German powers that be consented largely because of the renewed cry of peace. An offer mockingly rejected would be highly valuable at home.

Opposed by Military Men.

It is beyond all doubt that the German military authorities and the German Government do not want any such conference as Austria-Hungary suggests. I say the German Government without reservation because von Payer's speech clearly demonstrates that despite some advances there are no elements in the administration inclined or bold enough to break sufficiently away from Pan Germanism to make negotiations remotely posible for the Entente.

Much which I have recently reported regarding the state of affairs in

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Germany Wants Belgium to Help Her Obtain the Return of Her Colonies

Proposes That Kingdom, Its Economic and Political Independence Restored, Shall Be Neutral—Germany Through Finland Also Offers Not to Invade Karelia if Allies Will Quit Murman Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Germany has made a definite peace offer to Belgium, according to information received here. The terms of this proposal are as follows:

That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war.

That thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted.

That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period.

That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies.

That the Flemish question shall be considered and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized.

The proposal contains no word respecting reparation or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.

It is understood that the Government has received the Austro-Hungarian peace note, and also a proposal that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is not only toward Belgium that German secret diplomacy has been stretching out its tentacles in the hope of catching and breaking some of the strands of the Entente. Definite information of one other offer which will be made public in due time has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES.

These backstairs efforts, which in the main are chiefly concerned with exchanging "pawns" which Germany holds for colonial possessions whence Kaiserdom can draw raw material after the war, afford some indication of the uses to which Germany would put the confidential conference asked

Continued on Page Two.

SAVE COAL by using Sav Kol. Send $1 for 6 lb. can Sav Kol, 68 Summit St., B'klyn.—Advt.

London Regards the Proposals as Insincere Manoeuvers by Foe

Austrian Plea Will Be Considered, It Is Thought—If Reply Is Sent, Wilson May Be Spokesman—No Peace Requirements Met, It Is Held.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is stated here that Austria's invitation to preliminary unbinding peace discussions will receive the full consideration of the allied Governments. This statement may be taken to mean nothing more than it literally says. Whatever form it may be decided by the allied Governments, who will act as one in accordance with the stipulations of the pact of London, to give to the reply, or whether any reply will be made by the Entente powers, individually or unitedly, cannot, of course, be yet stated, for there has been no time for consultation, but it is suggested that probabilities are that the Entente powers will simply notify the Austrian Government that they have taken notice of the proposals made and leave it at that.

Another suggestion is that President Wilson, whose expression of the Allies' policy has won universal admiration, will again act as spokesman of all the powers arrayed against Austria-Hungary and her confederates. In some quarters it is believed that Lloyd George had foreknowledge of the Austrian move, and that his speech at Manchester, in which he said victory was essential to a sound peace, sounded the note on which allied consideration of the Austrian note will be pitched.

The first impression today was that acceptance of Austria's invitation could have but one of two results, either it would prolong the war or it would lead toward an unsatisfactory peace, in which would be found the germs of future wars.

The Austrian proposals meet none of the requirements which British statesmen have laid down as essential preliminaries to peace discussions. It is also held here that they omit to take into consideration the vital point that President Wilson has laid down certain

Continued on Page Two.

WASHINGTON IS HOSTILE

Feeling There that 'Force Without Stint' Should Answer Foe's Offer.

OFFICIALS AWAIT TEXT

White House Comment Withheld, but It Is Believed Overture Will Be Rejected.

FORMAL REPLY TO BE MADE

President Will Act After Full Consideration and Conference with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The feeling in Washington tonight is that "force without stint" until victory is achieved and a rejection of the overture will be the American Government's response to the Austro-Hungarian Government's invitation to all the belligerent powers to send delegates to some neutral meeting place to enter into nonbinding discussions with a view to peace.

Official comment on the Austrian communication was withheld tonight pending the official receipt of the message, which is probably being forwarded through the courtesy of the Swedish Government. But the unofficial text of the note reached Washington through news channels tonight, and after its contents had become known the most careful canvass of the situation failed to detect any disposition on the part of the Washington Government to accept the invitation to enter at this time such a conference as has been proposed by the Vienna Government.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the note, and, in the absence of the official text or of an exchange of views with our allies, no statement, naturally, was forthcoming for publication from the White House.

Note Will Be Answered.

There is no disposition to deal cavalierly with the communication from the Austrian Government. It will receive the same careful consideration that has been accorded by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to the earlier peace overtures made by the German and Austrian Governments.

The communication is of a character that calls for a response, and there will be a reply. How that answer will be given remains to be determined after the Washington Government has had full opportunity to exchange views with its allies.

The substantially unanimous view of Congressional leaders, regardless of party affiliations, is that this is not the time to enter into peace discussions with the Central Powers. They feel that the tide of battle turned when the Germans were turned back from the Marne at Château-Thierry; that the initiative gained by the allied forces under the masterly leadership of Marshal Foch will be retained, and that the achievements of General Pershing's forces, as well as the victories of the British, French, and Italians, assure a victorious ending of the war on such terms as the Allies are disposed to grant.

The Administration attitude toward the continuation of the war toward a victorious end was voiced by General March in his talk with the Washington newspaper correspondents yesterday, by Secretary Tumulty the day before in his letter to Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, and ever since the President's milestone speech at Baltimore last Spring, in which he declared it to be the purpose to fight Germany with "force without stint." The President himself has emphasized and driven home the idea that this war is one of emancipation, and should be continued until it has been conclusively won.

No Inconclusive Peace.

"The President's war aims," said Mr. Tumulty in his letter to Chairman Hays on Sept. 12, a letter read by President Wilson before it was dispatched, "have been made the aims of all the nations fighting against the German Government. These aims have been stated unequivocally by the President upon a number of occasions since the war began. Not merely the American people, but all the world is familiar with these aims.

which assure 'force without stint' until victory is achieved. * * *

"It is quite obviously partisan and gratuitous to refer to 'the imperative necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war and a conclusive peace only, and the need of a Republican Congress to that end. * * * These statements with reference to an 'inconclusive peace' can be regarded either in the light of straw men raised up to be knocked down or as efforts to introduce doubt into a decision which the Government has already announced and upon which the American people are agreed."

The most careful effort to ascertain the position of the Washington Government failed tonight to disclose any disposition to regard the Austrian note as warranting acceptance of the Austrian proposal. The note will have the fullest consideration, but it is not apparent that it will be answered other than by a polite rejection of the proposal for a peace conference.

The text of the note is construed as indicating that the Austrian-Hungarian Government wants peace badly and a survey of the situation made here tonight disclose a disposition for that very reason to fight harder than ever in the belief that the situation prompting the Austrian overtures is steadily becoming more favorable for a complete allied victory. It was asserted tonight that there was no way yet of knowing whether the Austrian note was inspired by Germany or was undertaken on the Vienna Government's own initiative. The text of the communication discloses that the Berlin Government was made aware of the Austrian Government's action in the matter prior to the dispatch of the note. The general disposition is to regard the note as having been inspired by Berlin, but it is admitted that the internal situation in Austria has reached the point where the Vienna Government may have determined to make the offer regardless of the will of Berlin.

Motives Behind the Offer.

Two constructions are placed upon the motive forces behind the communication. One is that Austria-Hungary is in such a plight that the Vienna Government feels compelled to make overtures in the direction of peace and has persuaded the Berlin Government to acquiesce. The other construction placed on the note is that the German Government, realizing that the war cannot be won at the point of the sword, is itself seeking peace through the Austrian overture. In the past, it has been pointed out, Austria has been under the domination of Germany, a vassal, as President Wilson has insisted, of the Berlin Government. It was hinted tonight that perhaps the Austrian Government may not now be quite so much subject to fear of the use of German troops against Austria in the event of the latter's refusal to continue the war to a bitter end, German man-power being too much engaged on the western front to be sidetracked into Austria.

The encouraging thing to the Allies, to be found in the note, in the opinion of diplomats here, is the undoubted fact that Austria, whether with or without German inspiration, has been forced to ask for a conference of belligerents, without an armistice, for a discussion of peace. The note seems to make it plain that it is not Austria's idea that there should be any armistice or halting of battles while the proposed conference for a discussion of principles to be applied to the problems of the war is in progress, but the whole trend of opinion obtained in Congressional circles tonight is that a peace conference could only lead to a victory for Germany.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is in New York. His colleagues on the committee interviewed tonight voiced themselves strongly in opposition to acceptance of the proposal. Among them was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican member of the committee, who has just been chosen Republican floor leader in the Senate.

Says Discussion Now Means Defeat.

All that Senator Lodge was willing to be quoted as saying tonight was:

"I don't think that any attention ought to be paid to the Austrian peace move."

Senator Lodge said, however, that he had anticipated just such a move and had it in mind when he delivered his speech in the Senate on Aug. 22 during the debate on the Administration's man-power bill, which increased the draft age limits to 18 and 45 years. Senator Lodge said that in that speech he had intended to state his views as to the kind of reception that, in his judgment, ought to be given to any such note as that which Austria has just sent to the belligerents. Senator Lodge said that he felt that to enter a peace discussion now would end the war and that the ending of the war now would mean a victory for Germany.

It will be recalled that in his speech of Aug. 22 Senator Lodge stated the essential conditions which must be attained before the war could be ended with victory for the Allies, conditions which he said would alone give us a victory worth having.

"No peace," said Senator Lodge, in that speech, "that satisfies Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us. It cannot be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace, and we and our allies must dictate it. The victory bringing such a peace must be won inside, not outside, the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory and can be so won nowhere else. In no other way can we secure the safety for which we are fighting. In no other way can we justify the sacrifice we are making.

"To this supreme end our efforts must be addressed. Our sole purpose is to put Germany finally and completely in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world, as she has done in the last four years. When Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is made safe by the arrangements which I have suggested, then, and not before, we shall have the just and righteous peace for which we fight."

What Senator Lodge said then he will reiterate in the Senate tomorrow, if he can find opportunity in debate to state his views regarding the Austrian peace offer. Senator Lodge said tonight that he expected to address the Senate on the subject tomorrow, and that if he failed to find an opportunity then, he would do so the next day.

There has been much said in political speeches in Washington in the last fortnight regarding the possibility of what has been described as an "inconclusive peace" being negotiated. It was this talk that brought out the correspondence between Secretary Tumulty and Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hays had been credited by a Western paper with having declared that the Democratic leaders at Washington "would even end the war with any kind of a compromise, if that would insure the continuance of the Democratic party in power."

The statement attributed to Mr. Hays immediately challenged the attention of President Wilson, who directed Secretary Tumulty to write to Mr. Hays asking whether he had uttered such a statement. This incident brought out declarations from both the White House and the Republican campaign leader that nothing was further from the plans of either of the two great political parties than an "inconclusive peace."

The idea of carrying the war through to a victorious end was emphasized yesterday by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, when he said:

"In connection with the military program there has appeared in the public press an intimation that there is some talk that America isn't going through with this war. That, of course, is preposterous in its falsity at a time when we are asking the Congress to give us an increase in the age limit which will carry every available man 'over there,' and are upon the point of asking for $7,000,00,000 more for the military program this year. And, with everything moving at the highest speed, it is inconceivable that any such propaganda can be considered seriously by anybody. America is going through with it."

"Trick of the Drawn Game."

There is a very general disposition in Washington to look upon the Austrian peace overtures as concealing a trick. In some quarters it is feared that the particular thing behind the offer is what has been described by Cheradame as the "trick of the drawn game," involving a peace made by Germany on the basis of her failure to win the war at this time. Unless the situation of Germany is more desperate than is apparent from inside official reports, it is not the belief here that Germany will make peace on the basis demanded by Senator Lodge, or in accordance with the terms laid down by President Wilson in his various statements of American and allied war aims, or that such a conference as is proposed by Austria would lead to such a peace.

It is not the belief of the Washington Government that Germany has yet "cracked" to the point where the Berlin Government would make a peace satisfactory to the Allies. There have been widespread reports that Germany and Austria were both in such plight that the people were on the verge of starvation and ready for revolution against the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. That this is not the opinion of the American State Department is apparent from the fact that, not longer than six days ago, on Sept. 9, it placed its approval on a statement issued by Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, now in Washington, in which he warned the American people against such reports.

"It is a mistake," said Minister Morris in his statement, issued "with the sanction" of the State Department, "to believe that this (suffering from hunger) has provoked a strong current toward counter-revolution, or any general lessening of the loyalty of the people. They still possess faith in the invincibility of the military power, being purposely kept in ignorance of the real situation on the western front, not only as regards German reserves, but also the full significance of Germany's entry into the war. It is to the advantage of our country and our cause that we should know the actual conditions which face us in this great crusade for democracy, so that we can more effectively direct our efforts toward victory.

"The country should realize that its entire energy must be put into the struggle and must not be relaxed for a single instant."

In all of his recent utterances, President Wilson has driven home his Baltimore declaration in favor of conducting the war with "force without stint" until victory is won. On Aug. 31, in his proclamation appointing Sept. 12 as the day for the registration of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, President Wilson said:

"This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy, and the will to win, our solemn notice to the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose."

Almost simultaneously President Wilson issued his Labor Day address, calling on labor to help with all its concentrated power to win "the war of all wars," and in that address he said:

"It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters. * * * Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension not only of what we are about, and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also, in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free."

Recognition of Czechoslovaks.

That President Wilson is himself now in favor of a dictated peace is the interpretation that has been placed on his action of Sept. 3, in according recognition to the belligerency of the Czechoslovaks. Under that action, authorized by the President, the United States Government formally recognized the Czechoslovak National Council as a de facto belligerent government, and declared that our Government was prepared to "enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

This action, carried to its logical conclusion, means the ultimate setting up in Austria of a separate Government, out of Bohemia and two other sections of Austria and Hungary, with a population something like 10,000,000 and territory larger than that of Belgium.

It is not to be expected that the Austrian Government, in the meeting proposed for a discussion of principles, would assent at this time to the plan for the setting up of a Czechoslovak State within the Dual Empire.

Wilson's Outline of Allied Aims and Principles to Which the Austrian Peace Note Refers

President Wilson on two occasions this year expressed the principles and aims of the Allies in four subdivisions. The first was on Feb. 11, in an address to Congress, and the second on July 4, in an address at Mount Vernon.

On Feb. 11 the President said:

"* * * After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

First—That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second—That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that,

Third—Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States; and,

Fourth—That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe, and consequently of the world.

At Baltimore on April 6 the President said:

Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

On July 4 the President said:

"* * * There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

First—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

Second—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

Third—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

Fourth—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

AGREED ON AUSTRIA TO MAKE PEACE BID

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Germany receives remarkable confirmation in the speeches delivered Thursday evening, when the German Chancellor and other Ministers received a deputation consisting of leaders of trade unions in Germany.

In straight, blunt words Count von Hertling was told the truth regarding the pitiful condition of the working classes. The chief speaker was Herr Thomas of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

"The coming of this deputation," he said, "shows the workers have still got a remnant of faith in the Government, even though on account of domestic and political happenings in the last few weeks almost the entire nation has become frightfully disheartened.

"Representatives of the working classes can no longer look passively on while economically the people are going under, step by step. In the matter of food supply the bottom point has been reached. The quantities of food dishonestly withheld from the people are becoming ever greater, and are now gigantic. By way of legal rations the amounts distributed are continually decreasing.

Workers' Strength Declining.

"The physical strength of the workers is steadly declining, and they cannot now do what was formerly easy. Trade union leaders do not see things in unnecessarily black colors. They are not agitators nor defeatists, but it is high time to improve things, for the commotion among the working classes is tremendous.

"The most inspiring appeals have remained ineffective, and the workers are determined not to starve any longer, for the rich to not hunger. It is absolutely impossible to understand the reason for the mad prices of shoes and clothes.

"In this connection there is general and most barefaced profiteering, and here it is where real traitors to the country are to be found. They are driving the German people to economic disaster. Workers' ordinary pairs of stockings instead of costing 4 shillings now cost from 55 to 60 shillings, and last only a quarter of the time for which they could formerly be worn.

"Conditions, indeed, are such that family life threatens to break up. To compensate for underfeeding it is urgently necessary to decrease the hours of work. All economic difficulties are being made worse by the uncertain, hesitating policy of the Government. The Hertling administration has not brought the hoped-for stability. Anger regarding the vacillating attitude of the Government on the question of franchise reform has risen to fever heat. The people regard the comedy in the Prussian Upper House with fury and bitterness. The Government must speak a decisive word to dissolve Parliament and give effect to the Kaiser's promise."

"Extreme mistrust prevails among trade unions regarding the military censorship and the continuance of the state of siege which heavily burdens trade unions and their newspapers."

In conclusion Herr Thomas demanded definite renunciations by the Government of Pan Germans and of Annexationist politicians.

The people demanded the most complete clarity and that the Government should unmistakably adhere to the policy of peace by understanding.

"The deepest alarm regarding the future of German economic conditions and of the people has brought us here," the speaker continued. "Only energetic action by the Government can insure that we can live through these hard days."

That certainly was a bold and outspoken utterance to throw directly in the Chancellor's face, and as it was strong so were the governmental replies weak.

Von Hertling insisted that the Government and the military command were united in striving for a peace by understanding, but all peace offers by Germany, he declared, had been mockingly rejected. Chauvinism was raging in the enemy press, but he hoped peace was nearer than most people believed.

"The Government and the army command," he said "are against all conquests. There are no differences of opinion on that point, and there need be no doubts or fears regarding it."

The Chancellor expressed some surprise that doubts had been uttered as to his statements on franchise reform, by which reform, he repeated, he stood or fell, but the Chancellor reminded the deputation that the Prussian upper house also had its constitutional rights. When he saw, however, no compromise possible, he would proceed immediately to dissolution.

Herr Wallraf then promised an inquiry into the military censorship. Herr Waldow, Food Minister, lamented the late harvest. The potato crop was worse than last year, he said, though a full bread ration would be restored. Meatless weeks could not, however, be given up and he could not promise general improvement in food conditions.

War Minister von Stein declared that in connection with the coming peace negotiations a German program of international social legislation had already been prepared, and Major Braun of the War Ministry said the question of shorter working hours would be seriously considered, though for the miners it was impossible to introduce that change.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to observe that for three successive days the inspired journal Germania has devoted its leading article to the question of the danger of the growth of Bolshevist-like beliefs in the Fatherland, beliefs which, it thinks, rather alarmingly widespread.

WANTS BELGIUM'S HELP FOR COLONIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

for by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

German agents would make that neutral centre yet to be selected a hotbed of intrigues in which all the familiar efforts of Germany to create dissensions among the Allies by misrepresentations and secret bargaining would have the special benefit of a common meeting ground.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—A Helsingfors dispatch, printed in Berlin newspapers received here, states that the German Minister, instructed by the German Government, told the Finnish Government that in order to preserve Finland and Sweden from the danger of warlike complications German troops would not enter East Karelia.

If Great Britain and the other Entente Powers evacuate Karelia and the Murman coast, Germany binds herself to withdraw her troops from those regions within a period not specified.

LONDON REGARDS OFFER INSINCERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

principles, to which German spokesmen have paid lip-service, but absolute recognition of which must precede and must form the basis of a peace conference. There is no recognition of the four principles which the President in his address to Congress on Feb. 11 said provided the test whether it was possible for either Government to go further in a comparison of views.

A general peace erected upon the foundations which the President outlined could be discussed possibly with Austria alone, but Austria's dependence upon Germany renders her proposals suspect now as they were invalid before.

Presented merely as an invitation to examine whether conditions permit of the inauguration of peace negotiations the Austrian proposal, as at first received in summarized form, was regarded as a trap so obvious that only the wilfully blind could walk into it. Though an armistice is not suggested, the holding of the conference, it was held, would produce results which would militate against the vigorous prosecution of the war and that at the very time when it is the belief of the Allies that an early peace could only be brought about by pressing hostilities.

With a conference in session, it was thought, the eyes of all the world would be turned to its meeting place and the attention of the world would be concentrated on its discussions.

To whose advantage would that be, it was asked. Undoubtedly to the advantage of the Teutonic Empires. The spirit of Germany, even when the fullest allowances are made for possible exaggeration of the reports regarding conditions in Kaiser Wilhelm's dominion, has received a shock of the severest description.

One of the best indications of the German people's anxiety is found in the speeches delivered by trade union delegates who were received by Chancellor von Hertling Thursday.

The prospects of another Winter of war to a nation which had been so confidently assured of a victorious peace this year and which believed those assurances is far blacker than the same outlook can seem to the peoples of the Entente who were not buoyed up by false views.

The German nation counted on peace before Christmas. In England, France, and Italy an early conclusion of the war has been an inspiration, never a conviction.

The same thesis applies with even greater force to the Dual Monarchy, whose internal dissensions complicate the war problem.

A conference such as the Austro-Hungarian Government proposed, it is held, would keep their own peoples quiet and would give hopes to Germany.

Once peace talks were started, it is asserted, there would be danger that the democracies of the Entente, less subservient to military discipline than the autocracy-ridden nations of the Central Powers, would lend an ear to the pacifists and other agitators who would neglect no opportunity to urge that each individual country could obtain for itself satisfactory terms, and need not fight longer for the ambitions of her neighbor.

The opening of discussions, such as Austria proposes, would do no harm to Germany, and something of harm to the Allies might well come out it, according to this view.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the Austrian note is regarded in this country as a manoeuvre to obtain needed breathing space for the sorely tried Central Empires and to impress their own people with the desire of their rulers for a cessation of the struggle which is wearing them to a shadow.

The note is believed to have behind it the full weight of all the Germanic allies. It is not the voice of Austria alone. Undoubtedly it is a part of the combined peace offensive which has been expected for some time and which has taken definite form within the last few days.

As a matter of fact it is one of three moves which have been made almost simultaneously by the enemy States. The most important after the direct offer from Austria is the secret proposal on the part of Germany to Belgium. That offer, it is understood, provides for no indemnity, no reparation, but only for a cessation of hostilities and the evacuation of Belgium if Belgium consents to neutrality. Coupled with this is the suggestion that Belgium shall act as sort of mediator between her present allies and Germany with the object of the restoration of the German colonies. The consideration offered to Belgium is the re-establishment of the prewar situation. There is a stipulation for the restoring of the old economic treaties with Germany.

The belief entertained here is that there is no reality behind these offers and no belief among those who made them that they have any chance of acceptance. They are regarded as manoeuvres to enable the Central Empires to convince their people that once again they have offered the olive branch and that again has it been rejected by their unplacable enemies. In one word it is a bogus peace proposal.

Connect with St. Mihiel News.

As the Austrian peace offer was not published here until this afternoon, it was difficult to obtain individual views of public men. George E. Buckle, former editor of The Times, in declining to express an opinion of the offer on the ground that he was now in private life, added:

"I must congratulate you, however, on the splendid showing of your American troops in the last few days."

There seemed to be a general disposition to connect Kaiser Karl's note with the official news from St. Mihiel.

Sir Sidney Low, when he was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES for his views, dictated this statement:

"I utterly disbelieve that the cause of genuine and enduring democratic peace for which the civilized world assuredly longs can be served by a secret conference, convened on vague and ambiguous lines laid down in the Austrian note. At this, of all moments, when America is giving proof of what her intervention means, both physically and spiritually, and when Germany is beginning to crack under the continued blows of England, France, and America, I am convinced that the enemy powers must openly give categorical pledges of their readiness to accept President Wilson's already formulated basis of peace before any of the Allies can rightly consent to confer with Austria and her associates."

Calls Austria a Catspaw.

LONDON, Sept. 15, (Associated Press.)—"Austria again is Germany's catspaw," was the comment generally heard in London today, when the news of Austria's invitation to the belligerents "to confidential non-binding discussion at a neutral centre" became public. It was not thought surprising that Austria should make a move to obtain peace. Vienna since the early days of September has been the scene of many conferences of the statesmen of the Central Powers and of Teutonic allied monarchs.

Week before last Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Minister, was there, and besides having a long conference with Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, was received in audience by Emperor Charles.

Likewise King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on his way to Sofia had a conversation lasting an hour with Emperor Charles. Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, also has been hovering around Vienna and Budapest and giving out interviews declaring that a military victory by either side is now impossible.

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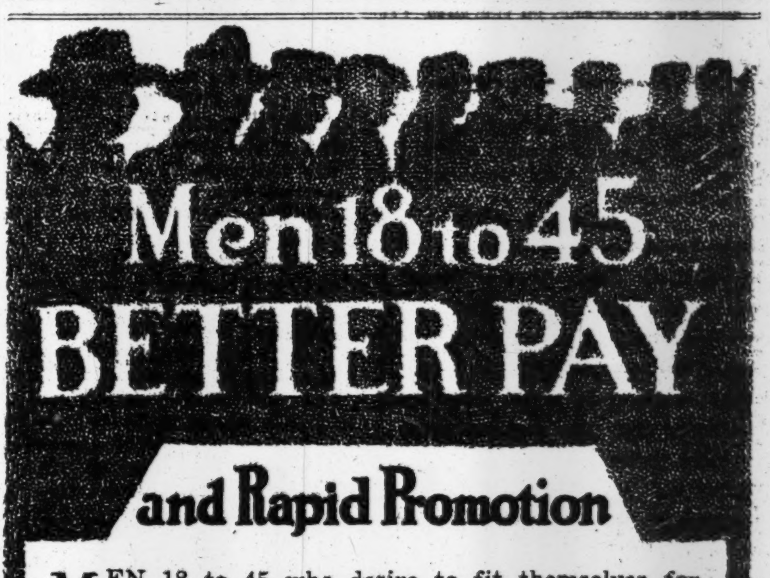

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PEACE BID FLOUTED BY CONGRESSMEN

Members of Both Houses Assert the War Must Be Ended by Force of Arms.

GERMAN TRICK SUSPECTED

Unconditional Surrender and Crushing of Prussian Militarism Held Essential.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Members of Congress who were interviewed tonight in regard to the Austrian peace move were opposed to giving it consideration. Practically all of them declared that only a dictated peace won by force of arms would encompass the Allies' objects in the war. Some of the opinions are appended.

Senator Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado:

"It's altogether too coarse a piece of work to take seriously. If Austria wants to make a separate peace let her present her terms to the Allies and they can be considered. This is only another one of the Kaiser's blunt ways of trying to feel out the Allies. It is too crude to deceive any one."

Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, of Georgia:

"I am not at all impressed with the peace suggestion coming at this time from Austria. If Germany will agree to give up Poland, to restore Belgium, to give up Alsace-Lorraine, and to pay indemnity for ransacked France, peace can be considered. But the struggle has not, to my mind, yet reached a point where peace can be discussed with any prospect of a definite conclusion. Peace will come when Germany is beaten."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican floor leader in the Senate and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"I don't think that any attention ought to be paid to the Austrian peace move."

Representative George R. Lunn, Democrat, of New York, said:

"America is determined to win the war, and is in no mood to stop the fight to receive suggestions from a retreating foe. A peace dictated by America and her allies can be had for the asking at any time, and that particular, definite kind of peace is the only peace we are interested in.

"Austria can have peace now, but only the peace of surrender with her arms grounded. Her cry for 'non-binding discussions' sounds like a call for camouflaged conversation, and comes at a time when we are so busy winning the war that we have no time or inclination for useless parleys.

"I hope Austria is through, but I do not think America will be able to understand any German statement until it is made to a victorious allied army on German soil. We must go on resolutely with the war until our principles are acknowledged and our cause vindicated."

Penrose Opposes Proposal.

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, one of the veterans of the Senate, said:

"The suggestion for a so-called non-binding discussion of peace credited to the Austro-Hungarian Government does not appeal to me at all. I am for going through with this war until it has been won without qualification or equivocation.

"In my opinion, it will be well for us, at this stage of the game, to be fully on the alert for the insidious influences of the pacifists who can be depended upon to try to make the most of the suggestion from the Central Powers. Just one other thought: I think it would be very wise to have around the eventual council board of peace some of the Generals."

Senator James E. Watson, Republican, of Indiana, a representative of the younger element in the Senate, said:

"I would reject the Austrian suggestion right off the bat and have no doubt that will be our Government's attitude.

"There is but one goal in this war. That goal is complete victory. There are, in my opinion, but two ways of reaching that goal satisfactorily. The first would be through unconditional surrender of the enemy. The second is through victory by force of arms, which would be equivalent to unconditional surrender, so that in either event the Allies can dictate the terms of peace."

Representative S. Hubert Dent, Jr., of Alabama, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said:

"I am not surprised that the offer has been made. It bears out what I have thought for several weeks; that Germany is defeated, and that she is badly defeated now. While there might be no objection to holding a non-binding discussion, I do not favor it, unless it is understood here and among our allies that the war shall go on until peace can be dictated. Our military program should not be stopped, even if the President should see fit to agree to the proposal."

Champ Clark Reticent.

Representative Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, said:

"I do not wish to discuss the offer until I have read the definite terms."

Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Campaign Committee, said:

"The most serious problem today is the possibility of weakening in our demands for a conclusive peace. The time to have a peace conference is when the German soldiers are driven into their own territory. We could not think of a peace while the enemy is fighting in allied territory. The enemy always seeks to have peace of a German making, and this is another such move. The only peace that can come now is a peace that will be dictated by American arms, fighting to a conclusive end, on German soil."

Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa:

"We have no time or inclination to talk about peace. The only peace for Germany is a peace dictated by the Allies, with Germany having nothing to say about it."

Representative William B. McKinley, Republican, of Illinois:

"I am not in favor of a peace discussion at this time."

Militarism Must be Crushed.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota:

"There is no possibility for the right sort of peace until Germany has been wholly beaten, and she is compelled to accept terms based on restitution and reparation. We are fighting for a lasting peace. Austria is not able to speak for Germany with any peace proposals. Prussian militarism must be crushed and it will not be crushed in any peace conference suggested by Austria at this time. If we call a halt now, we've fought the war in vain."

Senator William E. Borah, Republican:

"I do not consider that this is the moment for peace to be discussed with the Central Powers. Much less do I think that a peace proposal originating with Austria ought to be taken up. Germany is the master of the enemy forces, and peace overtures must come from her and not from the vassal, Austria. If Germany is prepared to give up the territory she has conquered and to make restitution and reparation, we may consider peace terms, but not until then can they be taken up."

Representative Nicholas Longworth, Republican, of Ohio, said:

"The only peace we should make with Germany is when she is on her knees. She is not there yet and wants a negotiated peace. There can be no peace of Germany's making."

Representative Julius Kahn, Republican, of California, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, said:

"We ought not to diminish our efforts for a single moment, whatever we do. Let our armies be raised, a powerful airplane fleet created and the nation continue, as it has started, to win the war by physical force. Pending all negotiations, or any conferences, there must be no let up in our military program, or any wavering in our efforts to win the war by physical force."

"Not Made In Good Faith."

Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah:

"I think this is as futile as any peace offer that has been made. It is not made in good faith. Any peace offer from Austria does not bind Germany; it is a suggestion coming from the slave rather than from the master. I think there is but one thing for us to do and that is to go ahead implacably and compel peace by the sword.

"The answer of our Government should be the sending of 250,000 troops, with coal and munitions of war, to Italy and the aiding of the assault from the Saloniki front with every means in our power."

Senator Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina said:

"I do not think we should pay any attention to the Austrian suggestion. If Germany wants to talk peace, let her say so herself. I regard a move of this sort as mere camouflage."

HITCHCOCK INSISTS ON MILITARY VICTORY

Senator Regards Austrian Move as Ridiculous and Declares We Must Fight On.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who came here to speak at Carnegie Hall on behalf of the Czechslovaks yesterday afternoon, said in an interview before his departure last night that the peace offers and peace talk reported from the Central Powers appeared ridiculous at this time, and he suggested reasons why America and all the Allies should fight on to a military triumph that meant complete defeat for the enemy.

Senator Hitchcock referred particularly to the "peace drive" of Matthias Erzberger, who is the leader of a new group in Germany of moderates and pacifists, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, but he included Vice Chancellor von Payer's peace talk and proposals and the peace moves of others in Germany and Austria in the characterization of "ridiculous."

"It all looks ridiculous," said the Nebraska Senator. "I do not think official German thought or the people of Germany have any conception of how America feels at this time. In my opinion the American people do not want to enter into any discussion with Germany until a decisive victory has been won. Personally, I hold the view that a crushing military defeat is absolutely necessary to put the German people into the proper frame of mind to talk peace.

"Practically for fifty years the German people have heard nothing but the doctrine of the military power of Germany, organized to make Germany master of the world; they have heard it in schools as children, and they have heard it from parents; it has been taught in the colleges, in the army, and it has been in their literature, and even in their churches. That has been going on for at least fifty years—several generations—until it has reached the point now where there is only one possible way to destroy that idea and get it out of their minds, and that is to burn it in their very souls by military defeat. That is the only language they can understand.

"I do not mean by that that we want to efface Germany from the earth. Germany is one of the great facts of the world, but at the same time she is the world's great menace. I believe in something along the line of a league of nations to hold the future Germany in its right place and to prevent the rising of a similar menace. This plan for the future protection of the world is already emerging and will be of gradual development, beginning as we see it now in the voluntary association in the war of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, and this should develop into such a compact and should include the smaller nations we have promised to protect, such as the Czechoslovaks, Poles, and Greeks, and neutrals, who will naturally want to come in because membership will be valuable and a privilege.

"I do not believe that any nation should be admitted to such a compact who does not agree in a measure to disarmament, and which does not place its warmaking powers in the hands of the people, or their direct representatives, as in our Congress, in Parliament, and in the Legislature of France. That is where the great reform must come in Germany, and if the warmaking power is in the people they are not going recklessly to war upon others."

In an international compact to maintain peace, Senator Hitchcock said, the first and chief object should be to establish certain principles rather than a question of national boundaries, which may be worked out afterward.

"I think there ought to be some agreement among the nations on our side as to what to insist upon in the event of victory," suggested the Senator. "I should like to see early steps taken as to an agreement on principles. But, as I have said, this is no time to consider peace talk from the enemy. The only thing for us to do is to go on winning until we have reached a complete military triumph."

OFFERS DERIDED IN LONDON.

Northcliffe Paper Calls Austria's Invitation an Old German Trick.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail this morning under the heading "The Words of Austria but the Kaiser's Voice," says the Austrian invitation to the Allies to open 'a confidential non-binding discussion' of peace terms is another form of the old German trick.

It has been disposed of in advance by President Wilson in his masterly speeches. There can be none, but "open covenants of peace openly arrived at," he said on Jan. 8, and on June 14 of last year he pointed out that Austria was always merely a puppet of Potsdam.

"The Kaiser," the paper goes on, "is a ventriloquist whose voice we hear in this Austrian telegram, and we hear it because the military masters under whom Germany is bleeding are afraid. They are afraid that if they fall back or are forced back an inch their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. Under the blows of the Allies in France they are becoming nervous. It is not humanity that they have really in view. It is the safety of their own skins.

"Austria among nations is exactly in the position of Lord Lansdowne among individuals. Lord Lansdowne proposed to get out of the war because the cost of winning it was certain to prove heavy, and to fall severely upon his class. Austria—since her brutal accomplice, Germany, began to get the worst of matters—understands that, whatever happens, if the war is fought to a finish, she will have to pay much of the bill.

"The Czechoslovaks, who form part of her nominal territory, have already been recognized by Great Britain and by Italy as an independent power.

"Austria for a generation has been in Mr. Stead's expressive phrase, 'a sultanate, not a nation,' and this new world into which we are moving has no use for Oriental despots. 'No peace with autocracy,' President Wilson's great watchword, applies to her as well as to Prussia, and for the same cause no German autocracy can be trusted for an hour.

"Fresh proof has just been given that the Kaiser and his people have not repented since they traitorously fell upon weak little Belgium. In March Germany concluded a treaty of peace with Russia at Brest-Litovsk. Immediately that treaty was signed German soldiers proceeded to break it, with applause from the Reichstag and the German nation. On June 25, 1918, Herr Haase stated in the Reichstag that the German Government had 'treacherously violated the treaty.' In May Herr Cohn declared that, in defiance of the treaty provisions, 'Russian territory was invaded and occupied for no other object than to steal corn and munitions.' This is what the enemy understands by peace.

"The attitude of the Allies is clear. It has never been modified. We require reparation, restitution, and guarantees, and since the fresh German outrages on French territory we require the punishment of the criminals. Nothing less will do.' We remind the enemy of President Wilson's words: 'There can be no compromise. No halfway decision is tolerable.'"

It is pointed out in The Chronicle that three closely related incidents of the last week-end reveal more vividly even than the Kaiser's hectic oration or the portentous manifesto of Hindenburg the changed mentality of our enemies under the influence of the allied victory on the western front.

The first is the Austrian invitation to belligerents to participate in a non-binding conference in order to discuss the basic conditions of peace; second, the offer by Germany to evacuate Belgium if Belgium will conclude a separate peace, and third, a proposal emanating from Germany to withdraw German troops from the northwest corner of Russia, provided the Entente powers will evacuate Karelia and the Murman coast.

As to the first, Austria is known to be acting not only with the knowledge but with the approval of Germany and Turkey. As to the second, Belgium would scorn the idea of being a party to separate negotiations. Besides, she wants guarantees for the future and also reparation of the flagrant wrongs that have been done to her in the last four years. Of reparation there is no hint in the German proposal.

With regard to Murmansk, the Allies are there at the invitation of the Regional Government. As their one motive is to give military and economic help and to keep open Russia's only remaining sea door, they are not likely to retire at Germany's suggestion.

Every one of these three proposals will certainly be rejected. The fact that they should have been made concurrently is proof that the Central Empires are in a very bad way.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Negotiations at the present moment, even though they brought temporary peace, would only postpone the final struggle between might and right. For no longer in this tremendous war is it a question of territorial concessions or economical arrangements or demarcation of boundaries, or the mere righting of actual wrongs. The issue is more august and majestic, for it is nothing less than the secular conflict between two great conceptions of world power—the arrogant despotism of might arrayed against a league of nations guided by principles of justice and humanity.

"So long as the Kaiser and his Pan-Germans direct with irresistible authority the destinies of Germany, so long can there be no question of an armistice or purely academic negotiations. No section of our public opinion could for a moment give countenance to the preposterous suggestions of Vienna. In vain is the net spread in the sight of the bird. We know that our enemy would only be too glad to gain even a short breathing space, but because we know this we can rate the Austrian note at its true value. It is a disingenuous, cynical, and insincere attempt to divert the Entente powers from resolute prosecution of the war."

The Morning Post says:

"The Austrian note cannot be taken alone. It must be read together with first the German offer to withdraw from northern Russia if the Allies will do the same and next the German bid for Belgian neutrality, a bid which there is reason to believe has been made within the last day or two.

"In both these instances the concern is obviously much more to promote discord among the Allies than peace between the belligerents. In regard to Russia, Germany offers to abandon nothing that is important in order to produce a situation from which much might be expected. In regard to Belgium, Germany desires to obtain very substantial military as well as political advantages for herself without making any reparation for wrongs and injuries she has inflicted.

"It is a shameless proposal which is put forward, not to benefit Belgium or satisfy the Allies, but to provide an occasion for defeatist activities.

"The framers of the Austro-Hungarian note tell us that an atmosphere has been formed which no longer excludes discussion of the peace problem. That phenomenon may have occurred in Austria-Hungary and Germany, but not, so far as we know, anywhere else. It is certainly not the atmosphere of Great Britain, France, Italy, or the United States, where there is no inclination and no intention to talk peace until peace can be dictated.

"We may here remark that neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary discovers those fine humanitarian sentiments which their latest note professes so freely, as long as they see their way to victory, but they discover them simultaneously when the prospect of victory in the field begins to fade."

The Manchester Guardian says:

"It would be a monstrous thing to plant this proposals, as proposals have been planted in the past. Neither in this nor in any other country would general opinion stand any false heroics of that kind. It would also be an extreme and unwarrantable course to lay down any definite military conditions as prerequisite to any discussion.

"It may be a fine theatrical attitude, but the world is tired of theatrical attitudes and wants the realities of a good peace that will secure the future of Europe from these horrors.

"On the other hand, we fear that the day of peace would be delayed rather than advanced if we were to enter into confidential discussions without some suggestion from the other side of their approach to our clear and well known proposals. We think, therefore, that the allied Governments should request some expression of view as to the possibilities of a settlement on such lines as those which President Wilson and Lloyd George have laid down.

"At the same time, they might well draw attention to the moderate character of these proposals and reassure the Austrian Government on the question of general dismemberment. The tactical object to be kept in view is to avoid the mistakes of the past, by which the flagging spirit of the enemy peoples have been over and over again revived by truculence, either in manner or in substance, of the allied diplomacy."

WHITMAN QUOTES GEN. GRANT'S TERMS

Governors Says "Unconditional Surrender" Should Be Our Reply to Germany.

MERE DRIVE, SAYS STRAUS

Untermyer, Professor Giddings, and Others Demand a Military Decision.

When asked yesterday about the German peace proposals, Governor Whitman said:

"In my opinion the only terms which the American people would be willing to approve are the terms offered by Grant at Fort Donelson and with which every American schoolboy is familiar."

The Governor referred to General Grant's answer of "unconditional surrender" when asked by the Confederate commander what terms he would offer if the fort were surrendered.

Allen Benson, the Socialist leader, said:

"It seems to me that Germany is trying to save her face by having the Austro-Hungarian Government introduce a peace parley with a view to bringing about peace. Germany's face ought not be allowed to be saved. Germany should be made to speak for herself. She is undoubtedly making Austria feel out the situations, so that if the Allies meet the proposal she will be saved from defeat. Let Germany get out of France and Belgium, and tear up the Russian treaty, as an example of her good faith, then further peace discussion might be justified.

Mere Peace Drive, Says Straus.

Oscar S. Straus:

"In accord with the statement made some time ago by Lloyd George, and before that by President Wilson, it would behoove the belligerent nations to receive any sincere and genuine peace proposal that would be made, provided it contained a preliminary concession of the basic principles for which the Allies are contending.

"It does not seem to me that the present proposal is based upon those conditions or is sincere. It comes under the peace offensive, like so many prior proposals more or less indirectly made by the Potsdam authorities.

"Germany and her allies know perfectly well what proposal would receive favorable consideration, as the reason which caused all of the Allies, including ourselves, to enter this war is perfectly clear to them, and as soon as Germany will genuinely recognize those conditions and put in the foreground her readiness to surrender Alsace-Lorraine, evacuate Belgium and France, make 'scraps of paper' of the conditions she imposed upon Serbia, Rumania, and Russia, and present representatives of such constituted authorities whose obligations can be relied upon, then, and then only, will we regard the proposals as genuine and serious.

"America and her allies have no desire to destroy Germany or the Germans, but to overthrow Prussianism, which projected this war and will be a menace to the peace of the world until it is finally crushed, either from within or from without."

No Inconclusive Peace.

Samuel Untermyer commented as follows:

"The prospect of peace is, of course, always alluring to a peace-loving nation such as ours, but I can conceive of nothing more disastrous to the future peace of the world than an inconclusive peace as the outcome of this nightmare of universal slaughter and destruction. That a satisfactory negotiated peace, in which the unselfish ideals for which this country reluctantly entered the war can be realized, is to me unthinkable at this time. To enter upon negotiations now, however informally or unofficially, would inevitably involve the slowing up of effort and the dampening of the war spirit which it has taken so long to arouse.

"The President has plainly and unequivocally stated the Allies' terms. Until the Central Powers have as frankly stated theirs in detail, so that it may be plainly seen whether we are asked to surrender essentials, there should be no thought of diverting us from continuing the fight into which we were forced to the point of a military decision, no matter how long it may take or how great may be the sacrifice."

George W. Wickersham said: "The German peace drive, launched under the title of an Austro-Hungarian offer to discuss peace, is too obvious to be taken seriously. Whenever things are going badly with the Germans, we can expect to hear peace offers coming from one source or another. We have merely to look at the map, as the farmer does at his proverbial almanac, to foreshadow what the winds will bring. I think General Foch has a peace drive that will be of more value."

Giddings Denounces It.

Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, said:

"What I think of the peace parley asked by Austria can be put in a very few words. I don't believe it is honest, and I believe Germany is back of it, and I hope no attention whatsoever will be paid to it. I hope the Allies will keep pounding along and give Germany what she damn well deserves.

"I know Germany is a liar, and I know Austria is a liar, and we should give them what in mercy and honesty they deserve to have dealt out to them."

Louis Marshall said:

"This is a war to kill militarism. When we are just on the verge of bringing militarism to its knees it would be the greatest folly for the Allies to consider a peace parley. It would but mean postponing, for a period of twenty or twenty-five years the horrors that are now cursing the world. It looks as if it were absolutely certain that we are going to drive Germany across the Rhine. But most surely, until Belgium and France are given up by the invaders, we can put no faith in an offer by them to discuss peace. Germany hopes to stir up animosity among the Socialists and labor parties of the Allies and undermine our morale. It is merely another case of trickery such as Germany has successfully perpetrated upon Russia and Rumania."

"NO PEACE PARLEYS," SAYS JAMES M. BECK

Suggests Germany Give Temporary Possession of Two Rhine Cities as Good Faith Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 15.—"No peace parleys, formal or informal, preliminary or final, can be wisely entered into by the United States and its allies at this time unless and until the Central Powers give some evidence of their good faith by vacating Belgium, Northern France, and Russia. This should be the irreducible minimum."

James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, tonight offered the foregoing comment on the Austrian proposal. He was interviewed at the Art Club, where he stayed during a one-day visit to this city. He continued:

"It may also be gravely considered whether common prudence does not also necessitate an additional condition, that Germany as a further pledge of her good faith and as an earnest of a sincere wish for peace, yield temporary possession of at least two cities on the Rhine, say, Coblenz and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

"In this connection it may profitably be recalled that when Germany, on Aug. 1, 1914, demanded of France that she remain neutral, she intended, if France gave the pledge, to demand as a guarantee of good faith the temporary possession of the fortress cities of Verdun and Nancy.

"I appreciate that this is the demand of a victor, but this war, with all its infinite sacrifice, will have been fought in vain and peace parleys will result in a 'lame and impotent conclusion' unless from the beginning to the end of any conference there is a clear recognition by all the participants that the Allies have won a conclusive victory and the Central Powers suffered an equally conclusive defeat.

VIENNA REBUKED BY BERLIN PAPER

Vossiche Zeitung Says Refusal, Which It Expects, Will Harm Peace Prospects.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—Sharp reproof of Austria-Hungary is voiced by the Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin, which asserts that if the offer is accepted by the Entente it means "the bankruptcy of Viennese policy."

"The Austro-Hungarian Government," the newspaper says, "had in its power, as did Germany, at the time of the Brest-Litovsk peace and the Bucharest peace to promote the general amity by energetic action. Both Governments would have been able to create a position which would have made great difficulties for the Entente. * * * By its support of the Rumanian dynasty Austria made the success of the Bucharest peace a doubtful proposition and helped to bar the door to the east by assisting in the severance of Bessarabia from Russia and giving that province to Rumania."

"By this policy," says George Bernhard, who signed the article, "Austria-Hungary had damaged the attainment of world peace more than it can help it by any number of notes."

The writer remarks that this is the first time a Central Power has acted independently, which action, he says, will create the impression that the Central Powers are not united, but that the Germans and Austrians are fighting among themselves.

If, as may be expected, he says, the Entente refuses the offer, then the prospects of peace are harmed rather than benefited.

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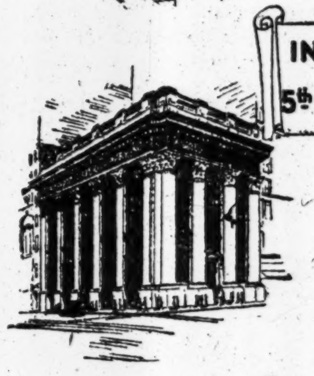
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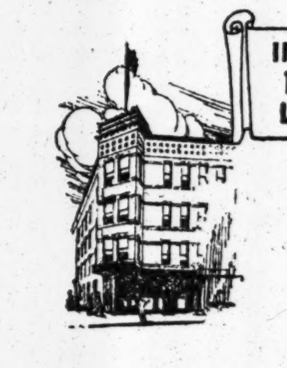
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But Are Sparing Their Own Men by Letting Germans Retreat at Their Leisure.

TROOPS GLAD OF RESPITE

What Division Numbers Mean to One Who Has Been All Through the War.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Sept. 15.—Since the capture of Havrincourt, Trescault, and Gouzeaucourt by the 62d Yorkshire Division Rifle Brigade and 6th Rifles and New Zealanders, followed by counterattacks which were repulsed, there has been no important infantry action, and the Germans have remained almost passive, except for violent gunfire along this line.

All day yesterday they poured shells on Havrincourt Château and Wood and south of Gouzeaucourt Wood, while, with long-range guns they harassed our roads and camps with high-velocity shells. Our guns replied with at least equal intensity, and it is certain, from evidence of our forward observing officers, that many Germans were destroyed in their Hindenburg line.

Yesterday there was some bomb fighting down a trench that is dug up to Bilhem farm, at that end of the spur which strikes out from Havrincourt, and it seems that the enemy has established a post here, which is an important point of observation. By this time he may have lost it again.

Up in our First Army there has also been heavy hostile shelling north and south of the Scarpe, and most intensely over Fosse 8, which we captured by a coup de main the day before yesterday. I first saw that high, black slag heap during the battle of Loos in 1915, when the Guards were fighting for it under very frightful fire, so that, though they took it, they could not hold it, and the last time I saw it was from our trenches up at Hulloch, when on a day like this, with blue sky and bright sunlight, it shone like a hill of black diamonds against the white chalk of the trench parapets beyond. It means nothing to the world, but to these soldiers of ours, who have lived close to that oblong hill of cinders from which the enemy could stare down into our lines, it is a place of grim and horrible remembrance.

Australians Let Foe Retire.

Right down south beyond Péronne and on the outskirts of St. Quentin the Australians are working forward a little. They are letting the enemy retire to the Hindenburg line in that part of the country more or less at his own leisure, knowing that he intends to get into that line of retreat, and not wasting our men in hurrying him up for no good purpose.

It is, as I have said, fine weather again, with just the first touch of Autumn in the wind at night; but today is warm and drowsy, with the sun on yellowing leaves of the trees in the full glory of their foliage. Bells are ringing in the little French churches of the villages behind the lines, and there seems to be a new note of gladness in them, because there is good news of the war where the Americans are fighting with the French, and there is not a peasant of France who is not hopeful that at last, after weary waiting and immense sacrifice and loneliness in the fields from which their young manhood has gone, a good victory may come which shall bring peace again and their sons back to the farmsteads, and thrust back forever from their frontiers the gray wolves who have destroyed so many fair things.

It is the wistful hope of the women and old people, but they guard themselves from disappointment by saying, as one old woman I know says, that we may want more patience yet.

In our army the men are glad of a short respite from fighting, for in spite of all our recent victories and light losses, which we have recorded truly enough, the price of victory is always tragic. Some good comrades have fallen in recent days, and the fatigue of battle is enormous and cannot be endured forever.

Sir Douglas Haig's tense and brief history of the divisions that have played the chief part in all this fighting will gladden the men, because they are proud of their divisions, and like the world to know what they have done, and their folk at home. From time to time we have been allowed to mention some of these divisions—the glorious Fifty-first of Highlanders and Sixty-second of Yorkshires, who have just captured Havrincourt after many other battles; the Sixty-third Naval Division, who took Quéant and Pronville after a triumphant progress from Logeast Wood to Le Barque, but never in so complete a list as is now given by the Commander in Chief.

A Meaning All Their Own.

Perhaps the numbers of divisions do not mean much to the world yet, but to us who have gone through these years of war in France each one of them has fame of its own associated with many of those ruined villages which lie in the wide tract of desolation through which our men have fought backwards and forwards.

In these years we have seen them going into battle and coming out with weakened ranks. We have sat down in their battalion messes and looked for remembered faces and have not found them. We have passed them along roads a thousand times, knowing them by signs on their transport and by the look of them, and we have met them before defeat and before victory, in their trenches and dugouts, in observation posts looking to the German lines, and have had jokes and laughter with them and have heard strange tales from them and of their sufferings and their sacrifice in the worst days as well as in their best, and have recorded, as well as may be, their daily achievements.

So such a number as the 56th Division means to us more than a number. To me it means the London men, men of my city—the Kensingtons and Queens Westminsters and the London Rifle Brigade, and fellows who have a cockney way of speech and cockney humor and a city imagination, which is not good for a man to have in war, because he suffers for it and fights on his nerves.

They were not worse soldiers for that; perhaps they were better, because of an intellectual pride, and the 56th London, like the 57th London heroes of Loos, where they fought with the 15th Scottish, and last, but not least, the 58th London have proved their fighting quality all the way from Flanders to the Oise and on many battle grounds north and south of Arras.

I met the 58th Londoners down by La Fère before March 21 of evil memory, and they said, "When is this battle going to begin?" It was strangely quiet then, but when it did begin a few days later the 58th were cut off below the German thrust, and for some weeks were utterly isolated from the British Army, and fought with the French and lived on French rations.

One remembers many little things which fix the numbers of divisions in one's mind, odd meetings and odd adventures with them, but generally they recall some special battle or some outstanding achievement. For all time the 38th Welsh will be linked with the name of Mametz Wood and with the smashing of the German Cockchafers on Pilkem Ridge, and now with their gallant exploit in wading through the foul waters of the Ancre and storming the heights of La Boiselle before their drive to Longueval and Delville Wood, where I saw them that day.

The 52d Lowland Division have not been so long with us as others on the western front. When they came first they were lean fellows, tanned by the sun of Egypt and telling old tales of Gallipoli, where they suffered more, they say, than in any fighting since, though they fought hard the other day at Boyelles and Henin and with the naval men along the Hindenburg line.

The 5th Division, with Devons and Kents and Cornwall Light Infantry, have a long history of heroism, which ended for a time on the western front when they left the mud swamps of Flanders to go to the sunshine of Italy. Now they are back again, and were here in time to call the enemy to a halt at Merville and to fight back through the country around Bapaume by Achiet-le-Petit and Premicourt, with the New Zealanders in comradeship.

The old 3d Division holds within its own records the history of this war since the Autumn of 1914. They knew days when our guns were very few, and in the Ypres salient the enemy's strafed us by day and night and we could hardly answer back. They knew what it meant in the waterlogged trenches by St. Eloi and on the bluff up there beyond Ypres, and in the first battles of the Somme. They lay outside Longueval and Bazentin under storms of fire, but drove the enemy down to Guillemont and made him fear them, those Suffolks and East Yorkshires and Gordons and Royal Scots.

Wherever there was hard fighting there the old Third was, and has been ever since—round Béthune and Arras, and up by Croisilles, and a few weeks ago through the village of Moreuil, which they captured by bitter fighting. It would take a volume, or rather many volumes, to narrate the history of all the divisions named by the Commander in Chief, old British divisions of English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish battalions—all too few Irish battalions—who throughout this war have been the solid backbone of our army, who again and again have fought themselves almost to a finish until new drafts came along to learn the spirit of the older men, men who have planted a forest of graves, a forest of little white crosses, where their heroic dead lie over all these battlefields of France.

They have not had much publicity. Often it has been necessary to hide the names of their battalions and divisions to prevent the enemy knowing our order of battle, because they are in smaller units than Australians and Canadians who fight in corps and are quickly identified. It has been rough on them and rough on the correspondents who want to give them their honor, but when the full history of this war is written the names of their battalions will be in every chapter and their glory and agonies and sacrifices and courage will never be forgotten.

Today's Newspapers on Austria's Peace Proposal

NEW YORK CITY.

Force to the Utmost.

From The New York World.

There have been offers of a restored Belgium before, but always a plundered Belgium richly ransomed. There is now a lofty disavowal by von Payer of indemnities, but so there was in the case of Russia, which has been robbed to the limit. There is a guarded acceptance by him of the idea of disarmament and a league of nations, but it is to be an arrangement dictated by Germany in the interest of the super-State. So long as the men who speak for Great Headquarters threaten with new terrors a world that is not to be subdued, it is hardly worth while for the puppet rulers at Vienna, evidently in distress, to propose peace discussions, binding or otherwise. When Germany wants peace it will have to ask for it in its own name.

The awful tragedy of this war is not thus to be adjusted. No lie is to come triumphant from the fields where so many brave men have perished. Without trustworthy recognition of this fact in Berlin, the discussion and the decision may safely be left to force—force even to the utmost—to which Germany itself appealed in the first place.

Must First Lay Down Their Arms.

From The Herald.

The answer will be a firm and decisive negative. There will be no "calm exchange of views."

President Wilson has specifically stated and repeatedly affirmed the main conditions of peace. These conditions and principles have been fully indorsed by Entente statesmen in every country concerned. Nothing short of full compliance with them will satisfy the nations now fighting together for freedom—and a condition precedent to their consideration at a peace conference is that the Central Powers and their accomplices shall lay down their arms, withdraw from occupied territories, including Russia, and that the shameful Brest-Litovsk treaty shall be abrogated. Until these conditions are complied with the answer to Austria-Hungary is NO!—and this is backed up by force "without stint or limit."

We have just begun to fight!

War to Go On at Full Speed.

From The Sun.

For Austria to beg peace, and keep crying for it, is most natural. It is natural for her to attempt to take up, this time with all the enemies of the Central Powers, the questions she attempted to discuss with the United States seven months ago; for this time she might find her own ally and worst enemy, Germany, disinclined to thrust a sabre in the way.

However Washington may view the invitation, it is certain that the bid from Vienna will bring no change—short of the imminence of real peace—in the American purpose to keep the war at its present good speed.

Would Stultify Democracy.

From The New York Tribune.

Do we believe what we say about this German thing—that it is frightful beyond redemption, that it has no faith to pledge, that it has betrayed the very principles of civilization, that it cannot be lived with, and that it must be utterly destroyed?

If all of this be true, and we believe it, then not only is it impossible to make peace with Germany, but we cannot even discuss with her the terms on which she shall be permitted to continue her existence on earth.

It is evident that Germany has abandoned the ambition to conquer the world. Shall the world be grateful on that account? Shall it parley with the thing it resolved to destroy for reasons which, if they are valid at all, require free people rather to perish than to compromise? To do so would stultify democracy beyond the imagination of its posterity.

ALBANY.

An "Amusing Suggestion."

From The Knickerbocker Press.

Austria's suggestion of a peace conference at this time is interesting and amusing. It is neither surprising nor important. We are glad to know that the fear of God has begun to penetrate the Teuton heart, if there is such an organ, but we have other business on hand at this time than to pay more than passing heed to the protestation of Satan.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Other Obstacles Than Belgium.

From The Springfield Republican.

It should be easy for the Allies to make it perfectly plain that it is not merely Belgium that stands in the way of peace, not to mention other requirements, some of which touch Austria. The whole policy of aggression in the east, in which Austria-Hungary is Germany's accomplice, must, of course, be abandoned before discussion can so much as begin.

PORTLAND, ME.

Cry Will Not Be Heeded.

From The Portland Press.

The cry will not be heeded by American ears. America long since came to the conclusion that the terms of peace should be dictated by France and Belgium, and not by Germany. These are the two nations which have suffered the most from Teutonic barbarity and lust for power. It is for these long suffering people to determine when the punishment the Prussian war lords have invited shall be ended.

HARTFORD, CONN.

We Will Make Germany Obey the Terms.

From The Courant.

After spreading hell over thousands of miles and making deserts out of smiling gardens, these savages suggest a halt. It isn't for them to say. There may be pacifists who will advocate such an agreement. Put them down for friends of Germany the moment they begin their sentimental or treasonable talk. Why should Germany be consulted on how to terminate the war? Terms must be for her to obey, not to make. The Austrian dodge deserves notice only as an admission of defeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No Staying Liberty's Hand.

From The Washington Post.

Germany started this war; civilization will finish it. The spirit that animates the allied millions, which commands them to get into battle and conquer, is the spirit of liberty. That spirit is now aflame throughout the world, and in outraged majesty is driving its sword straight toward the heart of its assailant. Who will attempt to stay Liberty's hand? Who is the statesmen or ruler who will dare to stay the execution of the assassin? Who is the man who will try to interfere with God's will as voiced by His people?

BALTIMORE, MD.

Immediate and Unconditional Surrender.

From The Baltimore Sun.

What the instinctive answer of the average red-blooded American will be we have no doubt. He will repeat Grant's words and say that no terms will be accepted but an immediate and unconditional surrender. And that is what we hope the United States Government and the Governments of England, France, and Italy will say. The present German Government cannot be trusted. It is more important now than ever before to apply force, without stint or limit.

PITTSBURGH.

No Hole-in-the-Corner Confab.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch

Austria's formal appeal for a peace conference is first and foremost an evidence of desperation. There is no longer any hesitation at Vienna or even at Berlin lest peace overtures be construed to a sign of weakening. The retreat to the Hindenburg line and beyond is sufficient proof of that. With all hope of military triumph gone they are falling back on diplomacy, hoping thereby to pluck victory from defeat. The only possible basis of peace has been stated by President Wilson in broad principles. They can be accepted in the open if the Austrian Government and its allies are honest in their proposal. The only reason for seeking a hole-in-the-corner discussion of them is the hope that they can be evaded or emasculated in secret conference.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Our Answer Shall be More War.

From The Plain Dealer.

Let the Hun whine, let him sing his song of peace and brotherhood. Our answer to his peace twaddle shall be more war. We shall reply to his whimpers with machine guns. Against his flimsy structures of whining deception we let loose our armies with renewed vigor.

"The Allies' answer to Austria's plea for 'non-binding discussions' of peace will bind the German and Austrian and Magyar peoples to the killing of the Prussian beast."

Potsdam and Vienna know the terms, the response voiced by President Wilson five months ago:

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down to the dust."

CHARLESTON, S. C.

No Bargaining; Smash Them.

From The News and Courier.

True Americans will take their stand promptly and unmistakably. We are not going to bargain with the blood-stained gang of thugs and pirates in high places who deliberately and after long and careful planning plunged the world into war in July, 1914. * * * We are going to smash them utterly and completely.

CHATTANOOGA.

Demands Force to the Limit.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The answer to this bit of sinister Teutonism should be unconditional surrender. Then a conference may be held to arrange the details. America, England, France, and Italy can do no other than insist upon this. They owe it to the heroic dead of their armies who gave their lives for the maintenance of the principles the President enunciated and all approved; they owe it to the fighting men in the field who are cheerfully accepting the dangers, the hardships, and the strain of battle that liberty and democracy may live, and they owe it to their people at home who have been undergoing and are still undergoing the privations and sacrifices the support of the armies entails; to accept no peace of compromise, it must rather be surrender or force to the limit.

LOUISVILLE.

How Austria Can Get Peace.

From The Courier Journal.

If Austria-Hungary, so selfishly victimized by Germany, wishes to sign a separate peace that is a different matter. Let her indicate her desire to do so and it will receive due consideration. But under her present Government that is hardly more possible than that Saxony or Bavaria should sue for a separate peace.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We Cannot Compromise.

From The Indianapolis Star.

Any non-binding parleys now would serve only to becloud the issues and be productive of no good. The enemy should understand that peace is not to be merely a matter of trading. We are fighting for right, and we cannot compromise right or justice.

OMAHA, NEB.

Only on Status of Vanquished.

From The Omaha Bee.

If the Central Powers recognize in the military situation the hopelessness of their case and are willing to submit to terms, the approach will be without especial difficulty. But they cannot be admitted to a conference on a status other than that of the vanquished.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Nothing but Surrender.

From The Arizona Republican.

The invitation of Austria-Hungary to the belligerents to a peace conference will probably be without result. Anxious as the Allies and the whole world are for peace, it has long since been understood that the Allies and Germany can find no common ground for discussion. It cannot be expected that Germany will at this time in any peace conference surrender that dangerous power to rise again to trouble the world, and the Allies, after their solemn declarations, cannot accept anything less than such a surrender.

SEATTLE.

Warns Against Rosy Delusions.

From The Post-Intelligencer.

No rosy delusions should be permitted to warp American judgment in this matter. We fed ourselves on delusions for many years, and if this war has not taught us the folly of putting our faith in eloquent phrases and pious platitudes we are mentally hopeless indeed. There can be no guarantee of peace as long as the Mittel Europa idea exists in Germany. Only a prompt and emphatic refusal to consider Payer's proposals, which shall be plain to the people of all countries, allied, enemy or neutral, can adequately meet the situation.

BUTTE.

Peace Only at Point of Our Guns.

From The Butte Miner.

Let those at home remember this and mark well those who may now or hereafter advocate the signing of an inconclusive peace, which could only redound to the advantage of the world's greatest enemies: No German inspired peace propaganda in this country, to be followed by another disgraceful Brest-Litovsk treaty. The only durable peace that can be obtained is a dictated peace and this dictation must be done by the Allies at the point of their guns.

BRITISH STILL GAINING ON ST. QUENTIN FRONT

They Capture Maissemy and Adjacent Trench Systems, with 100 Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—British positions on the St. Quentin front have been slightly advanced again, the village of Maissemy [five miles northwest of the city] and adjacent trench systems having been captured this morning, and some progress made to the south and southeast of the village. One hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken in this operation.

German artillery showed considerable activity today at several points along the front south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

FRENCH INCREASE GAINS NEAR VAUXAILLON

Capture a Plateau in the Chemin des Dames Region — Now Have 3,500 Prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—French troops made another advance today in the Chemin des Dames region, when they captured the plateau east of Vauxaillon and the ridge northwest of Celles-sur-Aisne.

Last night they repulsed three counterattacks on their recently won positions near Vauxaillon.

Since yesterday morning they have taken more than 3,500 prisoners.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—General Mangin this morning struck a new blow at the German salient north of Soissons, launching at an early hour an attack by the infantry, with the support of tanks. The French progress was so rapid that at one point a German Colonel and his staff were captured. At 6:20 o'clock the Laffaux Mill was carried.

The holding of this point was of vital importance for the Germans, and they put up a stiff resistance. The retaking of the position by the French represents the gaining of a valuable portion of the Hindenburg line. The enemy engaged his reserves in his effort, but was unable to stop the French progress.

The Allies are advancing along the ridge on which the Soissons-Maubeuge road runs, forcing a new wedge into the German line and capturing many trenches of the Hindenburg positions.

On General Mangin's right the Mennejean Farm was the scene of most stubborn resistance. Each shell crater had been transformed into a miniature fortress, and machine-gun nests one after the other had to be overcome after the hardest sort of grenade fighting. Despite all the efforts of the enemy, the French had carried the entire position by noon and had made a bag of 2,500 prisoners.

ENEMY FLIERS MORE ACTIVE.

British Down Four Machines and Burn Two on the Ground.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Describing the aerial operations in the battle zone, an official statement issued tonight says:

On Sept. 14 the enemy aircraft showed more activity on some parts of the British front than for several days past.

In air fighting four hostile machines were destroyed. In addition, two enemy two-seaters were burned on the ground in the course of a successful attack carried out by our airmen from a very low height upon an airdrome south of Lille. Four German balloons were shot down in flames. Two of our machines are missing.

A good deal of photography and artillery observation work was accomplished, together with a number of contact patrols.

The weight of the bombs dropped by us during the twenty-four hours amounted to nearly eight tons.

"GERMAN MOVE"—MASARYK

Czechoslovak Leader Has No Confidence in Austrian Offer.

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council, now recognized by the Allies as the Provisional Czechoslovak Government, said in commenting on Austria's peace move:

"This latest offer is but one link in the whole chain of premeditated peace moves. Remember that recently the Kaiser spoke before the Krupp works employes. He was followed by Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said he spoke in behalf of humanity. Then came the German Chancellor von Hertling. Then the Vice Chancellor, von Payer, then Talaat Bey, and but yesterday Erzberger, leader of the Centrist Party of the Reichstag, and now comes the Austrian official offer.

"The policy of Austria and that of Germany is to get a return to the status quo. If Germany and Austria can maintain under status quo war conditions her non-German populations, then the Central Empires will have won the war, because then Mitteleuropa will be an accomplished fact. This war has shown that Austria is absolutely under the control of Germany. Controlling Austria, Germany has her bridge to Turkey and the Near East. Later the bridge will be extended to the Far East. And so the peace moves will come. Germany will hammer and hammer on the public of the allied countries until some response is made.

"Soon there will be an offer to return Belgium. Then northern France will be offered back. Then an offer will be made to make Alsace-Lorraine autonomous, not exactly to return it to France, but to make it more or less independent. All these offers if only Germany can keep control of Austria and Turkey and control Russia. We, the Czechoslovaks, are the stumbling block of Germany in her push toward the East. Therefore a free Bohemia and Slovakia means a check to the ambition of Germany. And of course a free Poland and free South Slavs and Italians will mean the balking of Germany in the South. All of these smaller nations must be freed from the menace of Germany.

"Peace offers like this one will be followed by statements from the Central Powers to the effect that the Allies do not wish peace. They will tell their own peoples and will attempt to convince the peoples of the allied countries that the Entente does not want to accept a real peace when it is offered."

ITALIANS CAPTURE 343.

Storm and Take Possession of an Austrian Defensive System.

ROME, Sept. 15.—A War Office communication issued today follows:

Infantry and arditi parties after a short but effective artillery bombardment and assisted by low-flying airplanes, yesterday morning attacked and captured the whole of an enemy defensive system on the Grovella, southward of Corte.

The prisoners taken numbered 343 and included twelve officers. A number of machine guns, hundreds of rifles, and abundant war material were captured.

SAYS GERMANY'S PERIL IS WAVERING OF PEOPLE

Bavarian Minister Talks of Gravity of Situation Caused by Faint-Heartedness.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—In a recent address at a meeting of the Bavarian Christian Farmers' Union, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, von Brettreich, declared that it was not the military situation which made the period through which Germany was now passing "the very gravest and severest period of the war." It was due to the fact, he said, that "many have become faint-hearted and have wavered in moral firmness and the resolve to hold out."

On authority of information supplied by the military leaders there were no grounds for anxiety; and until the enemy wished to conclude a just and honorable peace, he said, all would have to do their utmost for the defense of the Fatherland. He urged, therefore, united support to the ninth war loan as proof of power and endurance, adding that "so long as the enemy's desire to annihilate us remains unbroken we must persevere or otherwise we are lost against the superiority of our enemies."

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JUST INTO IT.

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WE urge men who are inclined to be portly to see the new Fall Models of SAKS CLOTHES if only for the sake of their decidedly better styling.

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and upward

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All are in perfect condition and guaranteed to be absolutely sanitary and free of dust. Some large size Rugs of unusual merit are as low as $25. Every one of these Rugs is a real bargain and there are Antiques in the assortment that will delight the connoisseur. Early callers will, of course, get the "cream."

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Your visit to our exhibition rooms is urged as early as possible, as the values are such that rapid disposal of the Rugs is anticipated. Those who realize the future scarcity of the finer Orientals, due to the war, will be especially appreciative of the opportunities presented by this event. Inspection involves no obligation to purchase. Satisfactory terms of payment may be arranged.

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400 FIFTH AVE.

ONLY 89 ON OUR OVERSEAS ARMY CASUALTY LIST

Day's Record Includes 6 Dead, 50 Wounded and 33 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The War Department today gave out two casualty lists, which contained 89 names, bringing the total for the army to 30,836. No marine casualties were announced. The total so far announced for army and marines is 33,890.

Army lists today contained the names of 4 killed in action, 2 died of accident, 45 severely wounded, 5 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 33 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Sept. 15.	Total.
Killed in action	5,480	4	5,484
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,765	..	1,765
Died of accident	826	2	828
Died of disease	1,738	..	1,738
Total	10,100	6	10,106
Wounded	16,657	50	16,707
Missing, including prisoners	3,990	33	4,023
Total	30,747	89	30,836

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED SEPT. 15.

The following army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Lieutenant.

LAUTERWASSER, EMIL H.; Mrs. E. H. Lauterwasser, 2,436 Marion Av., Fordham, N. Y.

Privates.

DESMARIAS, Joseph N.; J. Desmarias, Fall River, Mass.
RAWDON, LAWRENCE S.; Steve Rawdon, Malta, Mon.
SALSGIVER, V. D.; Mrs. S. Salsgiver, Pittsburgh, Penn.

DIED OF ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSES—2.

Privates.

HUBERT, HAROLD CHARLES; Mrs. C. Hubert, 88 West Easman Av., Shreveport, N. Y.
HILL, CHARLES B.; Mrs. Eva Hill, 69 N. Main St., Lambertville, N. J.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—45.

Lieutenants.

McGLASSON, H. E.; Mrs. C. E. McGlasson, Lincoln, Neb.
PLEACHER, H. J.; Mrs. Martha Pleacher, Bedford, Penn.

Sergeants.

DILLON, JOHN T.; Patrick Dillon, 56 Bright St., New Haven, Conn.
BUMBAROFF, ELIA J.; Nick Bumbaroff, Chicago, Ill.
POSEY, JAMES; Mrs. Martha Posey, Clarksville, Tenn.
SPRY, MOSES A.; John W. Spry, Elmira, Mich.
TIMMENS, D. M.; Mrs. S. Laughman, Newville, Penn.
WHITE, JAY L.; Mrs. J. A. White, Dubois, Penn.

Privates.

DREW, W. J.; Mrs. K. Drew, 54 Flour St., Hartford, Conn.
FARONA, L.; Mrs. J. Farona, Fountain St., Westville, Conn.
FRANZ, FRED; Mrs. Edward Franz, Springfield, N. Y.
FRINE, PATRICK; Joseph Spanelli, 13 St. John St., New Haven, Conn.
GALLIPOLI, ALFRED; Mrs. Gallipoli, 86 Oak St., New Haven, Conn.
GUARNIERI, NICK; James Frank, 25 Columbus Av., New Haven, Conn.
PANE, ANTHONY; Mrs. Gaetano Pane, 144 Franklin St., New Haven, Conn.
PILUS, JOSEPH JOHN, Mrs. Joseph Pilus, R. F. D. 3, Moodna, Newburg, N. Y.
ROZANO, A.; Mrs. L. Rozano, 51 Myrtle Av., Corona, L. I.
RUSSELL, RAYMOND A.; L. H. Russell, 717 E. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
SUPRENANT, CHARLES V.; John Suprenant, 92 N. Main St., Thompsonville, Conn.
TREMBULIK, PETER F.; Joseph Zaminsky, 42 S. Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.
WASHBURN, CLIFFORD WARD; Mrs. Emily Washburn, 70 Triangle St., Buffalo, N. Y.
DUPES, DEADRICK; Peter P. Dupes, Mt. Olive, Tenn.
DURBOROW, C. J.; J. A. Duborow, Harrisburg, Penn.
ELLINGTON, T. J.; W. W. Ellington, Pittsboro, N. C.
ELLIOTT, WILL; W. M. Elliott, East Ellijay, Ga.
HAVEN, PAUL G.; Joseph Haven, Butler, Penn.
HARMAN, STEPHEN B.; Mrs. Joe Roszza, Graham, Va.
HARVEY, FRANK C.; Mrs. C. M. Harvey, Franklin, Penn.
HAUGH, CAD C.; H. D. Haugh, Brookville, Penn.
HILL, GEORGE; Mrs. Sarah M. Hill, Hamilton, Ont.
PALMER, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. C. Palmer, Franklin, Penn.
PERKINS, ROBERT H.; W. B. Perkins, Berryville, Ark.
PERRY, HENRY W.; William B. Perry, Orr, Okla.
PORTER, GEORGE V.; Clyde Porter, Franklin, Penn.
RANEY, TUSKCO; William C. Raney, Public, Ky.
REAS, JOHN E.; George B. Reas, Spencer, Wis.
REYNOLDS, C. W.; Miss Ethelyn Reynolds, Smethport, Pa.
RICALTON, R. F.; Herbert Ricalton, Franklin, Penn.
RODMAKER, C. W.; Mrs. I. Belle Rodmaker, Enhaut, Pa.
SMITH, CHARLIE; Frank Smith, Jackson, Ky.
VAN DER BEAR, RICHARD; Mrs. Marie Van Der Mear, Seattle, Wash.
WINGERT, H.; Bailey Wingert, Crawfordsville, Ind.
WISZ, STANLEY; Tony Wisz, Detroit, Mich.
WORDEN, B.; Harrison Worden, Pelican Rapids, Minn.
YOUNG, HOWARD T.; George Young, Westby, Wis.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDERTERMINED)—5.

Corporal.

BARTH, JULIUS R.; John H. Barth, Tamalco, Ill.

Privates.

BONHAM, C. R.; Albert Bonham, Beaver City, Neb.
CHESTNUT, RALPH; Charlie Chestnut, Arau, Russia.
DENNIETO, JOE; Mrs. Carmillo Dennieto, Tryoinio, Italy.
MAQUAR, PHILIP; Mrs. Kate Maquar, New Orleans, La.

MISSING IN ACTION—33.

Privates.

HORN, RAYMOND L.; Frank Horn, Rayland, Ohio.
HURTT, JOSEPH W.; Mrs. Myrtle Hurtt, Brook, Ind.
JESELSKIS, JOHN; Joe Jeselskis, Rumford, Me.
JOHNSON, JESS; General Johnson, Blackwater, Va.
JOHNSON, OSCAR A.; Claus G. Peterson, Burtrum, Minn.
JONES, CHARLES L.; Richard Jones, Eden, Utah.
KARNIK, EMIL J.; Joseph P. Karnik, Olivia, Minn.
KIRKMAN, G. E.; Mrs. Myrtle Kirkman, Wheatcroft, Ky.
KLAIN, HENREY; Mrs. Mary Klain, Clinton, Ind.
KRENSING, F. C.; Fred Krensing, Browns Valley, Minn.
LA BUY, HARRY H.; Joe Joilkouski, Rosholt, Wis.
LAPLANTE, W. G.; Gene Laplante, Haverhill, Mass.
LAVOIE, LEO J.; Mrs. Margaret Lavoie, Lowell, Mass.
LENBURG, DON F.; Don F. Lenburg, Hobart, Ind.
LINDSTEN, CHARLEY; John A. Lindsten, Leeman, Wis.
LOVE, HARRISON W.; Mrs. Ethel Karow, Oshkosh, Wis.
McDERMOTT, M. L.; Dennie McDermott, Loogootee, Ind.
ORASCETTI, GENEROSO; L. Orascetti, Fano, Italy.
PARKER, FLINT; Mrs. Sarah Parker, Hackleburg, Ala.
PARKER, LE ROY; Mrs. Frank Bedford, Houston, Texas.
PARKER, RAY E.; Mrs. Addie Parker, Churchill, Tenn.
PASZKIEWICZ, J. A.; A. Paszkiewicz, Ottawa Lake, Mich.
PETERSON, EDWIN; Mrs. Mary Peterson, Butte, Mon.
PLASKI, IGNATZ; Peter Plaski, Milwaukee, Wis.
REID, CHARLES; William Reid, Greenville, S. C.
RILEY, JOHN W.; Mrs. Frieda Riley, Cambria, Wis.
ROOF, LAWRENCE SIMON; Marcus Roof, Ottawa, Ohio.
SCHMIDT, PETER J.; Peter Schmidt, Eau Claire, Wis.
SHENK, CECIL R.; Isaac Theodore Shenk, Akron, Ohio.
SMOROWSKI, JOHN P.; Mrs. A. Smorowski, Chicago, Ill.
TIEDEMANN, J. R.; Emil J. Tiedemann, Detroit, Mich.
WITHEROW, WILLIE; John Witherow, Gainesville, Ga.
ZURICK, ROY; Mrs. Annie Zurick, Ramey, Penn.

GERMANS PREPARE TO RESIST OUR MEN

Stop Their Retreat and Turn at Bay on the Hindenburg Line.

RUSH UP NEW DIVISIONS

Those Attempting Counterattacks on Saturday Badly Cut Up by Americans.

GAS EXPERT CAPTURED

German Professor Alarmed When Told Civilians Aiding Military Are Liable to Execution.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 15.—The First American Army today is consolidating for defense its newly won line across the base of the St. Mihiel salient, while on a line slightly north of it the Germans are establishing themselves in the Hindenburg line. Our patrols are pushing out beyond our line position, harassing the Germans and pushing, in instances, beyond their line.

The operation of reducing the salient is complete. The Germans have stopped their retreat and turned at bay. They appear to have decided to hold along the Hindenburg line. Reinforcements have been brought up in numbers, and especial effort has been made to take away the air supremacy from the First American Army.

Yesterday three counterattacks were launched against our lines north of Thiaucourt, with disastrous results for the Germans. For this effort they threw into the line the 123d Division, the result of whose thrice repeated effort was to leave 600 prisoners in our hands. These attacks happened to fall upon two divisions which already had won the reputation of being among our best, and I hear that our boys met the Germans with joy, and assuaged their disappointment over the boches not putting up a real fight in the salient.

Strengthening Our Lines.

We are utilizing natural and artificial positions to make strong our line should the Germans drive back at us. Ours runs roughly, as given in yesterday's dispatches, from Combres to Hannonville, to Hattonville, to Xammes, to Jaulnay and Norroy, the patrols being generally slightly in advance of those positions. There stretches No Man's Land, in width varying from three to six kilometers, between our line and the German Hindenburg line. Our advance patrols yesterday were surprised to find the wire defenses of this position in bad condition, but the boche is hard at work on the line, which comprises several lines of defense.

Our aviators report that the boche is moving lines of troops and supply trains back through Conflans. This must not be taken to mean that he does not intend to hold on the Hindenburg line, for, naturally, a thirty kilometers withdrawal means a movement perhaps of that distance back of the new line. The best opinion is that the German command intends to stand on the present line.

From Hattonchatel today one got a wonderful view of the new line. From this high point one could see practically all along the new line with glasses to the Moselle Valley. In the distance boche trains and troops were seen moving to and fro, and one could see the excellent and daring work of our aerial bombers, who wrought great destruction along the lines of communication with small bombs. The Germans could be seen repairing the defenses of the Hindenburg position, which includes three lines of wire and trenches constructed a year ago. Back of this are other elaborate defenses, barring any advance up the Moselle Valley. From the heights of Vilcey one could also get a great view of the plain behind the Germans' new line. One could see our shells bursting along the roads. Horses could be seen to drop, and once I saw two bombs make direct hits on a road, wrecking a line of trucks and jamming traffic dismally.

The German artillery got busy today after three days' silence, but did little appreciable damage to our lines. Their gas efforts were especially of picayune accomplishment.

Prisoners Enjoy White Bread.

Our total of prisoners continues to increase. Yesterday some thousands were brought in. They were of all varieties. There were Prussians, Poles, Saxons, and Austrians. The Austrians are particularly a sorry crew, and seemed to know nothing about how the war was going. They thought they had been captured by English soldiers.

The Prussian officers, of whom there is a considerable number, are immaculate in appearance, and one chap appeared on the scene at American headquarters with a dog. He has had it at the front for three years. One of these Prussians was a graduate of Oxford, and wore a monocle. I asked him what he thought of the war, and he replied sarcastically that, with America in it, of course the Allies would win quickly.

What most impressed the prisoners was the fact that they were fed with white bread—the first they had had in three years, they said. Nothing did more to convince them of the good condition of the allied armies. The prisoners generally appeared to be perfectly satisfied to be captured, and the majority wore broad smiles.

In St. Mihiel civilians told me the Germans began to get out at 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, four and a half hours before our artillery preparation began ahead of our attack, which started at 5 A. M. They had orders to withdraw thirty kilometers, which meant to the Hindenburg line. Because our advance came two days before they expected it, many troops which had been in St. Mihiel were captured from ten to fifteen kilometers north of the town. St. Mihiel is in good condition, except along the river, where the artillery had torn down the houses. The civilians appeared in fair physical condition, and did not complain of their treatment by the Germans, except for the denial of food, which they got from American sources. From St. Mihiel north to Hattonchatel the towns are in fairly good condition.

Gas Expert Captured.

Among the prisoners brought back yesterday was a former university professor, who had much to do with the German development of gas warfare. He was found at Thiaucourt, where he had a trainload of gas projectors and shells which he had brought for experiments with a new, intensified gas against the Americans. He proclaimed his status as a civilian, and was much wrought up over an American officer's remark that the Germans had sometimes shot civilians found aiding the allied military effort.

The doctor was unwilling to talk much about his researches. However, he expressed great anger at his capture by mere Americans. He was all packed up ready to go north when the American shells broke the railroad ahead of his train, and our troops captured a whole trainload of German soldiers and officers in the station at Thiaucourt.

We have evidence that the German command is placing new troops back of the line it now holds. Of seven divisions holding the St. Mihiel front we captured nearly half unwounded, and killed a large number by our artillery fire. But the German effort appears to be not only to replace them, but to put extra forces in front of the First American Army. Back of the lines lies a broad plain upon which the Germans do not want us to enter.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Night Report—By a successful minor operation carried out early this morning our troops captured Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin, together with the trench system to the southeast and east of the village. One hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken by us.

On the remainder of the front a few prisoners have been brought in by our patrols in different sectors.

The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day at a number of points along the battlefront south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

Day Report—Northwest of St. Quentin our troops made progress yesterday and last night south and north of Holnon Wood.

Local hostile attacks were repulsed in the Trescault and La Bassée sectors.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night in the Roisel, Moeuvres, Marquion, and Givenchy sectors, and with gas shells northwest of Armentières.

French

PARIS, Sept. 15.

Night Report—South of the Oise we maintained our positions against violent counterattacks. We captured the plateau east of Vauxaillon and the crest northeast of Celles-sur-Aisne. The prisoners taken by us since yesterday morning exceed 3,500.

Day Report, [summary; no text received.]—Three enemy counterattacks in the region of Vauxaillon northeast of Soissons, were repulsed last night by the French troops, according to an announcement made by the War Office today. These assaults were made against the new positions held by the French. Both in Champagne and in Lorraine the French repulsed several attacks.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)

Day Report—On both sides of the La Bassée Canal partial enemy attacks were repulsed. The English again attacked near Havrincourt. Their first assault pressed us back from the eastern edge of Havrincourt. Throughout the day the attacks were repeated many times, but collapsed.

Our counterattack was preceded by a most intense concentrated artillery fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses, leaving in our hands about 100 prisoners.

There was moderate artillery activity and some enemy thrusts at the Umignon Brook. They were repulsed.

General von Carlowitz's army again engaged in heavy battle between the Ailette and the Aisne. After artillery preparation lasting for several hours the French from early morning attacked with strong forces. They were repulsed on both sides of the Ailette by Hanoverians and Brunswick troops.

The Brandenburgers and Guards regiments, after nine days of heavy fighting, during which the enemy sought almost daily to gain the heights east of Vauxaillon, again defeated yesterday, in hand-to-hand fighting and partly by counterattacks, four attacks which had been prepared for by the strongest artillery and mine fire. In the region of Allemant the enemy pressed forward across the height east of Laffaux, but was brought to a standstill by our counterattack.

Between Sancy and Vailly the enemy attacks were repeated many times, partly supported by armored cars. They collapsed before our line. German reconnoitring troops swam across the Aisne Canal east of Vailly and brought back prisoners from the southern bank.

South of the Aisne, mainly with Senegalese, the French attacked between Revillon and Romain. In spite of heavy losses suffered in fruitless morning attacks, he again advanced to the attack in the afternoon. After strong artillery preparation we drove him back and captured more than a hundred prisoners.

On both sides of the Verdun-Etain road enemy thrusts failed.

There were forefield engagements before our new lines between the Côtes de Lorraine and the Moselle. The enemy, who pushed forward at places with armored cars, was repulsed. The artillery activity was restricted in a disturbing fire, which was revived at times in conjunction with infantry engagements.

SPLENDID VICTORY, IS PARIS'S VERDICT

Pershing's Picture on the Front Pages, While Military Critics Laud His Achievement.

CALL IT A COLOSSAL BLOW

One Expert Says Germans Know Now the Americans Are Their Masters.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The American triumph at St. Mihiel is hailed here as an incontestable victory. However much the Germans may try to minimize it by asserting that they merely carried out a retreat which had long been in their plans in order to shorten their front, the fact remains that they were forced to leave in the hands of the victorious Americans the equivalent of two full divisions of troops, which the enemy never needed so badly as at present, in addition to leaving an enormous amount of materials behind for the Allies to use against them, and being compelled to destroy probably as much more to prevent similarly annoying use being made of it. Such factors do not enter into any kind of voluntary retreat. What especially delighted Paris is the fact that on the very day the German Foreign Minister, von Hintze, oracularly announced in Vienna that the American troops had as yet no military value, General Pershing officially reported that the first day of the American offensive in the St. Mihiel salient resulted in the capture of 8,000 German prisoners. The absurd conjunction of the two facts has greatly tickled Paris.

"Pershing," cries one eminent French military critic, "has made of his first battle a magnificent victory."

"In its first trial effort as an autonomous force the First American Army," states another expert, "has achieved a masterpiece."

"Splendid victory," is the phrase used by nearly every Paris newspaper in summing up the results of American prowess in our first real battle. General Pershing's portrait adorns the front page of many papers this morning, and it is notable that the picture is not that of the pleasantly smiling, typically American featured soldier of twelve months ago, but of the grim warrior of today, with lined brows and hard-set jaw, which speak eloquently of the awful burden of responsibility and grinding work which the American commander has had to assume in order to bring about the brilliant success his army has achieved.

Struck Terror to Germans.

A highly placed military expert who was able to see the first day's fighting in the St. Mihiel salient was enthusiastic in his description of American methods.

"Such an abundance of methods and scientific materials has never been employed before in the history of the war," he said. "The Germans, who boast of having reached the limit of the 'kolossal' in such things, have found their masters in the Americans. You may take it from me the boche have thoroughly appreciated what the Americans served out to them. Never in their lives have the Germans seen what the Americans saw yesterday, when hundreds of wild-eyed boche, holding up their hands and shouting 'Kamerad!' to beat the band, poured into our lines at dozens of points to escape the vengeance of the American troops. And these were not mere youngsters just mobilized, but gray-mustached veterans who had been through three and sometimes four years of fighting.

"The tremendous blow struck by the Americans overwhelmed them like a thunderbolt and made hundreds of Germans who never before had known what fear was run for their lives in sheer uncontrollable fright."

While it is fully recognized here that, great as the American victory is, and disastrous as its effect will be on the morale of Germany at home, it cannot in any way be regarded as of decisive character, no illusions are felt as to the substantial results attained. The pinching out of the salient at St. Mihiel, which for nearly four years stood as a continual threat against the whole allied defensive line in the east of France, means that Verdun is now entirely disengaged on the south and directly connected up with its sister fortress of Toul, which protects and covers Nancy. The reduction of the salient means that it will now be possible, in spite of the proximity of the tremendously powerful and intrenched fortress of Metz and its rings of innumerable outlying forts; to foresee the possibility of wrenching from the enemy's hands the Briey mineral basin, from whose iron fields Germany draws nine-tenths of her supply of steel which she requires to continue the war.

With Toul and Verdun as twin bases, the allied advances in Lorraine, both toward the northwest of Metz from Verdun and southeast from Toul, now become possible.

Sooner or later, now that the great hook in the line south of Verdun which so long irritated every allied sympathizer has been dissolved, the encirclement of Metz will come within the range of the practical. The loss of Metz would be the end of the war so far as operations in France are concerned, and probably for the rest of Europe also.

Paris realizes keenly what an important factor the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient forms in the whole plan of Foch's battle, and more than ever is inclined to admire the beautifully coordinated method which is resulting in the enemy being successively driven back in steady progression at point after point where he estimated himself invulnerable.

The St. Mihiel victory, it is believed here, will have an incalculable favorable influence in the whole of the French front, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. One of the strongest and most menacing of the enemy's central towers has been blown up. The blow "to the eastward" which I forecast a fortnight ago has been struck.

The Americans, it is felt here, have given the only possible reply to the hypocritical speech of the Kaiser which can carry any weight—that of force against force and might against might.

What also has enormously pleased the people here is that the present operations are being conducted by an American army and not merely by American soldiers or even American divisions. From now on, as Paris sees it, the autonomous American army of Pershing will rank on a level with the autonomous army of Haig and the autonomous army of Pétain.

The reticence of the American commander in withholding full details of his success is received here with distinct approval. In the same way that American divisions have supported British or French troops in previous operations, it is pointed out here, French divisions are now equally supporting the American Army in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient. The first blow struck by Americans, it is universally recognized, is a heavy stroke, and especially so in view of the fact that it was fully expected by Ludendorff and fully bears out Foch's confident assertion to the Paris Municipal Council that the pursuit of the enemy would be "implacable."

Military critics agree that the fact that the Americans have struck at one of the strongest parts of the enemy line is full of significance of the future and of the confidence of the Allies in the favorable character of the present situation. During the last year, simultaneously with the organization of the Hindenburg line proper further west and north, the interior of the St. Mihiel salient was simply crowded with fortified works. While they were organizing the Wotan, Siegfried, and other lines, the Germans constructed in this region a series of powerful positions which they believed were impregnable. Their object was twofold. First, they aimed at encircling Verdun from the east as closely as possible and, secondly, to cut off all possible direct railway communication between Verdun and Nancy. For these two reasons the enemy refrained last year from carrying out what was known to be at one time his intention of abandoning the St. Mihiel salient in order to shorten his line. The third reason for increasing German fortifications here was undoubtedly to give additional protection to the Briey iron fields and keep that area as far as possible from the line of fire. The front where the Americans are attacking is the very heart and nerve centre of the German war front.

OUR MEN'S EPIC CHARGE UP LES EPARGES HILL

Position Regarded as Impregnable Carried by Americans and French.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 15, (Associated Press.—The performance of the Americans stationed on the western side of the St. Mihiel salient, with the assistance of the French, constitutes one of the most brilliant pages of American achievements in the war.

It was this unit which accomplished two notable moves of the offensive. The first was the taking of Les Eparges Hill, which had cost the French many casualties in four years. The second was the daring march of an American regiment at night through woods infested with Germans to Vigneulles, there to effect a junction with troops working from the eastward.

In carrying out these two moves the Allies encountered the stiffest opposition of the offensive. The Germans cherished Les Eparges because they knew it was the key to the Woevre plain. They fought desperately to hold it, and counterattacked repeatedly after they had been ejected.

Similarly the Germans knew the dire results they would suffer if they permitted the Americans and French to meet at Vigneulles, and in some cases fought like demons to prevent such a calamity. The Americans, nevertheless, marched steadily onward, killing or capturing all the Germans who opposed them. They took the prisoners ahead with them, for they were too busy to send them back.

All along the western side of the salient the Germans held a series of hills, almost mountains, which dominated the Woevre. It was to take these natural fortifications, equipped with every defensive device, that the Americans were ordered to attack. All previous efforts to capture Les Eparges, the highest elevation, had failed in the past.

At the conclusion of artillery preparation the French and Americans swept forward in a rush that never stopped until they had reached every height in the long series which extend southward nearly to St. Mihiel. Thousands of miles of barbed wire had been stretched at intervals back of the German front lines, and every foot of the way was through underbrush, thick with machine guns.

Nearly everywhere the American artillery played havoc with the barbed wire, tearing open paths for the infantry. Only the solid, reinforced concrete forts topping the heights seemed impervious to the fire from the heavy guns.

From Les Eparges the Allies stormed the villages of Herbeuville, Hannonville, Thillot, St. Maurice, Billy, and Hattonchâtel, and then in the depth of night entered Vigneulles, at the southern end of the line of heights. To reach these points they had to advance through thickets of machine guns.

SEES NO END TO RETREAT.

Corsi Dubious About Germans Making Stand on Hindenburg Line.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 15.—General Corsi asks where Hindenburg intends or hopes to make his new line and where he will be able to do it, since many of the strongholds which formed the former Hindenburg line are now in the hands of the Allies.

The condition of the German Army now is very different from what it was when it executed its orderly retreat in 1917, while the condition of the Allies, under a single command, with efficient troops, abundant war material, and, above all, a strong American strategical reserve, is absolutely superior to that of 1917. Eight weeks of constant failure have depdessed the morale of the German Army and raised in like proportion that of the Allies. All indications point to the conclusion that the victory of the Allies will continue unabated.

RAIN BOMBS ON METZ AND NEARBY CITIES

Allied Airmen in 24 Hours Cause Havoc with 27 Tons of Explosives.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Powerful air attacks are being continued around Metz, according to the statement issued by the Air Ministry tonight. The stations and tracks at Metz-Sablons and Courcelles have been attacked, as well as various enemy concentration points. The statement says:

On the battlefront, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communiqué, the following bombing operations were carried out:

Two further attacks were made on Metz-Sablons in the late afternoon and many direct hits were obtained on the railway triangle, on the workshops, the gas works, and the barracks. The Boulay airdrome was also attacked with good results.

Heavy attacks were kept up throughout the night of Sept. 14-15 on Metz-Sablons, Courcelles, Ehrange, Saarbrucken, Kaiserslautern, and the airdromes at Frescaty and Boulay. Many direct hits were obtained on the railway, especially at Metz-Sablons and Courcelles, and several fires were started at Metz, Keiserslautern, the Saarbrucken station, and the Frescaty airdrome. Three of our machines failed to return.

This morning the railway triangle at Metz-Sablons was again attacked and many direct hits were obtained. Enemy scouts were active. Bombs were also dropped on the Buhl airdrome. Three of our machines are missing.

Today the Daimler works at Stuttgart were also attacked with good results. During this raid twenty enemy aircraft were encountered and two were destroyed. Our machines all returned safely.

The total weight of bombs dropped during the twenty-four hours was more than twenty-seven ton.

ODDS And ENDS
that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we used just a few drops of savory
A1 SAUCE

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.
White Fireproof Construction Co.

FORGET IT
The security that needs constant watching sooner or later gets on your nerves. You can forget all about our Guarantee Mortgages. We send interest and repay or reinvest principal.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

"PREP" SCHOOL SUITS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

It is a period in the life of a young Englishman when he sets off for Eton or Harrow, or any of those historic schools. American young gentlemen pass through that same period here, and are just as eager as their British cousins to impress their fellows favorably when they step from the train to the campus. Proper apparel is nine-tenths of the opening battle.

Having dressed a great proportion of these young gentlemen, not only before they set out for school, but during the entire time of their attendance there, we feel certain that our models, our style and our fit can contribute as much to the self-confidence of the "new" student as to the ease of the "old."

English Norfolk Suits with knickerbockers, in Scotch, Irish and English tweeds made on the most approved English models. Sizes 7 to 16 years. Prices from $16.50.

Young Men's "Prep" Suits—specially designed for young gentlemen wearing for the first time long trousered suits. Sizes from 14 to 18 years. Prices from $35.

Furnishings: This is the only shop in America conducting a Furnishing Goods business exclusively for young men and boys. Complete assortments of correct English Neckwear, Shirts, Shirtings, Hosiery and English Golf Stockings.

Correct shapes in hats for boys and young men.

"Anniped" Shoes for young gentlemen are made on the most approved lasts from the finest leather and comprehend the footwear requirements for every occasion.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Autumn Overcoats
FOR EVERY OCCASION
of such quality as to reveal at a glance the craftsmanship of the cleverest makers of men's wear, are priced at
$25.00, $30.00, $35.00 to $50.00
Made of fine tweeds, cheviots, coverts and knitted fabrics (light-weight in texture), these Coats are peculiarly adapted to give comfort without surrender of style.
(Sixth Floor)

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Price—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Domestic Scotch Tweeds
Boys' Norfolk And Knickerbockers—Sizes 8 to 18—$22.74
Beautifully Made
At or near this price, we haven't been able to find at any other store in the city, a boy's suit the equal of this for MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP and WEAR.
Specifications:—
Coats hand tailored wherever it adds strength, style and fit, besides featuring patch effect pockets, fine quality alpaca lining, Military back, form fitting, with belt.
Knickerbockers
finished with tunnel belt loops, stout twill lining, two hip pockets, watch pocket and novelty, fancy top pockets cut on original design with button hole and button. Cut so as to fit snug and hang with an air.
In grays, tans and browns
Hats to Match These Suits
Boys' wool felt Alpine hats to go with the suits described above, with plain grosgrain or pugaree bands, home bound or with turned up welt. Leather sweats. Gray, brown, green, tan and blue. $1.88 to $2.74.
Tweed Hats
of the newer mixtures in Telescope or Alpine models. $1.48 to $2.24
Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 34th St.
Names on Tape
For sewing into boy's clothing and underwear socks, towels, and on his bedding at BOARDING SCHOOL;
Tape with woven names, half gross, $1.19; one gross, $1.84. Lettering in six styles. Orders filled in 10 days to 2 weeks.
SPECIAL RUSH ORDERS HANDLED FOR SOLDIERS.
Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 34th St.

Wool Blankets
High grade Jacquard wool blankets, 70"x80", beautifully designed in large block colors, with figured border, in pink and blue effects.
These blankets are made by one of the finer domestic mills. $8.09 ea.
Macy's—Basement, Rear.
Store Hours:
Store Opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 5.30 P.M.
A Distinction
It you need the quarter, use it for yourself; if you can spare it, let the Government invest it for you.
Buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps in any department store in the city and in hundreds of other places. We sell them in our Public Service and Information Bureau and from Thrift Stamp Vending Machines located throughout this building.

MARCHED REGIMENT TO OUR PRISON PENS

German Commander Had Lost Only One Officer and One Private in Battle.

VAIN APPEALS FOR AID

Faulty Liaison Work Frequently Left Enemy Units No Alternative to Surrender.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 14—(Reuter's.)—It is no exaggeration to say that the war can show no operation more precisely successful than that which the Americans, in conjunction with the French, have just carried through its prescribed phases.

The operation was sufficiently daring to raise doubts as to whether it could possibly be concluded in the time assigned to it without extremely heavy losses. These doubts have been completely set at rest. Indeed, from the very earliest hours they have been replaced by sheer expectant wonder.

It is true that the enemy did not offer the opposition expected of him, but that was partly due to the perfection in the conception and execution of the attack by which he was stopped. We have now heard the tale from prisoners of division calling to division in vain for aid, little knowing that the source from which it sought help was in even more desperate straits.

Where the German troops were willing to fight—which was not everywhere—they were frequently left in such sad case by faulty liaison work that they had no option but to surrender. One such amusing case occurred when an entire regiment, with its commander and his staff, was captured. It had been left with both its flanks in the air and suddenly found the Americans on all four sides of it.

After surrendering, the commander requested that his roll should be called so that he might discover how heavy had been his losses. When it was called every one answered his name but one officer and one private. The commander then suggested that, as his command was so disconcertingly complete, he should march it off in whatever direction his captors desired.

So it came to pass that one was met by the astonishing spectacle of an entire German regiment marching off the battlefield under its own officers, guarded by a few joyous but ridiculously inadequate troopers, who looked, with their cowboy seat in the saddle and their reckless good humor, like Highland drovers of a bygone century herding raided cattle home.

The operation, to explain it in more detail, was of the pincers type always used to nip off a salient. One claw of the pincers, some twelve miles thick, rested on the Moselle at about Pont-à-Mousson. The other, about eight miles thick, rested on the heights of the Meuse at Haudiomont, a little to the east of the river. The distance to be filled up between the claws of the pincers was about thirty miles, and the ground to be nipped off by them would be about 200 square miles.

It was thus a pretty big operation to be put through in two days on a sector that had been as stubborn to impression as almost any on the whole front. But it has been carried out not only without a hitch of any kind, but throughout in advance of the scheduled program and in weather conditions that were unfavorable throughout for all arms, and especially for the tanks and the aircraft.

The first day's fighting saw the southern claw of the pincers advance up to the full limit assigned to it, but the western had to face more difficult ground and more strenuous opposition. It, too, however, reached its assigned position later in the day.

Consider now how interesting was the situation. The claws of the pincers were but four miles apart. They were pursuing a large force of the enemy ahead and away from the end, and at the same time they were inclosing an unknown but certainly also a large force of the enemy in the 200 square miles that their grip embraced. When the claws met, then the arms would have a big force of the enemy on either side of them, and they then might have to fight facing both ways.

They took a chance, for the enemy was reported to be escaping between the claws at the rate of a thousand an hour when early Friday morning they closed and trapped a so far unknown number of the enemy. A chance shot at the number of the Germans inside the salient when the operation began would be from 90,000 to 100,000. Many of the roads were lined with them today, and up to midnight last night 13,300 had already been counted, but in this number had not been included the bulk of those believed to be trapped in the salient.

BEGGED LEAVE TO PUSH ON.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—Thursday was the day of attack and advance; yesterday was the day of consolidation. Today was one of patrol operations. This summarizes roughly the history of the three days of the brilliant operations carried out by the Americans, in co-operation with the French, which has brought the Allies to within from two to three miles of that part of the Hindenburg line in front of this sector.

The offensive thus carried out so speedily has resulted in the liberation of some seventy-five villages.

All of the first day's objectives were reached early in the afternoon, but the units were so eager to push ahead that they petitioned the General Staff to allow them to go on, and a general order permitting this was issued.

AUSTRIANS SUFFERED DISASTER AT ST. MIHIEL

Simultaneously Attacked by French and American Infantry and Squadron of Tanks.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Referring to the presence of Austrians before the Americans in their advance, La Liberté says that the Austrian troops felt first the shock of an American brigade, the audacity of which demoralized the enemy, and that they were then attacked on the flank by a regiment of French Colonials. Taken thus between the two forces, the Austrians suffered terribly. Added to this double movement, a squadron of tanks drove straight through the Austrian ranks, thus completing their utter demoralization, and compelling the entire body to surrender.

The Austrians were chiefly in the sector northward of Xivray, their right resting on the defenses around St. Mihiel. They attempted to seek shelter in the fringes of the woods, but were quickly driven out. One Austrian battalion which attempted to put up a serious resistance was nearly wiped out. Those who surrendered seemed overcome with terror.

Some of the Austrian units, reinforced by Prussian battalions, attempted to retreat toward Vigneulles, but French Colonials cut them down in a terrific bayonet charge.

This disastrous first appearance of the Austrians in any large number is attracting widespread attention, as showing that Germany is now compelled to draw Austrians from the Italian front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORAINE, Saturday, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—Among the prisoners captured were several hundred from two Austrian divisions who were cut off when the Americans advanced to the attack from behind after the Germans had broken. They were bitter against the Germans, who, they said, had given way before the Americans, allowing them to be surrounded, and they had no chance to fight.

Tageblatt Critic Ill Informed.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—Berlin morning papers contain little comment of their own on the American drive against the St. Mihiel salient.

Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne of the Tageblatt apparently has not heard the details of the St. Mihiel attack, for he speculates on the possibility of a frontal assault on the Chemin des Dames, where "the Americans would have a chance of passing their first serious fighting examination."

The military writer of the Tagliche Rundschau, unlike the others, does not speak of the German withdrawal as having been planned for years. He merely states that Franco-American concentrations had been noted for some time south of Verdun, and that German plans were then made accordingly.

OUR AVERAGE GAIN 3 MILES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

miles northwest of Dommartin] and Dommartin squad trenches had been established. German detachments were also in the woods above Woel, [four miles north of Hattonville].

The German airplanes were unusually active last night, but the defensive batteries drove them off before they had done great damage. Allied airplanes flew over the German positions, dropping tons of bombs in the back areas.

Foe Digging In on Our Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 14, (Associated Press.)—Airplane observers report that the Germans have constructed new dugouts and have wired areas along their Hindenburg line in front of the Americans, indicating plans for a determined resistance there. Both photographs taken and the personal observations of the fliers show that the Germans have brought the defenses up to date and are prepared to contest the American advance.

One of the observers, Horace Lake, from Washington, D. C., accounted for four Germans early today back of the enemy lines. His pilot, Bertram Niedecker, brought the plane at one point within a few feet of the ground. The pair then discovered that they were the target for a sharp fire from four of the enemy in a shell hole. The observer quickly wiped out the quartet, however, with his machine gun.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The magnitude of the American success continues to grow as reports come from the front. What most appeals to the French imagination is the approach of the American line to within a few miles of the great fortress of Metz, which heretofore has been considered impregnable and such a vast reservoir of men and material as to forbid any approach.

Making Gains on the Moselle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The American line on the left bank of the Moselle River, in the St. Mihiel sector, has been advanced from one to two miles, and now includes the towns of Vilcey and Norroy, according to General Pershing's communiqué for today, received tonight at the War Department.

An enemy counterattack launched near St. Hilaire at daybreak today was easily repulsed, and prisoners were taken.

Seventy-two guns abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat were brought in during the normal extension of the American lines beyond Jaulny. This brought the total number of guns captured since the Americans started the drive which wiped out the salient to more than 200.

BAKER DEEPLY STIRRED BY OUR ARMY'S VICTORY

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, returned tonight from the American battlefront, where he spent the last two days with the American troops, accompanying them as they marched into St. Mihiel.

As the big army automobile stopped in front of General Pershing's Paris home tonight the Secretary alighted, covered with mud from head to foot. He carried his gas mask in one hand and his steel helmet in the other. His trench coat was smeared with mud and his leggings were coated with it, and even his eyeglasses were splashed. Secretary Baker made only a brief stay in Paris, leaving on the night train for an absence of several days.

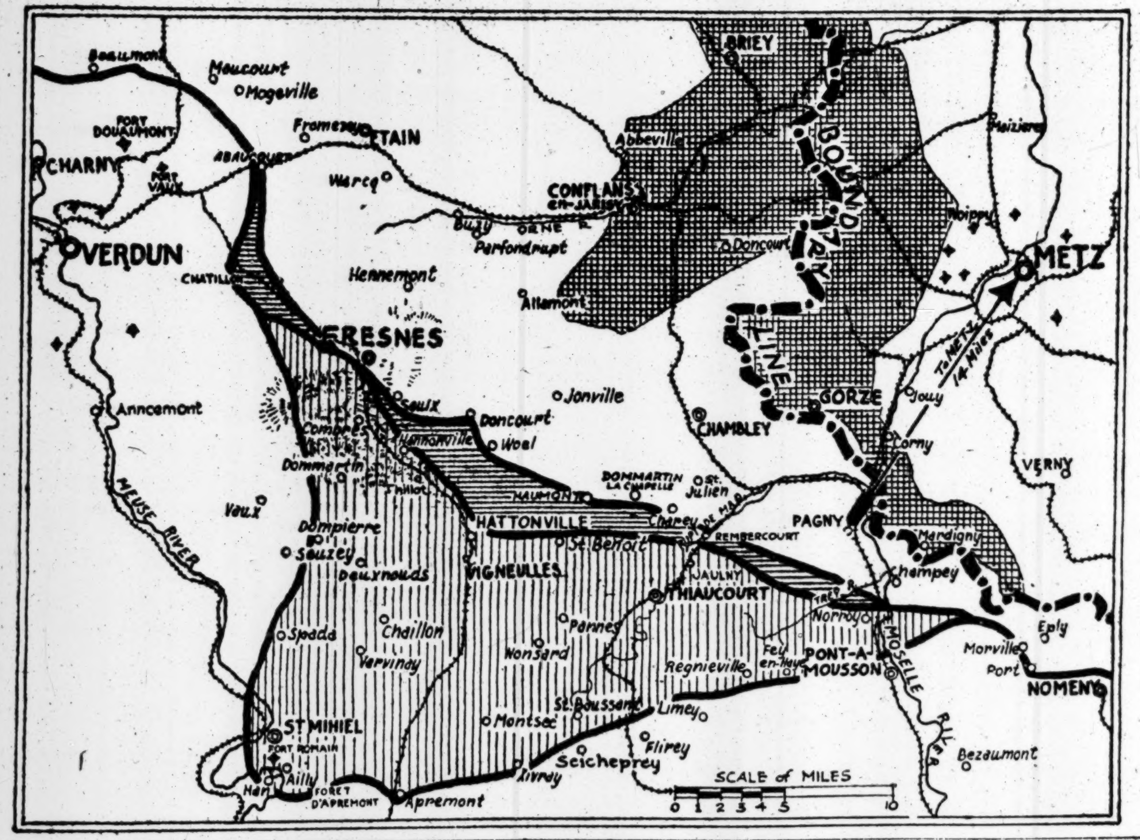
While deeply stirred with what he had seen, Secretary Baker spoke in moderation. He was particularly impressed with the splendid spirit and enthusiasm of the American troops. He had also seen great throngs of German prisoners as they were brought back from the fighting line. From a high eminence the Secretary looked out on the Americans as they sprang forward in attack. He refrained, however, from commenting at this time, except in a formal statement, which follows:

"General Pershing's announcement will cover the military situation. The people of the United States will be overjoyed that their army, in close co-operation with the Allies, has been able to achieve this striking success. A particularly happy circumstance is that the victory delivers from the invader territory which had been occupied for four years and restores it to France and her people who had been captive during the long period.

"The rejoicing of the civil population at St. Mihiel knows no bounds, and already, mixed with the war material which crowds the roads, are refugees returning to their homes.

"The action and all of the circumstances are brilliant, and justify the hope of a great nation whose armies are engaged."

Where Pershing Continues to Drive Germans Back



GERMANS BELITTLE LOSS OF ST. MIHIEL

Frankfort Writer Says It Was Unimportant After Drive at Verdun Failed.

GIVE CREDIT TO AUSTRIANS

Critics Acknowledge Their Help in Keeping Pocket Open Until Comrades Escaped.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—Official reports on the St. Mihiel battle in today's Rhenish papers merely mention the fact that Americans co-operated with the French in the attack, and a telegram from Geneva to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that owing to bad telegraphic communication neither the American nor the French report had arrived at the time of going to press. The newspaper says:

"The American-French attack against the salient of St. Mihiel is only indirectly connected with the general attack of the Entente. This new point of attack lies in a different direction. The chief aim of the enemy was the moral effect. Regarding this it is sufficient to say that several times in the last year evacuation of this exposed salient has lain within the bounds of possibility and has been under consideration.

"Since the abandoning of the attacks on Verdun the German positions around St. Mihiel were no longer of importance. Unfortunately the fact remains that the operation of our enemies, especially the Americans, presents the possibility of portraying the evacuation as an important tactical success—as a link in a chain—especially as the captures in prisoners appear to be considerable.

With Austrians' Help.

"The enemy concentrated and attacked on the flanks of the salient and succeeded in driving a wedge on Combres Heights in the centre of the northern side of the salient. The German command succeeded, especially owing to the help of Austrian regiments who are mentioned for the first time, in keeping open the mouth of the pocket until German troops who were threatened with being cut off had been brought into safety.

"Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the initiative is still with the enemy, which is obvious from the fact that heavy attacks before Cambrai still continue. Just as Foch during the first months after the beginning of the German campaign in March deferred any big strategical decision, which in Germany is often taken as a sign of weakness, Hindenburg now adops justifiable strategical postponement. It will soon be shown whether this is in preparation for a new attack."

The Vossische Zeitung refers to "a new attempt" to break through the St. Mihiel salient. Behind the German lines lies the fortress of Metz, the paper says. The French who attacked from the north did not break through, but the Americans who attacked from the south broke through near Thiaucourt. Nevertheless, the paper argues, the technique of the retreat, of the front, and of the positions had been prepared and thought out for nearly four years, so that it all happened systematically when the attack began, as already reported by headquarters."

No Surprise, Says Koester.

Herr Köster, war correspondent, writing in Vorwärts on the evacuation of St. Mihiel, says that the Germans have now held the salient for four years, always under heavy attacks, and that the French have repeatedly tried to recover the ground. Yesterday's attack by Americans and French was not a surprise, it is stated.

"Just as quickly and with the same reinforced American help as on the day before yesterday, Foch began his new offensive on the new front," Köster writes. "But it is not yet ascertained if St. Mihiel is only the beginning of a big new undertaking, the continuation of which will flame up on other fronts. But the German command is prepared for this.

"The first aim of the enemy's operations yesterday was the straightening out of the St. Mihiel wedge, which was always unpleasant to the French because of its point, which crossed the Meuse and thus made a gap in the chain of fortresses. For us the salient was only important as we still hoped to help the Germans in their attack from the northwest. As this was not the aim of the German strategists, they could easily give up the salient."

Army Reduced Salient in 27 Hours, Pershing Says; 15,000 Prisoners and More Than 200 Guns Taken

American Official Communique No. 123.

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 14.

Section A—In the St. Mihiel sector our advanced units have maintained touch with the enemy's forces and have repulsed a counterattack attempted by them in the region of Jaulny.

We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigor of our troops, and of the valiant French divisions which fought shoulder to shoulder with them, is shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the result desired within twenty-seven hours.

Besides liberating more than 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we have captured a mass of material. Over 100 guns of all calibres and hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars have been taken.

In spite of the fact that the enemy during his retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battlefield shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph material, railroad material, rolling stock, clothing, and equipment have been abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is found in the uninjured bridges which he left behind.

French pursuit, bombing, and reconnoissance units, and British and Italian bombing units divided with our own air service the control of the air, and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

PERSHING.

American Official Communique No. 124.

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 15.

Section A—In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity.

A counterattack launched by the enemy at daybreak near St. Hilaire was easily repulsed and a number of prisoners taken.

On the left bank of the Moselle our lines have been advanced one to two miles, and now include the towns of Vilcey and Norroy.

The normal extension of our lines beyond Jaulny resulted in the bringing in of seventy-two additional guns abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings the total number of guns captured to date to more than 200.

PERSHING.

THE Y. M. C. A.
IS ON THE
FIRING LINE.
BACK IT UP!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREET

Fine Custom Suitings Cut to Your Measure at $33.50

A Sale Beginning To-day, and continuing throughout the week

As most of the fabrics offered in this sale are not replaceable except at large advances, it is probable that equal values in custom-made garments will not be available until after the war.... All of them of fine all-wool quality—many limited to one suit pattern and some with extra pair of trousers.

Worsteds *Cheviots* *Tweeds*
Serges *Homespuns* *Topcoatings*

Men's Clothing Section On the Third Floor

W. & J. SLOANE

Assembled on our First Floor, for the convenience of patrons, we are now displaying

Our New Stock of

DOMESTIC RUGS

Foresight in purchasing large quantities prior to the substantial advance in prices, now enables us to offer you

An Opportunity for Genuine Economy

The selection, in size and variety, is unexcelled.

A Large Number of Rugs, Specially Priced, Represent Unusual Values

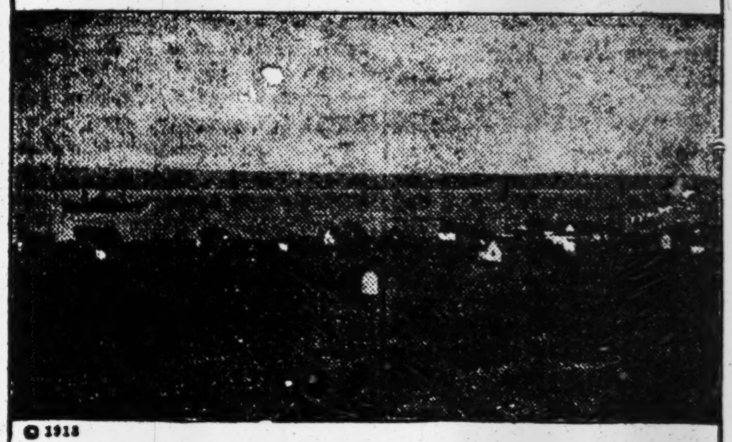
"WILTON RUGS"—9x12 ft.—$60 and upward

Specially Priced Oriental Rugs on the 1st Floor

A Special Sale of Carpets is Now in Progress on the 5th Floor

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS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The Revillon Base Post at Ungava

A TALL flag staff flying the British and French flags; a score or more plain but substantial warehouses and dwellings, and once a year the Revillon steamer anchored in the straits—these constitute Revillon headquarters for Ungava district in the Hudson's Straits. This post can be reached only at midsummer when the straits are navigable for a few months and supplies can be brought in, and the year's catch of furs taken out.

Many of the most valuable and beautiful furs come from the Hudson's Bay district, where they are collected by the two great companies which operate there. These are the English company, who sell their raw furs at auction in London, and Revillon Frères, who use the finer skins from this and their many other Canadian trading posts for their retail establishments in Paris, London and New York.

Revillon Frères
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

Few men are averse to giving thought to new clothes, are they—beforehand?

But no man cares to be conscious of them, does he—not after he is inside of them?

If you had any reason to devote sufficient time to it, we believe you would appreciate the emphasis we place on the unobtrusive correctness of Best & Co.'s Gentlemen's Clothes.

All wool suits of splendid tailoring. Best & Co. exclusive models with the look that is strictly custom—not readymade. Priced on the basis of fabrics bought long since—prices considered low a year or more ago. Splendid values—$28.50, $32.50, $34.50 and up to $52.50. Styles to fit all men.

Army and Navy officers' uniforms to order at reasonable prices.

Best & Co.
Men's Shop—Fifth Floor
Entrance 1 West 35th St.
EST. 1879

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

COFFEE NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, on the 19th day of September, 1918, at 10:00 A. M., at the office of the Fidelity Warehouse, 755 Water Street, New York City, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, all or any part, as shall be determined at the sale, of 600 bags of Haiti Coffee, more or less, now located at the Fidelity Warehouse, 750 Water Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

For further information concerning the terms and conditions of the above sale apply to Horace O. Kilbourn, Room 518, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director Bureau of Sales.

Gillette Experts Again At Your Service—

You will find them in Leading Stores. They have a Service for *you*, the Gillette Owner—*free of charge*

Perhaps you are one of those who missed seeing the Gillette Service Experts when they were here before.

NOW we have brought our Service Experts back again to this city, with the co-operation of leading stores in the most central locations.

They are here to carry out the Gillette principle of *personal service* to every Gillette user.

You may not have caught the "little knack" of holding your Gillette flat to the face, the individual *adjustment*, and the correct *angle-stroke.*

Or if you have dropped your razor—probably it is out of alignment. Or it may be old or worn. The blade does not come properly to the beard.

• • •

The Gillette is made to last a lifetime. No matter how old your razor is or how worn, probably it only needs a slight adjustment to make it as good as new. And this is another service our Experts want to do for you—at no cost to you.

SO we suggest that you bring your razor with you. Have it looked over—adjusted if necessary, *without charge.*

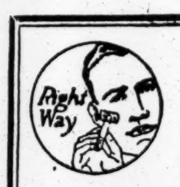
The Gillette Safety Razor is adjustable and gives a perfect shave.

There is not a type of beard or texture of skin; not a shaving need or climatic condition, but the Gillette solves it. Here is the *universal service* that makes the Gillette Safety Razor the one world-wide shaving success.

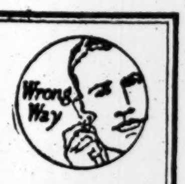
This Company has the largest razor manufacturing business in the world—*and is still growing.*

It has Twelve Million Razors in use.

It has a production of more than Six Million Razors every year to supply new users.



Are You Getting Maximum Results From Your Gillette



The Gillette Service Experts and all Gillette dealers want to be of service to every Gillette user in town.

They will show you that "little knack" of the Gillette Shave—how to prepare the face for shaving; the correct angle-stroke; the adjustment for a light or a close shave.

Bring in your Gillette, have it looked over. It may be damaged, bent, out of alignment. If so, they will put it in first-class condition again, free of charge. They may make some valuable suggestions, anyway.

When you shave tomorrow morning, try this—

Lather the beard thoroughly, and rub well in—that's essential with any shave.

Put in a new blade and screw the handle down *tight.* Then if you want a specially close shave, unscrew the handle a *slight turn.*

Hold the razor naturally and easily, and tilt the handle so you can just feel the blade engage the beard.

(Here's where some men make a mistake. They tilt the handle up or down *too much.*)

Then shave with short, slanting strokes.

Keep the edge of the blade as nearly flat against the skin as you can. Any man will catch the "little knack" of using his Gillette in one or two shaves. In fact, when the Gillette is properly used, the beard slips off without your knowing it.

The all-important thing is to lather well, and to hold the razor easily, with the handle tilted so the blade *just engages the beard.*

It produces in its American factories alone over One Million Dozen Blades every month.

It originated the one modern and right shaving principle—the Gillette principle of "No Stropping—No Honing," with its smooth, sharp, lasting Blade, and a *universal shaving quality* at the service of every man who cares to make use of it.

• • •

We are speaking to you as a Gillette Owner—a member of that world-wide group of successful men, the users of the Gillette Safety Razor.

EVEN if you are not now a Gillette user—the Gillette has a message for you.

These are not the times for waiting to be "Next!" This is no time for fees and tips.

It is the time for every man to get a Gillette—*and use it.*

And if our Service Experts can help you to the 100% Gillette Shave, they are here now—*at your service, without charge.*

No Stropping—No Honing. And every time you shave yourself you save fees and tips that will buy U. S. Thrift Stamps or go toward a payment on a Liberty Bond.

Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, Mass.

Come talk with the Gillette Service Experts. You will find them in the stores of the following Gillette dealers on the specified dates:

Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, 42nd Street & 6th Avenue
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, 200 Broadway
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, Times Building
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, Broadway & 34th Street
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, Grand Central Station
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—JOHN WANAMAKER, Broadway & 9th Street
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—JAMES A. HETHERINGTON, 42nd Street & Vanderbilt Avenue
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—F. K. JAMES COMPANY, 46th Street and Broadway
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Service Store, Broadway & Maiden Lane
Sept. 16 to Oct. 5—EDWARD WECK & SON, 148 Fulton Street

Newark Stores:

Sept. 16 to 21—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, 756 Broad Street
Sept. 16 to 21—L. BAMBERGER COMPANY, Market Street
Sept. 23 to 28—FIREMEN'S PHARMACY COMPANY, Broad & Market Streets
Sept. 23 to 28—HAHNE & COMPANY, Broad Street
Sept. 30 to Oct. 5—LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY, 107 Market Street
Sept. 30 to Oct. 5—E. G. KOENIG'S SONS, 875 Broad Street

DISMEMBER AUSTRIA, 4,000 HERE DEMAND

Great Mass Meeting Receives Ultimatum of Representatives of Oppressed Nationalities.

PADEREWSKI SEES VICTORY

Stirs His Hearers by Tribute to the President — Jugoslav Speaker Warns Against Peace Traps.

There can be no real and lasting peace until Austria-Hungary is dismembered and the oppressed nationalities in the polyglot empire are allowed to determine the manner of their government. This was the answer flung back yesterday to Austria's official peace move by speakers at Carnegie Hall, who took part in a great victory mass meeting which was attended by more than 4,000 representatives of the oppressed nationalities. The speakers were Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council, now recognized as the Czechoslovak Provisional Government; Ignace J. Paderewski, representative of the Polish National Committee to the United States; Lieutenant Vasile Stoica, President of the Rumanian National League of America; Pierre de Lanux of the French High Commission, and Dr. Hinko Hinkovitch, representative of the Jugoslav National Council.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was Chairman of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Four Minute Men, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National War Savings Committee, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

The meeting was of historic interest to the peoples of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, for it was the first occasion on which representatives of the seven oppressed nations of Austria had sunk their differences and met on the common ground of war to the death against their common oppressor. The moment that Mr. Paderewski shook the hand of Professor Masaryk was of particular interest to the Czechoslovaks and the Poles, for it meant to them the realization of a dream of unity of the two great northern Slav peoples who once were free to govern themselves but who both have been oppressed by foreign masters for many years. Denunciation of Austria-Hungary marked the addresses of all the speakers. President Wilson's proclamation in favor of the rights of small nations to govern themselves was referred to many times and was always received with great applause by the audience.

Telegrams of sympathy were read from Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, and the Italian Ambassador, Count Macchi di Cellere. There was singing by the Rumanian Chorus and the Czechoslovak Chorus. Adam Didur of the Metropolitan sang a solo and a Serbian folksong was given by Obrad Djurin, a S[illegible]b.

Seek Dissolution of the Empire.

A resolution was adopted calling for the dissolution of the present Austrian Empire, and the representatives of the oppressed nationalities pledged themselves to wrest from the aggressor the sovereignty unjustly and violently exercised over them.

"The primary object of this war is the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary," asserted Professor Masaryk in his address. "There can be no solution of the Polish, Czechoslovak, Jugoslav, Rumanian, and other national questions if Austria continues to exist. There is an inner affinity between Austria and Germany. The spirit of Austria is the spirit of Germany, of which it has been said, by one of its poets, that it is a spirit-murderer. This spirit-murderer must be killed. That will be done if the Balkan nations form a barrier to Germany.

"You have read of the peace move of Austria-Hungary. First Burian whined and cried for humanity. Where was Burian when 60,000 Slavs in Austria were decimated. This same Burian is the man who is credited with having aided in forcing the outrageous U-boat war.

"Now he and his fellows prate of humanity and of liberty. They will say to you that they accept President Wilson's program. They will promise to evacuate Belgium, northern France, and will pretend to make Alsace Lorraine semi-independent. But if you allow them to keep Austria intact and to exploit Russia they will go on and finish with the west as they did with the east. This war is not an isolated phenomenon, but is the push of Germany to the east.

"Our Allies must not be bribed by this or by any other German and Austrian peace offers and the peace offers that are to follow. We will have to do a lot of fighting yet before Germany is crushed. Much must be done before eastern Europe is reorganized. But it must be done. Every creation is difficult and so the restoration of humankind is a big and great task. The heads of the allied Governments must not shrink if they encounter difficulties. The Kaiser well said that this war is the principle of Prussianism against the American principle. The war is a struggle for the rights and liberties of mankind. We accept this as your principle and we will fight with you to the end for this eternal principle."

Paderewski Stirs His Hearers.

Mr. Paderewski made a fervent address in which he paid tribute to Professor Masaryk and to the Czechoslovak nation, which was the first of the oppressed nationalities to be recognized officially by the United States and other allied nations. On behalf of the Poles, Mr. Paderewski said he was happy to see the re-entrance of "our brothers the Czechoslovaks into the family of free nations."

"We consider their success as our victory," he added, "as the triumph of our own ideas and as an act of historic justice." After speaking of the part played by the Czechoslovaks in the world of art, music, industry, and poetry, the speaker turned to Professor Masaryk and exclaimed, "And we bow before their great, illustrious leader, Thomas G. Masaryk." The audience arose in tribute to the words of the representative of Poland.

Mr. Paderewski said that a glorious and decisive victory seemed to be certain and immediate. "The enemy, with plans for another war, is asking for peace," he said. "Shall we win that peace? What will be the conditions offered by the enemy? He will want a free hand in Russia, in the Balkans, in Poland, Serbia, Italy, a free hand all over the world, and if this were refused he would insist at least on the ratification of pre-war conditions. The recognition by the United States and the Entente countries of the Czechoslovak nation indicates that they will not ratify but will rectify the map of Europe. They will not, can not, sanction territorial robberies and national spoliation. However re-arranged, stolen goods must be restored to their legitimate owner."

A wall of 70,000,000 people must be formed from Danzig to Memel, from Constanza to Fiume, to keep out the German menace, said Mr. Paderewski. Stricken Russia, he added, must be protected and steps must be taken to prevent turning the Baltic into a German lake. In tribute to President Wilson, the speaker exclaimed, "God bless President Wilson" and the audience jumped to its feet in response.

In his opening address Senator Hitchcock said that the Allies must win a military victory over Germany.

"Nothing less will do," he added. "The German people must actually taste of the bitterness of military defeat in order to learn the lesson that military autocracy is a failure. That truth must be burned into the soul of Germany in order that her people may permanently abandon the idea of world conquest. Until they do abandon it the world will not be free from war and must be ready for it. The other thing we must do is to support the demands for freedom and independence made by the Poles, Bohemians, and the Jugoslavs. Those races are not only able to help us win the war but are actually doing it."

Dr. Hinkovitch in his address said that care must be taken not to fall into the peace trap set by Austria-Hungary. "The condition of a lasting peace is the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary," he declared in stating the southern Slav side of the case. "If we want a lasting peace we must make it impossible for Germany to mobilize Austria. Germany must be isolated. We have lost the war if Austria survives, in spite of the military victories that we have won and are going to win."

Dr. Hinkovitch recited the wholesale desertions of Serbians and Croatians to the Italian side in the war because of a desire to fight, not on the side of their oppressor, but against it.

Speaking for the oppressed Rumanians of Transylvania, Lieutenant Stoica said that his countrymen were also placed in the position of fighting on the side of Austria when the war broke out, but he was glad to report that they had deserted in large numbers to the allied nations, against whom they were pitted by their military oppressors.

"If the Central Empires think that by silencing Rumania and hanging Rumanians of Transylvania our nation has stepped out of the ranks they are mistaken," he declared. "The Rumanian nation, as well as the Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, and Poles, will continue the war, shoulder to shoulder with her great Allies."

The meeting was called by Mr. de Lanux "an episode in the Austro-Hungarian revolution." He said that the full liberty of the oppressed nations of Europe was going to be the test of the principles of the Allies.

GREAT BRITAIN SAVED BY 1917 POTATO CROP

Huge Supply Alone Enabled Her to Continue War, Official Tells American Editors.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The huge additional potato crop grown in England in 1917 enabled that country to maintain its position as a belligerent, visiting American editors were told at a dinner today. Bowland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, the speaker, said that but for this one crop Great Britain might have been starved into submission. Continuing, Mr. Prothero told what the agriculturists had done to help win the war.

Nothing, he said, so stimulated the farmers to do their best as "the argument that every ton of food they raised helped to bring over the American Army to shorten the road to victory." Concerning the aid which the Government has given and is giving to increase production, he said:

"We are finding men to replace the labor they lost—something like 60,000 returned soldiers. Thanks to the energy of our army we have something like 40,000 German prisoners at work on the land, and we have increased the number of women land workers by upward of 200,000. For the harvest we provided an additional 10,000 soldiers."

Among other provisions made to help the farmers, which he enumerated, were 60,000 tractors, 100,000 thrashing machines, and 100,000 horses. The result, judging by acreage, he said, was the largest crop of wheat, barley, oats, and rye ever produced in the United Kingdom. Some 800,000 tons of food were raised by allotment holders alone.

Sir Worthington Evans spoke on the production of munitions, and predicted that even the gigantic scale on which England was producing munitions America would equal, if not surpass.

Major John L. Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, told the editors that "you can produce more effect upon the enemy and do more toward shortening the war by turning out airmen and aero engines than perhaps any sphere of military activity. General Brancker, whom we commissioned to go to America at your request, sends this message: 'Please tell our American friends that they have unlimited supply of the most magnificent pilots it is possible to imagine. Tell them also that the Liberty engine is better than even they seem to guess.'"

Major Baird added that some people were of the opinion that the war might be ended in the air. This he doubted, adding that although aviation might not finish the war it would make all other wars impossible, because, carried to a logical conclusion, the air forces can be developed to such an extent that the idea of war from the air would be so appalling that the human race would not stand it.

"Out of this marvelously efficient war weapon," Major Baird declared, "it is conceivable that we should forge a weapon for peace more potent perhaps than any other weapon."

INSTRUCTION.

The POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, 85-99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has established for high school graduates a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Every regularly enrolled student in the technical courses who passes the physical examination and is 18 years or over may, about October 1st, be inducted into the United States Army as a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. He would from that time receive the pay of a private, be supplied with the regular uniform, with lodging and subsistence, and the War Department would pay the full cost of his military and academic instruction. This is an opportunity to work for a commission.

For further information apply to
CHARLES A. GREEN, Registrar.
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+Self interest

People buy The American Magazine for what they find in it and for what they get out of it.

How often have you thought, "I wish I could talk with that man? What would the other fellow do in a case like mine?"

And here you have in The American Magazine these very men ready to talk to you. Here's the fellow that solved your problem. Here's a chance to measure yourself against a pace-maker.

Are you sick?[1]
Or sorry?[2]
Or disgusted?[3]

Here's the answer; here's the one man who can tell you what you want to know; here's a fellow with no better brains, no harder muscles, no more luck than you.

He put it over.

He tells you how he did it.

And what entertaining stuff it makes. There's nothing like a good fight. The American Magazine for October is all fight—fight against Huns, ill health, ridicule, small pay, slow promotion. There is something in it for *you*.

1 "Things You Should Know about Your Eyes"
2 "Do You Dread Getting Old?"
3 "While Others Laughed—Root Won Out"

The American Magazine

The Crowell Publishing Company
Publishers of the Woman's Home Companion and Farm and Fireside

I'LL TAKE POSTUM!

—you hear it more and more when one is asked what he'll have for his morning drink.

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LOUIS D. RAY, Ph.D., Headmaster.

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A SUPER-CROOK PLAY IN ULTRA VIOLET

"The Unknown Purple" Shows Crime and Revenge in a Colorful Fourth Dimension.

RICHARD BENNETT AS FATE

A Very Original Melodrama Raises Several Large Crops of Gooseflesh.

THE UNKNOWN PURPLE, a melodrama in a prologue and three acts by Roland West and Carlyle Moore. At the Lyric.

Peter Marchmont	Richard Bennett
James Dawson	Earle Brown
Phelan	E. L. Duane
Bobby Dawson	Arthur Le Vien
Ruth Charleton	Lorraine Frost
Richard Bradbury	Edward Van Sloan
George Allison	Frank McCormick
Bonnie Allison	Marion Kerby
Mrs. James Dawson	Helen MacKellar
Johnson	Herbert Ashton
Burton	Curtis Benton

Lest any one should take him too seriously as a scientist, the author of "The Unknown Purple" states on his program that he is no more the discoverer of the mystic properties of the ultra violet rays than Jules Verne was inventor of the submarine when he wrote "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." So there is still some honor remaining for the man who will reduce the fervid adumbrations of Roland West, dramatist, to the cold data of the laboratory.

It is indeed an attractive problem. When you have converted these invisible rays into crystals, a lump of them the size of a dollar held firmly in the palm of your hand will render your body invisible. You can go about anywhere you please, doing whatever you wish. The world can never know anything of it, even the greatest of all detectives, except that the room is filled with a pale violet light, while a purple spotlight gleams at the precise locality where you happen to be cracking the villain's safe or snatching the diamond necklace from the throat of the villainess. For it is assumed that, like Mr. West's hero, admirably played by Richard Bennett, you will be more crooked against than crooking.

Peter Marchmont is, in fact, a really admirable fellow. The prologue shows him as a struggling inventor, clairvoyant as a scientist, but woefully blind to what is going on in his household. His wife is cruelly neglecting their son and carrying on an affair with a young friend of the household. They are the villain and villainess. There is no doubt about that! Faint and evanescent as is the unknown purple, all the other colors of the spectrum are used at their solidest in Mr. West's characterizations. While Peter is dreaming of his crystals of ultra-violet, his wife and her lover conspire to steal another invention of merely commercial value, and have him jailed on a trumped-up charge.

The body of the play shows Peter's return to the world, where he finds the precious pair married and living in luxury. He makes it the business of his life to steal all that is dearest to them, ruin them and regain possession of his child. Housebreaking is rendered easy to him, and quite thrilling to the audience, by the fact that he has now found out how to crystalize those rays of invisibility.

The psychologic basis of crook melodrama is the fact that the human race has a deap-seated, an atavistic, fear of the burglar. It is one of the great, primordial emotion complexes. Well, here you have it clothed in a deeper mystery than that of midnight and invested with an awe that owes more, if the truth be told, to the world of spectres than to that of spectra. In "The Unknown Purple" the burglar and the avenging ghost are rolled into one, and the result is Fate—disembodied yet sensibly present and irresistible. That is something quite terrible. Frank melodrama though the play is, it is very skillfully motivated and constructed, and may be warranted to raise several large crops of gooseflesh even upon the most fastidious.

As an actor vehicle such a part has one sad limitation. Just as the scene becomes most intense, Mr. Bennett has to press that disk of crystals in his palm and become invisible. The great histrionic thrills of the evening are scored by the suffusion of ultra violet. In stage parlance, the gasman crabs all the hero's best scenes. It takes not only a great artist but a noble nature to endure that. Mr. Bennett is doubtless both. There have been few finer characterizations on our stage than his gentle inventor of the prologue, a creature as wise and sympathetic as he is blind, and simply, solidly human in every fibre. The Nemesis of the later acts is a finely contrasted figure, stately, commanding, imaginative. Yet, with an art as subtly true as it is strong, Mr. Bennett manages to make the audience feel that the two are essentially one and the same. It is a real triumph of imaginative impersonation.

Scenically the play falls into the long category of pieces that owe their dramaturgy to "On Trial," and ultimately to the movies. It has not only cut-backs but scenes that are chronologically parallel. A note on the program says: "The last episode of Act. II is supposed to take place during the latter part of Act. III." Read it as often as you may you will not understand it until you see the play, which you doubtless will, some time in the next year or two.

CARUSO AIDS TANK CORPS.

A Thousand of the Big Fighters at Century Hear $10,000 Benefit.

Enrico Caruso sang George M. Cohan's "Over There" as the principal event of a program given at the Century Theatre last night under the auspices of the Tank Corps Welfare League. An audience which overflowed into the aisles paid about $10,000 to be present, and the money will go to the Welfare League, to be used to purchase comforts for the men of the tanks.

One thousand of the men arrived in town last night from the camps in Gettysburg and Tobyhanna, Penn., and paraded from the Pennsylvania Station to the Century. A group of 150, all over six feet, appeared on the stage during the performance, and were vociferously greeted by the audience. The men will be in the city for two days.

Colonel I. C. Welborn, Director of the tank corps; Captain P. D. Poston, Assistant Director; Colonel W. H. Clopton, commander of the Tobyhanna Camp, and Colonel Summers of the British Army, instructor at Tobyhanna, together with Major D. D. Eiseinhower, commander at Gettysburg, and his staff, arrived in New York with their men and were present at the show.

The program at the Century opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Anna Fitziu, and George M. Cohan and Al Jolson were others who appeared. Ed Wynn was master of ceremonies. Caruso, in addition to "Over There," also sang two Italian war songs.

Dr. Hirsch to Take Long Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who has been ill for two weeks, has been ordered by physicians to take a complete rest. He will not fill his pulpit at Sinai Temple for some time. His condition is not considered serious, however.

HIDES HER IDENTITY IN JAIL.

Woman Convicted of Robbing Mrs. George W. Perkins Sits Silent.

For ten days, it became known yesterday, futile efforts have been made to identify a woman about 23 years old, in the Bronx County Jail awaiting sentence following conviction in Special Sessions of stealing a purse and a souvenir 50-cent piece belonging to the wife of George W. Perkins.

The woman, who is registered as Jane Doe, has steadfastly refused to utter a word.

William Morrison, a gardener at the Perkins home in Riverdale, on the morning of Sept. 5 noticed the woman waiting on the veranda in her stocking feet. When she saw Morrison she ran away, and Bicycle Patrolman McCann arrested her in Riverdale Avenue after she had refused to answer his questions. He found in her possession a purse containing $15 and the 50-cent piece, which were later claimed by Mrs. Perkins. In Morrisania Court the prisoner refused to make any statement. Thence she was sent to Special Sessions and was convicted on Mrs. Perkins's testimony.

The woman's attire is simple but tasteful. She wears a white silk embroidered waist, brown skirt, brown silk stockings, and tan shoes. Her fingernails had been recently manicured, and the delicacy of her hands indicates that they had never done hard work.

CHANLER STILL IN HOSPITAL

Artist, Injured in Auto Accident, May Be Permanently Lame.

The condition of Robert Winthrop Chanler, the artist and former Sheriff of Dutchess County, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident in Central Park on Aug. 21, remains good, although it was said at his home, 147 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday that he would be unable to leave St. Luke's Hospital for more than a month.

His right leg was fractured when his automobile struck a tree and the injury was so serious that surgeons have not been able to determine yet whether he will be lame.

Mrs. Albert Herter of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, who was returning from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station with Mr. Chanler, where they had been decorating the Liberty Theatre there, is recovering rapidly from her injuries. She suffered a broken nose and a fractured rib.

'SPORTING LIFE' IS SHOWN AT RIVOLI

Maurice Tourneur's Racing Film Lets Audience Cheer Classic Derby of Drury Lane.

MARY PICKFORD AT STRAND

Acts a War Farmerette Among Matinee Idols—Keenan at Rialto Rings True in "The Bells."

Few motion picture directors equal, and fewer surpass, Maurice Tourneur in the art of making scenes for the screen. By his work he stands out prominently, even among that small group of exceptional men who appreciate the peculiar powers of the camera and know how to employ them in the production of a photoplay. Once more, and in some ways more than ever, he has revealed his creative genius in "Sporting Life," the featured film at the Rivoli this week.

The play is a melodrama, based upon the well-known Drury Lane product, and, as many will remember, it has to do chiefly with a young English Lord and his desperate efforts to re-establish himself financially through the successes of a pugilist in the ring and a racehorse, the phenomenal Lady Love, in the Derby. There are abundant opportunities in the play for exciting scenes.

Mr. Tourneur has not faltered before any of the big, comprehensive scenes, such as those of the prizefight and the Derby race, while in little incidents also he has done not only the obvious and expected, but the surprising. The spectators who viewed the picture yesterday afternoon were drawn into the excitement of the play's episodes, applauding and exclaiming at the succession of climaxes as people do only when they are thrilled by a sense of participation in what they see or hear.

At one point, as Lady Love dashed forward to the race, some one in the orchestra shouted "Go!" and many of the spectators literally started forward from their seats. It all seemed real. But this effect was accomplished by the climax of an episode and each effect of the photoplay was similarly accomplished.

As a whole, "Sporting Life" is a series of stirring episodes linked together—or, rather, separated—by the obtruding incoherencies of one of the most loosely constructed stories. Even Mr. Tourneur's scenes are marred by impossibilities of his story. The spectator may concede much to melodrama, expecting things that could never happen to happen realistically, even willing to endure the cheap heroics that seem to be inseparable from the old-fashioned thriller; but he has a right to demand consistency within the liberal limits allowed, and "Sporting Life" does not meet this demand. One is continually asking, Why? What? How? and receiving no plausible answer. It is a pity that, in making such a remarkable picture, Mr. Tourneur did not insist upon a better built vehicle.

In selecting his cast, the producer met all necessary requirements. Ralph Graves, Warner Richmond, Charles Craig, Henry West, Constance and Faire Binney, and Willette Kersnaw play their parts well. The only glaring weakness of the production is the story.

Another picture on the Rivoli program is "'Tis Tough To Be Tender," a Robert C. Bruce Scenic Study of Yosemite Park, which includes some unusually beautiful views and some of the most unforgivably stupid and incongruous "comedy" ever inflicted upon photographed nature.

At the Strand Mary Pickford does some of her most amusing acting in "Johanna Enlists," a trivial piece about a girl who is buried alive in the backwoods and whose opportunity for life comes when a regiment of soldiers encamps on her father's farm. Miss Pickford is not only delightful, as always, but puts more than usual artistry into her acting. Although the story cheerfully disregards elemental consistencies, one is not offended by it. The only offense is in the appearance of several matinee idols in uniforms.

An Outing-Chester picture, "Finest on Four Feet," also at the Strand, is a treat for any man who likes a dog, and will make many others discover a similar liking.

Frank Keenan is one of the best motion picture actors known in this section, and in "The Bells," a Pathé production at the Rialto, he plays an intensely emotional part that demands more than most actors have to give, but never finds him lacking. The vivid memory of a murder, stimulated by a succession of suggestive incidents, drives him from the material comforts achieved by his crime to insane fear that finally causes his death. Keenan makes the character real, assisted by the competent acting of the others in the cast and the directing of Ernest C. Warde.

By way of contrast, "Fatty" Arbuckle's comedy at the Rialto, "The Cook," is as absurd and laugh-forcing as most of that ample person's productions.

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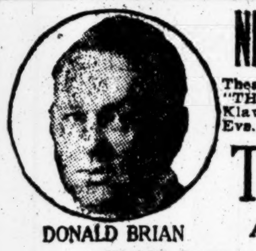
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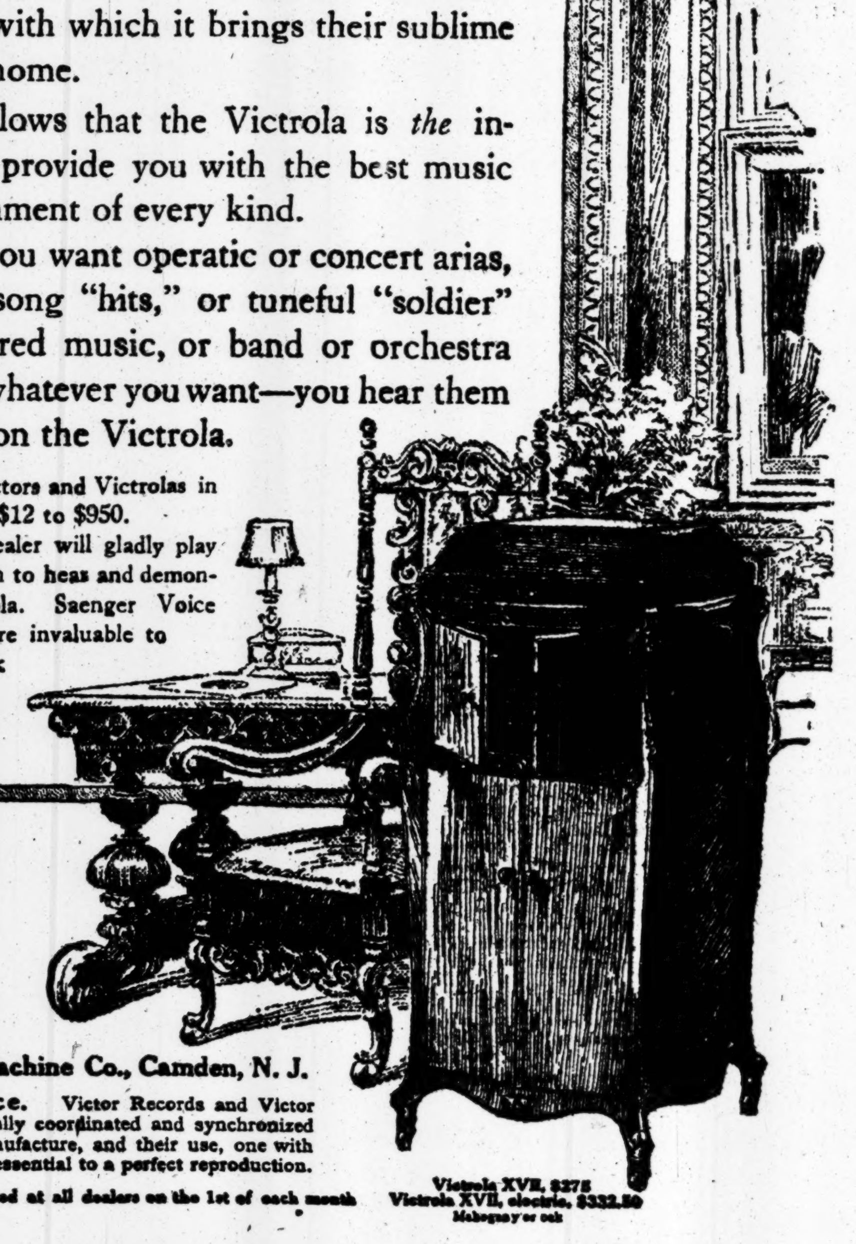
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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THE AUSTRIAN PEACE OVERTURE.

From Vienna, the quarter in which for three years the Allies have felt that the movement for peace would originate, comes the first veritable peace offer, and it comes in a form which the Allies may honorably accept in the confident belief that it will lead to the end of the war. The Austro-Hungarian Government invites all the belligerent Governments to authorize their representatives to attend a conference held on neutral soil with a view to a "non-binding" discussion of the terms of peace. It is the hope of that Government that if, in a confidential exchange of views, the position of the different Governments shall be mutually made known, it may be possible to formulate a statement of terms which, when reported by the delegates to their respective Governments, might be accepted as a reasonable basis of formal peace negotiations.

The custom and practice of nations demand that this invitation to enter upon the preliminaries of peace receive the most serious and respectful attention of the Governments to which it is addressed. It is a very different matter from the long-range peace offers made in speeches and notes, of which there have been so many, all futile. It comes from a Government second only to the chief power of the Teutonic alliance. We are bound to accept it as the sincere expression of a desire for much needed peace, and we may assume with entire confidence that it is issued with the full knowledge and assent of the Imperial Government of Germany, after conference and deliberation. This assumption finds confirmation in the announcement late last night that Germany has made a definite peace offer to Belgium, an offer hardly made in the expectation that it would be accepted, but rather, perhaps, as notice to the world, in advance of the proposed conference, that Germany is ready to evacuate Belgium.

The immediate preparation for these overtures was made by Baron BURIAN in his speech last week, when he suggested a confidential exchange of views. For the actual and moving cause of the proposal we must look to the battlefields of France. The French, British, and American troops under the command of Marshal FOCH, the advancing and victorious legions directed by HAIG, by PETAIN, and by PERSHING, have brought about this complete change in the minds and in the attitude toward the war of Vienna and of Potsdam. The refluent current that began to bear the Germans back from the Marne on July 18 and has never ceased its irresistible sweep extinguished their last hopes of victory; St. Mihiel comes as an admonition of impending and irretrievable disaster. But what fills their souls with deepest disquietude is the failure of their man power and their morale just at the moment when American soldiers literally in millions are moving forward to their places in the vast, unconquerable armies that confront them. The Vienna invitation to conference is not of the kind that victors send forth.

Upon that we need not dwell. All the belligerents desire the end of the war. The stricken world longs for peace. While no armistice precedes the proposed conference, we are justified in entertaining the hope, the belief, even, that fighting will cease this year as the fruit of this "non-binding" discussion of terms. It would be the worst of blunders for us or for any of the Entente Allies to abate war preparations now. But reason and humanity demand that the Austrian invitation be accepted. The case for conference is presented with extraordinary eloquence and force, a convincing argument is made for an exchange of views that may remove old and recent misunderstandings. It is pointed out that Mr. WILSON's four principles of peace have encountered no contradiction in the countries of the Quadruple Alliance; and there is much in the note that indicates a change of heart and of purpose there.

We cannot imagine that the invitation will be declined. When representatives of the belligerents meet at the council table and proceed to their confidential exchange of views, to their respective statements of terms, there is much antecedent probability that after no considerable interval the formal meeting of peace commissioners will follow. The preliminaries of peace have usually led to the conclusion of peace. There are historic exceptions to the rule, but when we consider the deluge of blood that has been poured out in this war, the incalculable waste of treasure, the ruin it has wrought, the grief that wrings millions of hearts because of it, we must conclude that only the madness or the soulless depravity of some one of the belligerent Powers could obstruct and defeat the purpose of the conference.

But "this agony must not be gone through with again." For the Allies that affirmation of President WILSON's will be the foundation principle of the negotiations. The sufficient safeguards are plain to the view of all the world. A peace that left Germany master of the East would be a crime against ourselves and our posterity. Over the lands of the Near East and the whole of the old Empire of the Czars she can be permitted to have no dominion. Control of vast regions where she could renew her now diminished might she must once and for all time renounce. The restorations and reparations to be decreed in the West are equally indispensable, but reiteration has made them familiar. It is in the East that the new danger will arise, there with iron resolution it must be destroyed. Entering a conference with definite instructions to yield no point that would leave Germany in a position to call to her armies and their support the men and the resources of the boundless Eastern lands she now holds in thrall, the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and their cobelligerents may meet the representatives of the Central Powers without arousing among anxious peoples at home the fear that they are about to barter away the soul of the allied cause.

WHAT IS COMING TO THEM.

Mr. WILSON has informed the only persons who needed the information that this country is in the fight to beat Germany. Employers or employés who imagine wages or conditions of employment are seriously to be considered in comparison with the supreme object of winning the war are now powerfully instructed as to their obvious duties.

The President commandeers at once employers and employés. He takes possession of the Smith & Wesson pistol plant in Springfield, whose owners refused to abide by the decision of the War Labor Board, and he rebukes the Bridgeport machinists, fat with swollen wages, who, against their own representatives and all intelligent labor leadership, have taken this time of all times to manifest their intolerable selfishness.

You will be pariahs in every chance of employment. You will be first in being speeded to the front. Your country will make you proscribed if you persist in your refusal to work. That is the essence of one of the firmest and most patriotic utterances that Mr. WILSON, who has made so many, has ever made.

These high-paid Bridgeport slackers have not a friend; least of all, among the labor unions. The Central Federation of Labor has told them what it thinks of them.

There is a class of purple laborers de luxe that is getting rich and insolent. The majority laborers, the people of the United States, have no use for them, in so far as they shirk.

TAX-FREE INCOME TAXED.

Title 1 of the War Revenue bill in its provisions respecting income from tax-exempt securities keeps the promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope. Hitherto, interest paid or accrued during the year has been deductible from the amount of income assessed for taxation. The bill now pending provides for a similar deduction, but the provision deliberately defeats its own intent. Section 214, enumerating the deductions allowed in computing net income, includes this as one of the deductions:

> All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness * * * in excess of interest received free from taxation under this title.

The interest received free from taxation under that title includes the income from obligations of a State, Territory, or political division thereof, or of the District of Columbia, securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan act, and obligations of the United States or of its possessions. It is plain that the effect of this section is to deny to the taxpayer the advantage of exemption in terms granted as to income from Government, State, municipal or other exempted securities.

Take an example. If the interest paid or accrued during the year on debts owed by the taxpayer amounts, say, to $10,000, he should be allowed to deduct that sum from his income before computing the tax. That has been allowed hitherto. But under this bill he will deduct only so much of the $10,000 as represents the excess over the interest he receives from tax-free securities. If, for instance, he is in receipt of $5,000 in interest on the first Liberty Loan bonds, which are free of all taxes, he will be allowed a deduction of only $5,000 of the $10,000 paid out or accruing on his debts. In effect, therefore, he is to be made to pay interest on his income from the 3½ per cent. Government loan. He receives $5,000 in interest from the Government, nominally not taxable, but for that reason he loses the benefit of a deduction of $5,000 in his interest item. The draft upon his pocket-book or his bank account is the same as it would be if the law allowed him to make the deduction of $10,000 paid out in interest and then taxed him on his income from the 3½ per cents. In either case he has the benefit of a net deduction of only $5,000.

The same denial of the benefit of deducting interest paid is effected by the second paragraph of Section 234, relating to taxes of corporations. These provisions of the bill have an unpleasant air of evasion and deception. They rob the taxpayer of his promised and expected exemption as to income from tax-free securities. Mr. MCADOO's bill, allowing a limited exemption from surtaxes on incomes derived from the later issues of the Liberty bonds, has been readily accepted by the House. Mr. KITCHIN's committee should go further and bring in an amendment removing the highly objectionable limitations upon the deduction allowed for interest payments.

THE BOLSHEVIKI EXPOSED.

The publication, begun yesterday, continued today, and to be continued, of the documents revealing the sale of Russia to the Germans by the Bolshevist leaders makes clear the recent history of that country. It proves that the overthrow of KERENSKY was not a continuance of the revolution, but a counter-revolution, plotted by Germany and carried out by Germany's hired tools, headed by LENINE and TROTZKY. It proves that this counter-revolution was in no sense socialistic; that it was, in fact, a betrayal of socialism and of the laboring classes, as well as of the nation. It depicts the Bolshevist leaders not as allies of Germany, but as Germany's mercenaries for every purpose, from disbanding armies to stealing documents which Germany was anxious to get hold of, and to employing assassins whenever Germany thought them useful. They were paid servants, doing the bidding of their German employers in small matters as well as large ones. They were ready and willing to perform odd jobs for any German Adjutant, as well as to break the back of a nation at the order of the General Staff. Nowhere does it appear that any German officer ever commanded LENINE or TROTZKY to press his trousers for him; but the correspondence, as a whole, proves that if any such order had been given they would have regarded it as comprehended within the terms on which they entered the German service.

Document No. 2, published yesterday, contains a majestic reproof from a German officer named BAUER to LENINE for his carelessness in failing to destroy certain incriminating documents. Document No. 3 is a humble report from the Bolsheviki that they have obeyed the orders of the German General Staff—"on instructions of the "representatives of the German Gen-"eral Staff in Petrograd," to use their own language—and have stolen certain other incriminating documents from the archives and turned them over "to the secret service depart-"ment of the German Staff in Petro-"grad." One of the signers of this disgusting report was JOFFE, who headed the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, and shows in what hands that unhappy country's destinies were placed.

The documents which Germany thus ordered these hirelings to steal for her went as far back as June, 1914, and proved that then, weeks before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, Germany was arranging for war. One of them gave orders to be transmitted to "all destruction agents" in Canada and the United States, and ordered the arrangement of "explosions on ships bound for enemy countries" and for the rest of the outrages which have since taken place on American soil. Germany did not wish this incriminating evidence to exist against her, so she ordered her Bolshevist servants to steal it and give it to her; and JOFFE and his colleagues humbly obeyed—"with," they say, "the con-"sent of the Council of People's "Commissars," meaning LENINE and TROTZKY.

These evidences of the willingness of the Bolsheviki to perform the smallest kind of dirty work for their masters is the most astonishing thing in the mass of nastiness that our Government has unearthed. But it is, of course, not worth considering beside the great evils which they accomplished in the same service. Their contract with the Germans was formally entered into "in July" of last year, according to Document No. 5. In the same document appears the fact that the German officers assigned to Petrograd and the Bolshevist military leaders had "agreed on condi-"tions with regard to their mutual "activities." This last agreement was made in October. "Mutual activities!" Mutual military activities at that, between German imperialists and pretended Russian proletarians! That was in October; and in November their activities bore fruit in KERENSKY's fall. The counter-revolution was accomplished.

The very "proletariat" they pretended to serve was betrayed; read the stern reminder of their German employers that they must be more diligent in preventing the spread of socialistic propaganda in the German lines. They betrayed the Soviet itself, whose elections were secretly revised by Germany; read the German secret order commanding them to substitute certain members to their Executive Committee in place of those who had been elected, and this "by order of the German General Staff." Has the world ever seen traitors like these? It has seen traitors to a country, and that is what they are; it has seen traitors to their own class, and that is what they are; it has seen traitors to their own party, and that is what they are; but when has the world ever seen these three kinds of traitors united in the same persons?

And for what did they betray Russia, their nominal country; the socialistic creed they pretended to believe in, and the working class in whose interest they pretended to be laboring? For money; money paid them at the outset, paid to them since they overthrew KERENSKY, and paid to them still through the German Imperial Bank. Since the first week in November, 1917, there has been a German Government in Russia; a Government every act of which, down to the smallest—down to the mere pilfering of the papers of the Italian Ambassador—was directed by German military authorities. It raises the horrible question whether the murder of Captain CROMIE, the seizure of the French and British Consuls, and the contemplated execution of Consul LOCKHART were not specifically ordered from Berlin. Certainly everything that had happened up to that time was so ordered, except where the orders were given on the spot by some German Major or Captain—for nothing is more striking in these documents than the fact that orders were often issued and rebukes for slovenly performance of duty administered to LENINE and TROTZKY by mere underlings. If it could truthfully be said that the Bolsheviki had ruled Russia as German Viceroys, there might be something grand about their villainy; but they have ruled it as German valets, and are despicable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Doors Opened to Women. Before and for a little while after the United States took its proper place in the war beside the nations of which it naturally and inevitably became at last the active ally, there was manifested, rather as a feminine characteristic than as a reasoned judgment, a sort and amount of pacifism that excited some apprehension and a good deal of criticism. The apprehension has turned out to be groundless, and the justification for the criticism no longer exists, except in cases no more numerous among women than among men, and due in both to like abnormalities and degenerations.

The great majority of American women are now as aggressively patriotic as are the great majority of American men, and while their hatred of war in itself has not decreased, they have come to realize that this war must be fought through to victory over Germany at any cost. That their own obligation to help to the extent of their powers toward the attainment of that end equals, though it differs from, that of the men, is a knowledge that has not come yet to all of them. Highly commendable, therefore, is the appeal which has been issued by Dr. ANNA SHAW as Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

In it, after reminding American women of what British women have done in the way of taking up tasks formerly performed by men, Dr. SHAW tells them that the duty to imitate this example does not rest only on the women who must work to live. It falls no less on those whose financial resources are adequate or more than adequate for their support. In other words, idleness—consumption without production—is now as disgraceful to the rich woman as to the poor one, and though she may have no need to earn money, every consideration of good citizenship requires that she engage in some activity which, either directly or indirectly, will assist in the conduct of the war.

Relevant to Dr. SHAW's appeal is the request addressed by Secretary LANE to the school authorities of this and other cities where trade instruction is given. He asks that women be admitted to all the courses and prepared for taking the places of skilled as well as of unskilled workers—of men in many industries as well as of those in a few, and the few the least "essential."

Exaggerating a Real Grievance. Setting side by side the passages in the book of "Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War" that caused an attack on it and its sponsors to be made by the National Security League and those parts of the league's indictment that professed to be quotations of those passages, the careful student of the controversy makes two interesting discoveries. The first of them is that the supposed quotations are not quotations, full and exact, as quotations always ought to be, but that they are paraphrases or summaries, in several cases departing widely from the language used by the author or compiler of the book.

That fact gave Mr. LANIER, who, in behalf of The Review of Reviews, attempted to justify the issuance of the book under that publication's auspices, a right to complain that the attack was not made fairly. It did not give him, however, the right to do what he did, which was to declare that the assailants of the book had "utterly garbled and distorted the actual answers," nor did it justify Mr. CREEL in talking about "the singular dishonesty and indecency" with which his critics had sprung their sensation.

Both of these gentlemen went much further than the circumstances warranted, for while most of the alleged quotations were in truth paraphrases or summaries, they were about as accurate as such things ever are, and in not more than a single instance could it be said with truth that the meaning had been materially changed. That was doing pretty well, as such things go, for, just as stories always change at least a little in passing from one mouth to another, no matter how honest the intentions of the second teller may be, so pens are under a like incapacity and next to never is paraphrasing absolutely equivalent to its original.

The worst blunder made in this instance—the one relating to the appointment of Premiers—is an immaterial one and affects in no degree the main contention that the book is "a masterpiece of pro-German propaganda." Who the propagandist is remains to be disclosed, but in whatever remote sequestration he may be lurking, he is doubtless grinning broadly every time he thinks of the ease and success with which he deceived several more or less ardent enemies of his country into acting for a while as his agents in this country.

Rising to a Great Opportunity. It is no wonder that the talented writer who prepares for the instruction of the German people a daily statement of what their war lords want them to believe about happenings at the front should have surpassed himself when it became his task to present in just the right light what the Kaiser's army of heroes had done at St. Mihiel. That it was not easy—that it was extremely difficult—to tell a halfway pleasing tale about the abandonment of a position gained four years ago and held ever since at great cost—that only created for that wonderful chronicler a remarkable opportunity.

He rose to it like the super-reporter he is, and with calm disregard for such incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial things as possibilities and probabilities, he set down these words, surely deserving of immortality:

> In the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference. We are now standing on new lines which had been prepared.

To have referred to the loss of something like 14,000 prisoners and not many less than 100 big guns as interference with a completed evacuation would have been superfluous and therefore bad art. Such details as those have no place in an official German communiqué, and therefore never appear in them.

Curiously enough, a part of the German people seem to be losing the admiration they once had for literary masterpieces of this sort—to be, if not exactly clamoring for truth, at least expressing a desire for some adumbration to it. They are an inappreciative lot, those Germans. If they only knew how unhappy they will be when they cease to dream and wake to realities!

TURKEY'S WANING POWER.

Available Man Power Put at 37 Divisions, 481,000 Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to THE TIMES report, Djavid Bey, the Turkish Finance Minister, now supplementing the peace offensive initiated a few days ago by Talaat Bey, expresses the opinion that "a military victory in the sense that one army penetrates into the country of the other and forces the enemy to peace by crushing his military force is impossible."

The Turks are at the end of their rope. Djavid is now proclaiming that fact to the world. He knows the hopeless plight of Germany, in whose hands his bankrupt country is a pliant tool. He knows the purpose, the will, and the might of Britain, of France, and of Italy. He is particularly alarmed over the rising tide of the military effort of America. Yet, with the naïveté of a Turk, supported, no doubt subconsciously, by the experience of the past, he imagines that Turkey may be able once more to hoodwink the civilized world and get away with all her abominations.

The Turks put in the field about 1,250,000 men. Their available forces have now shrunk to 37 divisions, or 481,000 men. With these forces they must face the British in Palestine and in Mesopotamia, watch Bulgaria, carry on their foraging expeditions in Transcaucasus, and also guard the 800-mile-long Mediterranean coast. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to believe that a fresh force of 100,000 men co-operating with Generals Allenby and Marshall would not have much difficulty in putting out of action the half-starved and demoralized Turkish army.

Turkey, by reason of her geographical position, has been more troublesome to the Allies than even Austria-Hungary. Today she is the main hope of Germany, as she has been the principal loot of Germany in the war. It is through the territory, and with the co-operation of Turkey, that Germany will soon attempt to strike—possibly before the year is out—Great Britain in Asia, in the hope of forcing her to consent to a negotiated peace.

And America is still at peace with this tool of Germany.

VAHAN CARDASHIAN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1918.

An American Hero from Thrace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to write just a few lines concerning a New Yorker decorated by the commander of our troops with the Distinguished Service Cross. The New York hero is James Levas. He was born in my native land, Hora Lanohora, of unredeemed Greek Thrace. He is a son of the very prominent Dr. Theodore Levas and arrived in America several years ago. He enlisted as a volunteer in the army of his adopted country since 1912. It was one of his desires to avenge his people on the hordes of the Kaiser, the teacher of the wild Turks, who committed such crimes on his beloved Hellenic motherland without any respect for the women and children. He fought as a hero, as a modern Leonidas, during the battle of Soissons.

D. M. GOLYNIKES,
Secretary the Ganochorians' Brotherhood.
New York, Sept. 14, 1918.

HYMN OF HASTE.

French and Russian they matter not,
Nothing matters a single jot,
If only we put the Rhine between
Ourselves and the foes that lurk unseen.
We'll steer as one, we'll fear as one,
We'll *run* as one demented Hun.

He is known to you all, he is known to
you all,
The foe that brings about our fall.
He lingers still in Russian hate,
He lurks within the Prussian gate,
In Italy on every hand,
Throughout the French and Polish land,
And far away in U. S. A.
And England.

The Day! The Day! Come, toast the
Day
When we are in Berlin to stay!
Haste through water, and haste through
fire,
Haste through barbed and tangled wire,
Through galling lead and falling dead
We'll blindly grope and plunge ahead.
One thought we have and only one—
To *run* like one demented Hun.

VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS.

WORK OF RED CROSS FOR PRISONERS TOLD

Allied Soldiers Enter Switzerland from German Camps in Bad Condition, Says Report.

AID FOR THE AMERICANS

Swiss Government Being Helped in Huge Task—Many Men Maimed or Mentally Ill.

A deplorable condition among the Allied soldiers returned through Switzerland from German prison camps is revealed in the third installment of the Red Cross War Council's report on the use of Red Cross war funds in Europe, which was made public yesterday. Starved, maimed, and wounded, many of them are "mentally ill" and many suffering from tuberculosis.

The report deals especially with the relief work being carried on in Switzerland on behalf of allied soldiers in German prison camps. It shows an expenditure to May 1, 1918, of $200,000 in this work, including a gift of $125,000 to the Swiss Red Cross and a donation of $75,000 to the Swiss Government for the care of interned Russians. The appropriation for eight months from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1917, amounts to $1,972,233.75. The report states:

"Of the neutral countries none has suffered so much from the war as Switzerland, and a glance at the map of Europe will easily explain why. Switzerland is the natural path across which those who pass from Germany to the Allies or from the Allies to the Central Powers must go. For four years those inhabitants of Northern France and Belgium who have been deported by Germany have been sent into Switzerland and the Swiss Government has been trying to care for them.

Americans Share Burden with Swiss.

"For four years all prisoners going in either direction have passed through Switzerland and these, too, have been given assistance by the Swiss people. The American Red Cross has felt that the American people would wish to share with Switzerland the burden of caring for all of the Allies who passed across her borders and so this work has been undertaken."

According to the report, the Swiss Government is also taxed with feeding and providing for thousand of refugees from Northern France.

"The care of the returning allied prisoners," the report says, "is even more imperative. They are in a worse condition than the civilians and the very minute that the United States entered the war it was possible from the condition of these prisoners to predict the great need that was bound to arise.

"Great storehouses were established in three places in Switzerland with a supplementary storehouse at Copenhagen, Denmark, into which stores began to be gathered. Supplies were sent from the United States. Clothing and comforts were gathered and so rapidly was the work done that by Aug. 1 there were sufficient supplies on hand in these warehouses to provide amply for 15,000 prisoners for six months, should the fortunes of war throw that number of American soldiers into the hands of the enemy.

"These supplies consist of everything that men in their condition might need. There is food enough to furnish them three square meals a day. There is clothing and material to make clothing both for officers and men. There are dainties for the sick and comforts for the suffering. Plans are also perfected for keeping up communication with them and for sending news of their whereabouts and condition to their families in America and in returning to them such supplies and messages as relatives may wish to forward. So far the appropriation for this work amounts to $475,000."

Bad Condition of Prisoners.

The returning soldiers, the report states, present a serious problem. They have been in German prison camps as long as four years in many instances. A great many are mentally ill, and it is absolutely necessary that all who can work should be steadily employed, as idleness affects them seriously. Near Interlaken and Thun shops have been established by the Swiss Government where these soldiers make a great variety of necessary articles, many of which have been sent to America, where they have met with immediate sale. The American Red Cross has made a liberal appropriation for the purchase of raw material.

"For the construction of homes, hospitals, huts, and canteens for these interned soldiers the appropriation amounts to $312,500," the report states. "For the construction of workrooms, training schools, and material for manufacture in these establishments, the appropriation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, amounts to $187,500.

"As an example of the use to which the canteens are put the one at Buchs may be taken. It is here that the Italian prisoners and refugees pass from Austrian prisons into Italy. About 2,500 of these arrive each month in a most deplorable condition. Many of them have been badly wounded, while in one month more than 300 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. They are nearly starved, the Italian Government being unable to send food packages to its prisoners.

"The canteen at this point provides clothing, coffee, sugar, and a simple ration. The American Red Cross is working jointly with the Swiss Red Cross in carrying on this work. In addition to the necessities provided every prisoner on his way home is presented with an American flag. On incoming trains it is no unusual thing for a number of dead to be found among the prisoners.

"Under the present convention between France and Germany, about 10,000 French prisoners of war pass through Switzerland each month on their way home. From these it is possible to gain information concerning the German prison camps. This the American Red Cross is doing, and this information is being used in determining the need of the American prisoners."

The Red Cross has also aided the Swiss hospitals, aided in equipping workrooms for making surgical supplies and clothing, and done much for the relief of the civilians in Switzerland.

WHITE DEADLINE FOR AUTOS

Marble and Tile Panels Being Placed in Fifth Avenue.

Hereafter traffic is not to depend on an imaginary line at street intersections when the drivers get a signal from the traffic policeman to stop, if the experiment to be made at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue proves successful. Instead of an imaginary line, there will be a real line, six inches wide and extending from curb to curb. This line will be white, of marble or tile, whichever proves the most durable. The driver who goes beyond the "deadline" will be liable to arrest.

Workmen began Saturday at midnight to insert the white panels across Fifth Avenue, and it was closed to traffic from Forty-first Street to Forty-third Street until this morning. Yesterday being gasless Sunday, it was not expected there would be much traffic, anyway. One panel is of marble and the other of tile, and whichever proves the most durable will be used, if the plan is generally adopted.

The idea is said to be that of Special Deputy Police Commissioner Harriss, in charge of traffic, and it was stated that he had the panels put in at his own expense.

SKIP-STOP PLAN WAITS.

Service Board Must Sanction the Change in Traffic Rules Here.

Surface cars in the city ran as usual yesterday without enforcing the skip-stop order which involves the stopping of the cars at every other block to let passengers on or off instead of at every street intersection, if required. It had been announced that the plan, which was suggested by the Federal Fuel Administration as a means of saving coal, would go into effect on Sept. 15. The Superintendents of the leading traffic lines said yesterday that there were several important details to be worked out before the plan could become effective, including the consent of the Public Service Commission. A meeting will be held today at the offices of the commission, at which representatives of the surface car lines will be present, and the order probably will go into effect late this week.

There has been no opposition to the order from any of the traffic officials. On the contrary they are heartily in favor of it. Traffic officials have roughly estimated that the skip-stop system will save about 1,000,000 tons of coal a year throughout the country.

"As a coal conservation measure the plan meets a patriotic need," said J. J. Dempsey, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday, "and there is no reason why it should not be accepted by the public as favorably in New York as in other cities. The plan was adopted in Washington several weeks ago, and has since been put into effect in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark and other places. In all, I think thirty large cities have adopted the skip-stop order, and I have not heard that there has been a single objection.

"Our method in Brooklyn will be to stop the cars on the even blocks in one direction, and at the odd blocks in the other direction. In long distance trips I should say the cars will make the journey in 15 per cent. less time. It will improve the service materially and to some extent will be a saving in man power."

RABBIS CONDEMN GERMANS.

Atonement Day Sermons Plead for Victory Before Peace.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, rabbi of the Temple Israel of Harlem, at Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, said in an Atonement Day sermon yesterday that one of the aims of the teachers of American children should be to instruct them that German brutality and cruelty were passions too savage to escape condemnation. He added that this was the psychological moment, "not only to preach tenderness and compassion but to practice it."

"Our chief indictment against Germany is not that she launched this war," he said, "although an unprovoked war for aggrandizement is the very essence of cruelty. We condemn them, not because they have made war against soldiers and sailors, but because they have made war on the innocent and unarmed."

The Rev. Dr. Barnard Drachman, President of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, indorsed the proposal for a memorial for Jewish soldiers killed in the war in his sermon at the Congregation Ohab Zedek, at 18 West 118th Street. He suggested that the formation of a fund be undertaken by the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers.

"That part of Jewry which is forced to remain at home to perform its share of the sacrifices entailed in upholding America's cause at arms is proud that more than 100,000 men of the Jewish faith represent the 3,000,000 Jewish souls in America," he said. "I am sure that every Jew in the land worthy to be called a Jew will agree with me that the man who does nothing to aid in the winning of this war will be forever regarded as an outcast of society.

"American Jewry stands as a unit behind the President, and unless we shall, by our efforts, achieve a victory that will bring the peace of righteousness, the peace of freedom for all peoples, there will be no peace."

TO FIGHT SPANISH GRIP.

Health Officials Discuss an Educational Campaign On the Disease.

Ways of instructing the public how to prevent the spread of influenza from cases that might come to the city were discussed at a conference yesterday by Health Commissioner Copeland, Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases in the Health Department, and other officials of the department and the United States Public Health Service. The conference was held after the Health Department had received reports that there were 8,000 cases of influenza among the soldiers at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., with about 100 cases in the naval hospital at the submarine base in New London and others in Camp Lee, Va.

Only twenty-three cases of influenza had been reported to the Health Department here, Commissioner Copeland said, and all had been isolated so that there was no danger of the disease spreading from them. All the cases were sailors from the American Navy, who contracted the illness on ships as the result of heavy colds, Dr. Copeland said, and all were mild except two that had developed pneumonia. The men were taken from ships by navy surgeons and physicians of the Public Health Service and sent to the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. Four of the cases were discovered yesterday on ships from Philadelphia, Newport, Charleston, and Panama.

"There is no danger of the affection spreading here from the cases we have under treatment now," said Commissioner Copeland, "and the Health Department, the Public Health Service and the navy surgeons are co-operating to see that no new cases are introduced. A rigid examination of the crews of all ships is being made at Quarantine and the navy yard.

BOYS TO REGISTER TODAY.

Pupils Must Take Military Drill to Stay in School.

School boys between the ages of 16 and 18 will be registered for military training today in the public and private schools of the city. In Manhattan the boys are drilled at the 71st Regiment Armory under Major L. M. Greer, Supervisor of the Military District for Manhattan and the Bronx.

In accordance with the ruling of the Board of Education which went into effect last April, all boys between the required ages must take the training or suffer expulsion from school or the loss of their graduation diploma. The rule was made to enforce the provisions of the Slater law, as it was found that no penalty had been attached for failing to enroll for military drills, and the Board of Education adopted the compulsory rule to make the law effective.

Navy Enlistments to be Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Volunteer enlistment or induction into the navy of men with special qualifications will be reopened under an agreement reached today between Secretary Daniels and Provost Marshal General Crowder regarding the procedure by which the navy will obtain its personnel under the new draft law. It is understood the plan provides that the navy shall select the men needed for its special branches, the remainder to come through the regular draft process. Navy recruiting stations will be reopened to co-operate with local boards in obtaining skilled men and to serve as mobilization centres for drafted men allotted to the navy.

NO NEW SCHOOLS UNTIL WAR ENDS

Baruch Tells Mayor Neither Man Power Nor Materials Can Be Spared.

SETS PRECEDENT FOR NATION

Suggests That Ways Be Devised to Double Work, So That None Shall Go Unschooled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The request by Mayor John F. Hylan of New York City that the municipality be permitted to have materials for a $9,000,000 school building program was rejected today by Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board. The action in this case is also of national importance, as it sets the precedent to be followed in acting on similar requests from other parts of the country.

Mr. Baruch sets forth his reasons for adopting this position in a letter in which he makes it plain, also, that all construction work contemplated by the city, with the possible exception of some which may be considered as absolutely vital to the war, must be halted. It is a situation, he states, which is faced by all communities throughout the nation, and Mr. Baruch's letter is intended to establish a precedent to which he will cling.

As to the finality of the decision, Mr. Baruch leaves no doubt. His letter is written in the most conciliatory terms, but it contains this closing paragraph:

"Your sympathy and support will help the Nation; your failure to co-operate will add to our embarrassment. I am certain that between these two courses your choice will offer no difficulty. It will be that which the Nation has made: To win the war, and win it quickly."

Mr. Baruch's letter follows:

Washington, Sept. 15.

The Honorable the Mayor of New York:

My Dear Mayor—Out of New York's need for school buildings which you have set forth in your letter to me dated Sept. 6, there flows a condition Nationwide and which reaches to the very front of our battle line. Perhaps few of us realize the close relationship between the brick that is set in the walls of a building and the shot that is fired at the crumbling structure of German world domination. Yet, the association is direct and intimate, and it is our duty to understand this fact, and, understanding, to act upon it.

Ruling Applies to All Cities.

Because the case of New York is typical of the whole country; because the rule in one case must be, and is, evenly applied to all, I am glad that you brought to my personal attention the matter in which you are interested, since it affords an opportunity to make plain the extraordinary situation we face, and the need for a whole-hearted, unexpected co-operation to the end of winning the war.

It is not too much to say that every unnecessary effort weakens the fighting efficiency of ourselves and our associates in the war. Every unnecessary undertaking of an industrial nature delimits the scope of our activities at the front. It ties up labor, capital, materials, facilities, transportation, and fuel—the six great elements that form the base of economic structure. There is, at a given time, only a limited amount each of these bases available. At this moment of strain, all should be concentrated upon those enterprises directly connected with the war. To divert them to other ends, no matter how fine those ends may be in themselves, is at this period worse than a crime—it is a blunder that may cost us dear.

I am a graduate of New York's grammar schools and her City College. That fact makes me look with kindlier interest upon your request, but it does not, and can not, blind me to the necessities of the case.

I would not have you think, my dear Mr. Mayor, that what I say to you is to be taken as disdaining the claims of our children to be educated; that is furtherest from my thought. What I do seek is your agreement that at this grave time there should be first in our hearts and our minds the unity of sacrifice; the willingness to do without that which is not an unescapable necessity; to suffer, if so be it, deprivation to escape heavier privation; to make need and not desire our law.

One Building to Do the Work of Two.

Surely, under your direction, New York, for the time being, can make one building do the work of two; she can devise expedients whereby none of her young shall be unschooled, and yet no obstacle be placed in the way of the war program. She can, and will, do what other of our cities and States have done in abandoning plans for new roads, for new structures, and kindred developments, which widen the gap between our limited supply and the ever-increasing demand arising from our war needs.

To postpone your enterprise in such a way as to work no hardship, and do it cheerfully and willingly, and in the spirit of the unfailing courage that animates our forces at the front, for whose welfare the sacrifice is made, is to set an example that will be a tonic and a stimulant to the rest of the country, which will be no slower in responding to the civilian order of the day: He serves best who saves most.

There is still one more thought that I wish to convey to you, and that is: Even were the War Industries Board able to see its national duty as coinciding with your request, my reply would still have to be no, for the simple reason that it is not physically possible for me to release the materials you ask for, because there are no free supplies of these materials, unless—and this is unthinkable—you would expect that they be taken from the very vitals of our war-making machinery. And this applies with equal force to the heavy demand on man power, already acutely short, your proposed enterprise entails.

Your sympathy and support will help the Nation; your failure to co-operate will add to our embarrassment. I am certain that between these two courses your choice will offer no difficulty. It will be that which the Nation has made: To win the war, and to win it quickly.

I am, with respect, sincerely,

B. M. BARUCH.

GET LIBERTY BOND PRIZES.

Winners in Essay Contest for Students Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—California carried off the honors in the Third Liberty Loan essay contest conducted by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, it was announced today by the judges, who have just completed reading the thousands of papers submitted. Marcus Duffield of the San Diego, Cal., High School was given first place; I. Ridgeway Trimble of the Gilman School, Baltimore, Md., second place; Muriel Gardiner, Glendale, Cal., third, and Pauline Stripling of Jacksonville, Fla., fourth. The judges were Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Mrs. William M. Lewis. The prizes were Liberty bonds.

The National Committee of Patriotic Societies will hold a similar contest for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the subject being "Making Our Dollars Fight." The essays will be limited to 500 words in length. High school students are eligible to compete.

REICHSBANK SENT MILLIONS TO BUY CONTROL OF RUSSIA

Purpose of Payments Shown by Second Installment of Incriminating Documents.

MONEY TO PAY RED GUARDS

Fifty Million Rubles Supplied in One Credit—More to Remove Vladivostok Stores.

PLOT FOR EXPLOITATION

America, England, and France to be Excluded from Business with Russia.

Supplied by the Committee on Public Information.

INSTALLMENT II.

Role of the Reichsbank.

The following documents show in detail how the German Government financed the Russian Bolshevist revolution through the German Imperial Bank.

They show what rewards the German financial and industrial interests demanded in return for the German support of the Bolsheviki. And they show how the Bolshevist leaders betrayed their own followers and abandoned the preaching of their social revolution wherever the Germans ordered that it should be abandoned.

DOCUMENT NO. 8.

[Reichsbank No. 2, Jan. 8, 1918.]

VERY SECRET.

TO THE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Information has today been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 rubles of gold has been transferred to be put at the disposal of the representatives of the People's Commissars. This credit has been supplied to the Russian Government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the Red Guards and agitators in the country. The Imperial Government considers it appropriate to remind the Soviet of the people's commissars of the necessity of increasing their propaganda in the country, as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing Government is troubling the German Government. It is of great importance to send experienced men everywhere in order to set up a uniform Government.—*Representative of the Imperial Bank, von Schanz.*

NOTE.—*Members of the Red Guard were paid from 12 to 16 rubles a day, whereas soldiers were paid hardly that number of kopeks. This letter shows where the money came from. The Bolshevist Government also required factory owners to pay regular wages to their workers while the latter served in the Red Guard. The notation on letter indicates that it was referred to Menshinski, the Financial Minister, whose expert councilor was the German, von Toll. Menshinski personally conducted the wrecking of the Russian banks, a manoeuvre that deprived all opponents of Bolshevism of their financial means of warfare. It was a classic job of destruction, done in the name of reconstruction.*

Have photograph of this letter.

DOCUMENT NO. 9.

[Reichsbank No. 8, Jan. 12, 1918, Berlin.]

VERY SECRET.

TO THE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

I am instructed to convey the agreement of the Imperial Bank to the issue of a credit of 5,000,000 rubles for the dispatch of the assistant naval commissar, Kudriashoff, to the Far East.

On arrival at Vladivostok he should visit the retired officer of the Russian Fleet, Mr. Panoff, and instruct Buttenhoff and Staufacher, who are known to Panoff, to come to see him. Both the mentioned agents will bring with them Messrs. Edward Shindler, William Keberlein, and Paul Diese, (or Deze.) With these persons it is necessary to think out a plan for carrying out the Japanese and American war materials from Vladivostok to the west. If this is not possible then they must instruct Diese (or Deze) and his agents to destroy the stores. Shindler must acquaint Kudriashoff with the Chinese agents at Nikolsk. These persons should receive the agreed amounts and should be dispatched to China to carry on an agitation against Japan. — *President of the Imperial Bank, von Schanz.*

NOTE.—*If this plan was developed to a climax it was not by Kudriashoff. He was killed on his passage through Siberia two or three weeks later and it was reported that a great sum of money was taken from his body by his murderers, who were said to be two Cossacks. Most of the German agents named in this letter were still active in Siberia in the Spring, as shown by Document No. 29.*

Have photograph of this letter.

DOCUMENT NO. 10.

[Reichsbank No. 5, Jan. 11, 1918.]

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS:

My Dear Mr. Chairman: The industrial and commercial organizations in Germany interested in trade relations with Russia have addressed themselves to me in a letter, including several guiding indications. Permit me to bring them to your attention.

1. The conflict of the Russian revolution with the Russian capitalists absolutely does not interest German manufacturing circles, in so far as the question does not concern industry as such. You can destroy the Russian capitalists as far as you please, but it would by no means be possible to permit the destruction of Russian enterprises. Such a situation would produce a constant ferment in the country, supported by famine of materials and, in consequence of that, of products also. The English, American, and French capitalists take advantage of this disorder and understand how to establish here corps of their commercial agents. It is necessary to remember that German industry in the first years after the general peace will not be in a position to satisfy the purchasing demand of the Russian market, having broad similar parallel tasks in the Near East, in Persia, in China, and in Africa.

2. It is essential, therefore, to conduct a canvass and gather statistical information with regard to the condition of industry, and, in view of the absence of money in Russia, to address in business conversations whichever is desired of the groups of German Commercial Banks.

3. Trade with Germany may be in the first period almost exclusively exchange for wheat and for any remaining products to receive household necessities. Everything which exceeds the limits of such trade should be paid for in advance to the amount of 75 per cent. of the market value, with the payment of the remaining quarter in a six months' period. In place of such an arrangement, probably, it would seem to be possible to permit, privately, the taking of German dividend shares on the Russian financial market, or solidly guaranteed industrial and railroad loans.

In view of the indicated interest of German manufacturers and merchants in trade relations in Russia, I cordially beg you, Mr. Chairman, to inform me of the views of the Government regarding the questions touched upon, and to receive the assurances of my sincere respect.—*Representative of the Imperial Bank and Stock Exchange in Berlin, G. von Schanz.*

NOTE.—*The engaging attitude of the German manufacturers toward Russian capitalists is the feature of this letter, apart from the cordial and evidently understanding expressions of the representative of the German Imperial Bank to that supposed enemy of the capitalists of all nations, Lenine. The letter was sent to the secret department by Secretary Skripnik. Perhaps some day von Schanz will disclose Lenine's answer.*

Have photograph of letter.

DOCUMENT NO. 11.

[Reichsbank, No. 12378, Berlin, Dec. 28, 1917.]

RESOLUTION

of conference of representatives of the German commercial banks convened on proposal of the German delegation at Petrograd by the management of the Imperial Bank, to discuss the resolutions of the Rhine-Westphalian Industrial Syndicate and Handelstag.

1. All loans are canceled; the bonds of which are in the hands of German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish holders, but payment must be realized by the Russian treasury in the course of a 12-months' term after the conclusion of separate peace.

2. The purchase is permitted of all Russian securities and dividend-bearing paper by the representatives of the German banks at the rate of the day on the open market.

3. After the conclusion of separate peace, on the expiration of 90 days, there are re-established all the shares of private railway companies, metallurgical industries, oil companies, and chemical pharmaceutical works. The rating of such papers will be made by the German and Austrian stock exchanges.

4. There are banished and for five years from date of signing peace are not to be allowed English, French, and American capital in the following industries: Coal, metallurgical, machine building, oil, chemical, and pharmaceutical.

5. In the question of development in Russia of coal, oil, and metallurgical branches of industry there is to be established a supreme advisory organ consisting of 10 Russian specialists, 10 from the German industrial organizations, and the German and Austrian banks.

6. The Russian Government must not interfere in the region of questions connected with the transfer to the benefit of Germany of two mining districts in Poland—Dombrosky and Olkishky—and to Austria of the oil region in Galicia. The transfer of the latter will be only in the form of limitations of the right of making claims, land allotments, and application of capital for the production and refining of oil.

7. Germany and Austria enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending into Russia mechanics and qualified workmen.

8. Other foreign mechanics and workmen during five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany are not to be allowed to enter at all.

9. The statistical department of producing and manufacturing industries with the corresponding Government organ must be controlled by German specialists.

10. Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent and according to the plan of the Union of German and Austrian Banks, whereby the rating of the stocks of the banks on all exchanges of the New and Old World will be handled by the group of the Deutsche Bank.

11. At the ports of Petrograd, Archangel, Odessa, Vladivostok, and Batum will be established, under the leadership of specialists from Germany, special statistical economic committees.

As regards the tariff, railway and shipping rate policies to regulate the Russo-German-Austrian trade relations, this part of the economical treaty will be discussed by the special Tariff Council of the Handelstag.—*Chairman von Grenner; Secretary Berenbluet.*

NOTE.—*The penned indorsement on the photographed copy of the resolution is "Chairman of the Central Executive Committee-Commissar Menshinsky requests that this resolution should be taken under advisement, and to prepare the ground in the Soviet of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, in case the Council of People's Commissars will not accede to these requests. Secretary R. Raskin." Menshinsky is Minister of Finance. All of these terms, wholly punitive to American, English, and French capital, could lurk in the secret section in the present German-Russian treaty. I do not know the fate of the resolution on this, its early winter appearance.*

Have besides the notated photograph a printed copy of this circular.

DOCUMENT NO. 12.

[Gr. General Staff, Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 780, Feb. 25, 1918.]

SECRET.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS:

After conferring with the People's Commissar Trotzky, I have the honor to ask you to urgently inform the agents of the Secret Service at Stafka, Commissars Feierabend and Kalmanovich, that they should work as formerly in complete independence and without the knowledge of the official staff at Stafka and the General Staff in Petersburg, and particularly General Bonch-Bruevich and the Secret Service of the northern front, communicating only with the People's Commissar Lieutenant Krilenko.—*For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Bukholm.*

NOTE.—*Across the top is written "Inform Mosholov, N. G." (Gorbunof's initials.) In the margin is written "Passed on to the Commissar of War, M. Skripnik." The significance of this letter is that it is to Lenine; that the two chief secretaries of himself and the council passed it on for action; and that Trotzky and Lenine on Feb. 27 were continuing to hamper the Russian commander at a moment when the German Army was threatening Petrograd. Mosholov was one of the Commissars on the staff of Krilenko, the Commissar representing the Council of Commissars in the command of the Russian military forces. His achievements as a disorganizer were notable. This letter indicates that he had the confidence of Germany.*

Have original letter.

DOCUMENT NO. 13.

[Gr. General Staff, Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 753, Feb. 25.]

VERY SECRET.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS:

According to reports of our Secret Service in the detachments operating against the German troops and against the Austrian Ukrainian corps, there has been discovered propaganda for a national rising and a struggle with the Germans and their allies, the Ukrainians. I ask you to inform me what has been done by the Government to stop this harmful agitation.—*For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Henrich.*

NOTE.—*Across the top is written "Urgent to the Commissars of War and Special Staff. M. Skripnik." The last sentence is underscored, and in the margin appears a question marked, initialed "L. T." The first is Lenine's order through his secretary and the second may possibly be taken as Trotzky's opposition to any action. The loss of the Ukraine by counter-German intrigue was a sore point in prestige with him. But his essential obedience to Germany was not lessened.*

Have original letter.

DOCUMENT NO. 14.

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 278-611, Feb. 7.]

TO THE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

According to information of the Secret Service Department it has been ascertained that the promise given personally by you, Mr. Commissar, in Brest-Litovsk, that socialistic agitational literature would not be circulated among the German troops is not being fulfilled. Tell me what steps will be taken in this matter.—*For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Henrich.*

NOTE.—*Brusque words to the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government of Workmen, Soldiers, and Sailors of the Russian Republic, delivered not by an equal in official rank, but by the deputy of a German Major at the head of an information department of the German Government. Did Trotzky resent or deny the imputation? Instead he wrote with his own hand in the margin, "I ask to discuss it.—L. T." Thus he admits that he did give the promise at Brest-Litovsk. The question raised concerns only the measure of obedience to be required.*

Have original letter.

DOCUMENT NO. 15.

[The counterespionage with the Stavka, No. 311, special section, Jan. 29, 1918.]

A WARNING.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS:

The counterespionage at the Stavka advises that at the front is being spread by unknown agitators the following counterrevolutionary literature:

1. The text of circulars of various German Government institutions with proofs of the connection of the German Government with the Bolshevist workers before the passing of the Government into their hands. These leaflets have reached also the German commanders. The supreme commander has received a demand from Gen. Hoffman to stop this dangerous agitation by all means possible.

2. A stenographic report of the conversation of Gen. Hoffman with Comrade Trotzky, whereby it was supposedly proposed to the latter to make peace on conditions of considerable concessions on the part of the Central Empires, but on the obligation of the Russian Government to stop the socialization of the life of the State. Comrade Trotzky supposedly offered the termination of the war without peace and the demobilization of our army. When Gen. Hoffman announced that the Germans would continue the advance Trotzky supposedly replied, "Then under the pressure of force we shall be forced to make peace and fulfill all demands."

This document has created indignation among the troops. Against the Council of People's Commissars are heard cruel accusations.—*Commissar S. Kalmanovich.*

NOTE.—*This letter is a warning of the slow rising but coming storm that will sweep these boldest pirates of history from the country they have temporarily stolen. To get a real understanding of the meaning of the second, and important section of the letter, it must be pointed out that until February 1 the Russian calendar was 13 days behind the Western European calendar. The real date of this letter, therefore, is February 10. This is the date Trotzky's "No peace; no war" pronouncement was made at Brest-Litovsk. The news of it did not reach even Petrograd until the next day. Yet on that day printed circulars were being distributed at the front stating that Trotzky had agreed to do the very thing he did do, and giving an augury of events that did take place a week later when Germany did begin its advance and when the Bolsheviki did fulfill all demands. The fact is that simple truth was being told. Nor is the means by which it was secured at all obscure. A few daring and skillful Russians had found a means to get information from Brest-Litovsk.*

The circulars referred to in the first paragraph are of course those already familiar to Washington from February dispatches.

The following naive comment adds to the attractiveness of the letter: "The committee for combating the counterrevolution states that these circulars were sent from the Don, and the stenographic report was seized in transmission from Kiev. Its origin is undoubtedly Austrian or from the Rada.—M. Skripnik."

Have photograph of letter.

DOUBTS EX-CZARINA IS DEAD.

Vatican Thinks It Would Have Had Confirmation of Reported Murder.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Vatican does not believe that the former Russian Empress is dead, for it is considered probable it would have been informed if there were confirmation of the report. After the execution of former Emperor Nicholas, the Vatican appealed to the German and Austrian Governments to save his wife and daughters.

Recent unconfirmed reports from Spain declared the former Empress and her daughters were expected to arrive at a Spanish port on a yacht under the Papal flag.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The Kiev correspondent of the Berlin Tageszeitung telegraphs his paper that, according to the Czechoslovak organ published at Samara, Russia, the former Empress of Russia and her four daughters were murdered in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg, (in the Government of Perm on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains,) contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

DRAFT GERMAN WOMEN TO HELP IN ARMY WORK

15,000 Reported to Have Taken Places of Men on Lines of Communication.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 15, (Reuter.)—Striking evidence of the shortage of enemy man power is given by prisoners. They assert that men, women, and boys, who had been graded for national service at home, are being brought to the back areas to take the places of troops along the lines of communication.

They assert that already there are some 15,000 women in the Fourth German Army zone alone. It is reported that boys of 17 are being assembled in the region of Sedan for auxiliary service.

WANT REPLY FROM WILSON.

Australians Anxious to Strengthen Relations with Us.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12.—Surprise is expressed that President Wilson has not acknowledged the Australian government's cable of last week, recalling the American fleet's visit to Sydney and Melborune ten years ago.

The Australians are anxious to cement the ties between Australia and America. Thousands of soldiers' letters have been received in the last few months indicating the closest amity of the troops of the two nations.

It is thought probable here that Prime Minister Hughes and Acting Prime Minister Watt will soon invite President Wilson to visit Australia early next year, should the war situation render a visit possible.

Wedding Notes.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Olive O'Callaghan of 536 West 162d Street, and William B. Betzig, will take place tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street.

Miss Marjorie McKeown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McKeown of Orange, N. J., and Captain Lucius du Bignon Clay, Eng. Corps., U. S. A., a son of the late United States Senator Alexander Stevens Clay of Georgia, will take place next Saturday morning in East Orange. Captain Clay is a West Point graduate, and Miss McKeown is a former student of Barnard College.

CHAMBERLAIN TELLS OF HIS AIR EXPLOIT

With Partly Disabled Engine, He Helped Two Britishers Whip 12 German Machines.

FORCED TO LAND AT LAST

How He Reached Safety with the French Colonial He Rescued and German He Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Marine Corps Headquarters has just received the report made to the British authorities by Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain of the United States Marine Corps, who, while operating with the British air forces, recently downed five enemy planes, forced a sixth to descend, rescued a French colonial, and captured a German prisoner.

Lieutenant Chamberlain is a Texan, whose home is in San Antonio. He has been recommended for a Captaincy and a Medal of Honor. In his report he gives this account of his exploit:

"We left the grounds at 9:08 in formation and joined the bombers at 10 over the Marne. The going was calm, with some machine gun and anti-aircraft fire from the ground, but not much, and the bombers had a wonderful time; hit a train which blew up and raised an awful stew. Then we started home and were attacked by thirty strong. A good fight followed. We lost three machines and the Hun three. He then withdrew and we were a bit scattered, but got together again, having fought our way well eastward.

"A few miles further on, in formations of ten each, the Hun came at us again, and this time outnumbered us nearly ten to one. We had an awful dog-fight, and we lost two bombers and four fighters to one Hun. I got several bullets in my plane, and one partly disabled my engine—made it die on me every few minutes or so, and then run fine for a spell—and one gun jammed.

"Two other fighters—myself and one French bomber—found ourselves separated and bound home together, only I kept losing altitude and tried to fix my gun but it wouldn't fix, and I had only about 100 shots left in the remaining gun.

Twelve Enemy Machines Arrive.

"About eight miles from the line, and in a fair anti-aircraft fire, I was trying to get the jammed shell out of my gun when all was quiet. I knew that meant enemy aircraft about and I looked up to see twelve enemy aircraft fighters—a circus lot—circling my companions quite a ways above me, and one coming for me. My engine was missing badly and it had just gone dead a minute before, but I went to meet the enemy aircraft just like I meant it, and fired just to break the strain, and he suddenly pitched and dove straight for the ground and kept on going rather unevenly. I guess I got his engine. Just then my engine came alive and I started up to join the buzzard dance, of about ten to two, and make it eleven to three, as the odd one was sitting high—evidently the leader—and watching for some one to slaughter.

"My companions were darting this way and that, trying to force the circle, but the Huns were manoeuvring, tightening the circle gradually. They didn't see me, so I got into a hazy sun just over their circle, and as two of them went for Captain L——, I went for them, nose down vertical, then pulled my engine up, my 100 rounds of my one gun working, and he blew up and went down in burning pieces. As I dodged to miss him the second turned square in front of me, and I got him with another burst of twenty-five shots at twenty yards and he spun with flames all over the machine, the pilot jumping out.

"Then my engine commenced missing and I turned around to see five coming for me, including the leader, in a gray-yellow marked Albatross machine. Just then I saw Captain L—— and Lieutenant H—— go after one each, and one spun in flames, while the other's wing fell off.

"Then my engine stopped altogether, and the Huns came after me in twos. I dove vertically a second, then pulled into a loop without power and picked into a vertical side-slip at the top, and there, directly under me, was a plane with a drooping wing in a fantastical spin. I then went for the four remaining enemy airplanes, and the leader was the first I saw. He pulled a wonderful wing over at me, but I got his idea first and we met. It was head on, and I fired my last thirty rounds and pulled up with bullets going by me like hail. Then I looked, and there was the leader diving on his back, and he was hanging half out of his machine. He was evidently himself hit. The others reported that he hung as if dead.

"I turned, desperate, with no more shots, and saw my companions coming after the three enemy aircraft, who were making off in wide circles, and the other two Huns were just in sight. The French bomber was crossing the lines safely. Three of us had been attacked by twelve planes and had shot four into flames and two completely out of control, and one shot with an engine out of control, and we—including our bomber—were still there.

"Odds: Twelve enemy aircraft to three Allies.

"Score: Seven Huns down. Allies, none down.

Dived Onto German Troops.

"We had gone quite a ways back east, and my engine went bad again and kept getting worse. The other two, typical British soldiers, stayed with me, above, until near the lines, when my engine cut out altogether and I was getting all the anti-aircraft and machine gun fire from the newly established enemy lines, and they could not give me any help. I saw I couldn't make our lines, as they were in a deep wood, so I dove onto some troops (Huns) coming up behind their lines. Having fixed my other gun after the fight, I scattered them amid a hail of machine guns.

"Then I landed in a sloping depression near a wood, about an eighth of a mile beyond the enemy outposts, in a wheatfield about 100 yards from some thick trees that were being swept by enemy machine guns. The enemy outposts couldn't see anything but the top wings of my machine, but they began to shell it, so I tore out the round iron compass and maps and tried to burn the machine with the maps, but I only set the wheat afire.

"Shells were getting close, so I crawled for the wood. I came to a small water-filled ravine, and there I lost my heart and was sure I was after all in the German lines, for there—on the other side—were three Germans crawling my way. I was unarmed, but remembered my compass, so I hauled it back as if to throw it. Two of them jumped and ran, one falling, hit by his own fire. The third yelled 'Kamerad,' and threw down his rifle. I got to that rifle, and then took his pistol and ordered him to crawl ahead. He looked startled when I spoke English, and in good English answered and begged me not to kill him, as he was a married man. I told him to shut up and crawl on, and if he did not try to run he would be unharmed.

"We got to the wood of thick brambles, which was swept by machines and shells. In the middle of the wood there was a stream about five feet wide and four feet deep. As we came to it we heard a whispered groan in French, so I crawled up a few yards and there lay a French colonial, hit in the leg and neck.

"The Hun prisoner followed me, and without a word started to give the man a drink out of his canteen, but I took the canteen, washed it out, and then gave the African a drink and washed his wounds so he could move. I picked him up, and ordered the German to wade across with his hands up—all this whispered. He did, and drew no fire, and then I went. Some German snipers took three shots at me, but they only splashed about me. The brush was very thick on the opposite bank, and I had to drag the French colonial—with the German helping—through the thicket. Then, suddenly, we were fired on, and then challenged in French. I replied in very bad French: 'Officier Militaire aux blessé Colonial Aviator American,—about all the French I knew. Then a string of French came back, and I repeated: "Advance." Then the German said: 'They say crawl into the open with your hands up!' So I did. Then two men and a French officer came to me. He bristled at the Hun, but I pointed to my gun and the wounded colonial, and the colonial talked fast—whereupon the Frenchman threw his arms about me and talked a lot.

"We crawled to the outpost, and I helped the wounded colonial to a dressing station that was also being shelled, the Hun acting as assistant and interpreter, as he also spoke good French. He said he had been in England and the United States. He gave me a lot of valuable information, and I took him back to Division Headquarters. After a time I succeeded in getting to a phone, and reported by phone to my commander."

UNITY IN MEXICO IS NEAR, IGLESIAS SAYS

Member of Labor Mission Believes Leaders of Political Factions Want Peace.

Santiago Iglesias, member of the American Federation of Labor Mission to Mexico, has returned to New York. He spent some time in San Antonio, Texas, where he was promoting the coming International Labor Congress. Mr. Igleasias, James Lord, and John Murray constitute the committee under whose direction the work of arranging for the congress is being carried on.

"The outlook for the conference is exceedingly bright," said Mr. Iglesias. "Everything indicates that it will be a success from every point of view. It is planned to organize at this conference, which will be held in Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, on the border, on Nov. 13, a permanent Pan American Federation of Labor. Delegates from a number of other Latin-American countries besides Mexico will attend. We hope that Presidents Wilson and Carranza will be present. Governors of a number of States have signified their intention of attending, including Governor Hunt of Arizona and Governor Esteban Cantu of Lower California."

Mr. Iglesias sees much besides the labor conference in the near future that will be of benefit to Mexico. The coming labor conference has turned many minds toward problems concerning affairs in the southern republic, he declares.

"One extremely important development seems fairly started, I find," continued Mr. Iglesias. "That is, a getting together of the various political factions of the republic for the purpose of uniting on a common program along strictly democratic lines for the good of the nation.

"We hear but little now in the United States about internal Mexican affairs, but, though there are a number of factions in Mexican politics, each doubtless believing its own theories or programs best for Mexico, but each more or less going along in its own way for its own upbuilding. Some of the best leaders are beginning to see that Mexico can be made strong and capable only by the united effort of all her people who think in the terms of democracy. The situation throughout the country is so bad—there has been so much of chaos—that they are coming to feel they must all unite, each sinking personal ambition for the common good.

"I have been given to understand that this unity movement has been taken up seriously by a number of the foremost leaders of several political factions, and I see in its success one of the highest hopes for Mexico's future. Some conferences have been held already, I am told, looking toward unity of action on the basis of a common program. Of course, such a matter will require some time in development, but if success comes to this effort it will mean much not only for Mexico but for the United States. Mexico needs unity among her thinking men. She needs the thought and effort of them all.

"This, together with the coming international labor conference, may well mean the dawning of thorough reconstruction for Mexico. The labor conference will be of the utmost importance. It will inspire the workers of Mexico to raise their own standards, and it will help spread among Mexicans the sincere spirit of friendship of the American people.

"Mexicans interested in the development now under way, especially concerning the movement for unity among the political factions, are anxious to feel that they have the good-will of America. In a measure they wish to do what America would like to have done. It is my hope that another such assurance may be given them. I believe that if success follows the two movements now in their infancy Mexico will have achieved the full fruits of her revolution."

PERSHING DECORATES BRITISH OFFICER

Capt. J. M. McNamee Led American Engineers Across the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Captain J. McNamee of the British army, attached to an American battalion of engineers, has had the Distinguished Service Cross conferred upon him by General Pershing. The award, reported in the American commander's communiqué for Saturday, received tonight, was made in the name of President Wilson.

"The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President," said the statement, "has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain J. M. McNamee, M. C. R. F. A. V., British army, attached to the ——, Battalion ——, Engineers, for extraordinary heroism through the advance across the Rivers Ourcq and Vesle, northeast of Château-Thierry, France, July 30, 1918, to August 6, 1918.

"Volunteering, he led a detachment of engineers up to the front lines on July 30, 1918, for the purpose of assisting the advance of the infantry with thermite and smoke bombs. That night he led his men through a heavy enemy barrage, exhibiting courage and leadership. For three days and nights he remained with his men in the extreme front line in the Bois Cles, greatly aiding in repulsing enemy counterattacks by laying barrages of thermite and phosphorus, cleaning out machine-gun nests in the same manner, and enabling our infantry to attack behind smoke screens.

"On August 5 he took another detachment into St. Thiabaut, and brought ammunition into the village before it was occupied by our infantry, and while the enemy patrols were still there. The advance of the infantry across the two rivers, the Ourcq and Vesle, was greatly facilitated, and the lives of many of them were saved by the smoke screen which Captain McNamee successfully prepared.

"Throughout his entire advance across these two rivers he conducted himself with extraordinary heroism, setting an example to the men of the regiment to which he was attached, constantly exposing himself to danger in making reconnoissances, and at the same time shielding his men."

PERSHING THANKS JEWS.

Greetings to Welfare Board in Response to Congratulations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, received the following cablegram from General Pershing tonight in reply to congratulations:

> The stirring message of greetings from the Jewish Welfare Board is much appreciated in the American Expeditionary Force. The constant support and cordial assistance of our brothers of the Jewish faith and the thought that all creeds are united under one banner gives courage to our army and urges us on to victory.
>
> PERSHING.

Colonel Cutler, upon receipt of the cablegram, said:

"This message coming on the eve of the most sacred day of the Jewish calendar, the Day of Atonement, will bring cheer to the hearts of millions of American citizens of Jewish faith."

CARDINAL FARLEY'S CONDITION IS GRAVE

Prelate Suffers a Relapse and Heart Trouble Has Developed.

HIS ATTENDANTS DEPRESSED

Had Recovered from Pneumonia and Was Believed by His Physicians to Be Out of Danger.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Cardinal John M. Farley, who has been ill at his Summer home here for the last month, suffered a relapse yesterday afternoon and is now in a critical condition. He has recovered from pneumonia, but heart trouble has developed and he is growing steadily weaker.

The attending physicians did not issue a bulletin, but Mgr. Carroll, private secretary to the Cardinal, said tonight, after they had held a consultation:

"Cardinal Farley is in a very critical condition. Heart weakness has developed within the last twenty-four hours. There is a possibility that he may rally, but his condition is now very serious." Mgr. Carroll said that he thought the Cardinal was conscious.

Six weeks ago the Cardinal contracted pneumonia while at his home here at Orienta Point. For several days his condition was regarded as critical and his physicians were in constant attendance. The Cardinal is 77 years old and has suffered previously from heart trouble, but despite this he seemed to be recovering rapidly when the sudden turn in his condition came yesterday afternoon.

Ten days ago the physicians who have been in attendance on Cardinal Farley pronounced him out of danger and it was believed that he was on the way to recovery. He had been sitting up in his room and hoped that in a short time he would be able to go for a walk. For some time after the Cardinal's condition began to improve it was feared that he might suffer a relapse but until yesterday even that danger was thought to have passed.

Two years ago Cardinal Farley suffered a heart attack which left him in a weakened condition, and the strain of his recent illness has so depleted his constitution that it is not believed he can recver. When asked tonight if he thought there was any immediate danger, Mgr. Carroll said that it was impossible to say. Those at the Cardinal's bedside are depressed about his condition.

KARL BUENZ DIES IN ATLANTA PRISON

Hamburg-American Line Head in This Country Was Serving Term for German Plots.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—Karl Buenz, former Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line in New York, and at one time German Minister to Mexico, died today at the Federal Penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence for conspiracy against the United States Government.

Buenz, who was 75 years old, was said to have been in feeble health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was stomach trouble.

Dr. Karl Buenz, who was former German Consul General in New York as well as subsequently German Minister to Mexico, was sent to the Federal Penetentiary, following his conviction of having entered into a conspiracy to make New York a supply base for German raiders.

The conspiracy was hatched in the early months of the war and the detection and arrest of the conspirators was one of the first war achievements of the United States Secret Service. All of Buenz's co-conspirators were connected with the Hamburg-American Line, of which Buenz was at the time the executive head in this country and Mexico.

Buenz was convicted in December, 1915, but did not begin his prison term until five months ago. Buenz was born in Holstein, Germany, and his entire career prior to his assumption of the executive duties of the Hamburg-American Line in this country in 1912 was passed in the German diplomatic and consular service.

He was one of the German delegates to the Hague peace congress of 1903. He was a close friend of the Kaiser. While in New York he was a member of the German Club of this city.

LAVISH WITH IRON CROSSES.

Kaiser Decorates Princes and Army Dignitaries Without Stint.

PARIS, Aug. 25, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—According to L'Eclair, the Kaiser has been extremely profuse in his generosity to high officers, Princes, and other high dignitaries in his bestowal of the Iron Cross. L'Eclair points out that he has found 153 Princes to honor with the highest German decoration, 967 Generals, 26 other high dignitaries, and 51,386 Germans of the General Staff. The number of private soldiers honored with the decoration is only 4,743.

Besides, 12,645 noncommissioned officers have received it. The number in the aviation service reaches 3,934; in the navy, 4,562; in the medical service, 1,053; Chaplains, 84, and members of army service units, 472.

All these were of the first class. The number of Iron Crosses of the second class reaches many hundreds of thousands.

BROOKLYN FLIER KILLED.

Appley Enlisted in Hospital Unit, Then Joined British Airmen.

Lieutenant Clarence W. Appley of 2,719 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, formerly a teller for the New York Edison Company, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, New York, was killed in Flanders on Sept. 2 while flying with the British. He enlisted in the Bellevue Hospital unit, but obtained a release to enter the Royal Flying Corps. He trained at Toronto and Fort Worth.

"There are plenty of camps near our station," he wrote last month, "and many Americans reaching England are sent here to rest for a couple of weeks. Some of their time is given to sightseeing, and I have seen heaps of them marching through the narrow streets, song on their lips and eyes sparkling—full of a wonderful spirit."

Death of C. E. Quinland.

Charles E. Quinland, long active in civic affairs of the Borough of Queens, died last night at his home, 74 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year. A son of the late Peter Quinland of Astoria, he was a charter member of the Business Men's Association of Flushing and Chairman of its Fishery Committee.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Holiday Greetings.

FINKELSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Finkelstein and family of 1,160 Nelson Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y., wish to extend to their relatives and friends their best wishes for a happy New Year.

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Shapiro of the firm of Levinson & Shapiro, 98 Canal St., and residence, 63 West 110th St., City, wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

WOLBARST.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolbarst wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

Married.

HOOPER—BARCLAY.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1918, at Baltimore, Cornelia Cochran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, to Lieutenant Arthur Upshur Hooper, U. S. Air Service.

KERNOCHAN—HATCH.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, Caroline Rigney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Denison Hatch, to Lieutenant Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, U. S. Artillery.

Died.

ARROWSMITH.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 15, the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of this city, aged 63 years. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BAMBERGER. — On Sept. 13, Manchester, Mass., Albertine, widow of the late Leopold Bamberger. Services and interment at Mount Sinai Chapel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 11:30 A. M. Automobiles will meet train at North Philadelphia Station at 10:45 A. M.

BODDIS.—On Sept. 15, 1918, John, beloved husband of Mary Boddis. Relatives and friends and the H. B. Claflin Post, G. A. R., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 660 Magenta St., Williamsbridge, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 9 A. M. Utica papers please copy.

BODINE.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, Amy A., widow of Budd S. Bodine, and mother of Mrs. Charles H. Bottome. Funeral services at her late residence, 575 West 172d St., Tuesday, 17th inst., 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Trenton, N. J.

BROWN.—On Sept. 14, 1918, Stewart E., beloved husband of Isabella J. Brown, 101 West 123d St. Funeral services from Lenox Avenue Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday morning.

CANET.—Suddenly on Sept. 13, B. Charles, beloved husband of Louise Canet. Services from his late residence, Beach 68th and Thursby Sts., Arverne, L. I., on Tuesday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Friends and members of F. and A. M. 724, Triune Chapter 24, are invited to attend.

CAREY.—Mathuen. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Monday, 10 A. M.

DAGGITT.—Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, Bertha G. Daggitt. Funeral services on Tuesday evening at 8 P. M., from 53 Carlton Place, Passaic. Interment at Kensico.

EARLEY.—Suddenly Sept. 14, 1918, Joseph F., beloved husband of Annie A. and father of Edith A. and Edgar T., at his residence, 1,238 Tinton Av. Requiem mass Tuesday, 10 A. M., St. Augustine's Church, 167th Street and Franklin Avenue. Albany papers please copy.

ELIAS.—On Sept. 13, 1918, in her 79th year, Katharina Elias, widow of Henry Elias, Sr. Funeral Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Kroehle, 104 East 57th St. Requiem mass 10 o'clock, St. Patrick's Cathedral. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FIELD.—Frances Hildreth, on Friday, Sept. 13, of pneumonia. Funeral private.

HEIDLAUFF.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, Mary Louise, widow of the late Adolphus Heidlauff, and daughter of the late Abraham and Mary Simonson, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 274 Van Duzer St., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

JUENGST.—Augustus A. Juengst, suddenly Sept. 15, 1918, at Croton Falls, N. Y. Funeral service at his late residence, Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 2 P. M. Interment Ivandale Cemetery, Somers, N. Y.

KARRAN.—In his 33d year, William T. Karran, died Sept. 14 at the residence of his parents, 84 Nelson Av., Great Kills, S. I. Funeral services will be held Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock. Members of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403, F. and A. M., and of St. Elmo Commandery are invited to attend.

LOEWENTHAL.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, Marie, widow of Dr. Herman Loewenthal and beloved mother of Benjaman, Murray and Fred, Mrs. A. F. Dreyfus and Mrs. D. H. Morris, at her home, 396 3d St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

McDONALD.—On Sept. 14, Bessie Dwight, widow of Theodore Frelinghuysen, at the residence of her son, Hugh, at Scarsdale, N. Y., survived by Marie Karnopp and Bessie, Hugh, and Dwight McDonald. Services and interment Sept. 17, at Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N. Y.

McLEAN.—Suddenly at Quaker Hill, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, Margaret McLean, eldest daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth McLean of 158 Cleveland St., Brooklyn. Funeral at Quaker Hill on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M. Train for Pawling, N. Y., leaves the Grand Central Depot at 8:50 A. M.

MANN.—At Glen Rock, N. J., on Sept. 15, 1918, Olaf Alexander Mann, aged 30 years, beloved husband of Madeline Faulhaber, and brother of Ellery and Richard Mann. Funeral service on Tuesday, Sept. 17 at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 358 Doremus Av., Glen Rock, N. J. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery, N. Y., Sept. 18.

NEUBURGER.—On Sept. 13, after short illness, Rachel, widow of Isidor Neuburger, beloved mother of Hilda Loeb, Ralph, and Amos. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,239 Madison Av., Sunday afternoon at 2.

NORRIS.—Entered into rest Saturday, Sept. 14, 1918, at her residence, Morristown, New Jersey, Mary Harriott Norris. Funeral private. Interment at Boonton.

O'GRADY.—At Nassau Hospital, Mineola, on Sept. 15, 1918, Jennie E. O'Grady. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORNE.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, Alphonso, beloved husband of Anna Osborne. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,030 Ogden Av., Bronx, Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, at 8:15 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

PHELPS.—Suddenly Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, Charles E. Phelps, beloved husband of Laura W. Services at his residence, 216 West 89th Street, Tuesday, the 17th, at 2 P. M. Chicago Tribune please copy.

PHILLIPS.—On Sept. 15, 1918, Frederick Joy Phillips. Funeral services from his late residence, 118 Willow St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

PRESCOTT.—Edward F., on Sept. 14. Services at Funeral Parlor, Joseph H. Baker, 17 City Hall Place, 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918.

QUINLAN.—At his residence, 74 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918, Charles E. Quinlan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RENAULT.—After a lingering illness, George Renault, at Oceanic, N. J., Sept. 14. Funeral services at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d St., New York, at 10:30, Sept. 17.

RENAULT. — The Society of the Early Eighties of Columbia College announces to its members, with great sorrow, the death of its First Vice President, Georges Renault of the Class of 1883, School of Mines.

GIRARD ROMAINE, Secretary.

SICHEL.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, at West End, N. J., Sarah, wife of Julius Sichel and mother of Mrs. Ernest Limberg and Dr. C. C. Sichel. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ULRICH.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, Augusta E., widow of Adolph Ulrich, beloved mother of Alfred C. and Geslie R. Ulrich, in her 69th year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way, 66th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

Died.

WHITE.—Suddenly on Sept. 14, at her residence, 802 West 181st Street, Rose A., widow of John H. White, and devoted mother of Dr. John J. White, Reginia A., and Rose M. White. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Elizabeth, Broadway and 187th St., at 11 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1918. Automobile cortege.

WHITE.—Suddenly, Sept. 14, 1918, Edward E. White, in his 62d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, North St., White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WHITE.—Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M. With profound sorrow the death is announced of brother Edward E. White at White Plains on Sept. 14. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, 17th inst., Masonic service. Brethren are requested to take Woodlawn train leaving Grand Central Station 2:35 P. M.

CHARLES SAMSON, Master.
EDWARD Y. [illegible]JMNICK, Secretary.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly on Sept. 14, 1918, Charles R. Williams of 30 Midwood St., Flatbush, beloved husband of Franc G. and father of Gladys G. Williams. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, between Grand and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 8 P. M.

WOLF.—Miriam Frances, (nee Richmond,) beloved wife of Harry Wolf, dear daughter of Louis and Nettie Richmond and sister of Jack and Sidney, A. E. F. Funeral from her late residence, 2,064 64th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

GREENFIELD.—In loving memory of Elizabeth de Wint Greenfield, dearly beloved wife of E. J. Forrest Greenfield, who fell asleep, Sept 16, 1910.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

HAYDEN.—In memory of Mary A., wife of Henry I. Hayden, who entered life eternal, Sept. 16, 1917.

"Ever in our thoughts, until we meet again."

SKELTON.—In loving memory of my beloved wife and our dear mother, Martha E. Skelton, who departed this life Sept. 16, 1911.

SULLIVAN.—Mrs. Timothy D. Sullivan. In fond and loving memory of my dear mother, who died Sept. 16, 1912.

(Signed) AIDA.

SULLIVAN.—In loving memory of James E. Sullivan, who died Sept. 16, 1914.

Changed the world, changed the age!
No longer "Sports" but wild wars rage.
And now the erstwhile contest vim
But aids in battles fierce and grim.

WOLBARST.—In loving memory of my father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolbarst. May their souls rest in peace.

SON, JACOB.

REV. H. ARROWSMITH DIES.

Former Lenox Rector Spent Year at American Chapel in Alps.

The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of this city, and formerly of Geneva, Switzerland, and Lenox, Mass., died yesterday morning following an operation here. In failing health for several years, he had made his home at the Hotel Belmont. Mr. Arrowsmith was born in Brooklyn in 1854, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in that borough and at Columbia University, where he was in the class of 1876. He studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry at Cambridge, Mass.

After serving at St. George's, Flushing, and St. Paul's in Boston, he spent a year abroad in charge of the American Chapel at Geneva. He was for twelve years rector of Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., and again twelve years at Trinity Church, Lenox.

He leaves a widow and two sons, the Rev. Harold Noel Arrowsmith of Baltimore and Leighton Macdonald Arrowsmith of Johannesburg, South Africa, and one daughter, Miss Mary Noel Arrowsmith, who is with the Y. M. C. A. in France.

MRS. M. T. HERRICK DEAD.

Ex-Ambassador's Wife a Victim of Overwork in France During War.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, wife of the former United States Ambassador to France and Governor of Ohio, died here today after a lingering illness, believed to be the result of overwork in Paris during the early part of the war. Both the Ambassador and his wife labored incessantly in France in aid of Americans, as well as refugees of other countries. Ambassador Herrick's appointed term had ended, and he asked to be recalled to the United States when the war broke out, but with Mrs. Herrick he remained at the post of duty for some weeks after the arrival of his successor.

Mrs. Herrick was 60 years old, and before her marriage was Miss Caroline Parmelee of Dayton, Ohio.

CHARLES E. PHELPS DIES.

Succumbs to Heart Disease as He Walks on "Gasless Sunday."

Charles Egbert Phelps, 53 years old, one time Treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, yesterday dropped dead at Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street from heart disease while out for a walk, abandoning because of gasless Sunday his customary automobile ride. The body was taken to his home, 216 West Eighty-ninth Street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JAY SEDGWICK, a retired lawyer, who had railroad interests in the West, died yesterday at his country home, Calmus Avenue, Winfield, N. Y., where his father, S. J. Sedgwick, 92 years old, survives him. The elder man has long been known as an astronomer. The son, who was unmarried, was for some years counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad and made his home in Tacoma, Wash.

MARGARET McLEAN, the eldest daughter of Archibald McLean, engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, died yesterday morning at the McLean Summer home at Quaker Hill, N. Y., at the age of 31 years. Her death was sudden. Apparently in perfect health, she had spent a part of last week at the family's town house, 158 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn. Miss McLean was an active worker in Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. AUGUSTA ULRICH, widow of Adolph Ulrich, who was a painting and decorating contractor of this city, died yesterday at her home, 542 East Seventy-ninth Street. Born in Europe, she had lived fifty years in the Yorkville section here. She was 69 years old.

CHARLES LEWIS WANKE, for many years active in Republican affairs in the Eastern District, is dead at his home, 100 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. Mr. Wanke was born in Manhattan and was formerly a reporter for the Bradstreet Commercial Agency. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Congress Club.

FREDERICK SIMPSON, of the Vancouver Apartments, 314 West Ninety-fourth Street, died yesterday at his home there. He lived in Brooklyn for twenty years, removing from that borough six months ago to Manhattan.

HERBERT K. SNIFFEN, a Lieutenant of Police of Jersey City, died at his home, 141 Clark Street, yesterday, on his forty-ninth birthday. He became ill of heart disease on Sept. 4, after taking to the station house a prisoner who had disturbed passengers on a trolley car. Lieutenant Sniffen leaves a wife and child.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem

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233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, on the 23d day of September, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., at warehouse of Baker and Williams, 512 Washington Street, New York City, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, all or any part, as shall be determined at the sale of 450 cases (more or less) Japanese Peppermint Oil now located at the said warehouse of Baker and Williams and at the warehouse of John O. Hobb's Son & Co., 112 Washington Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

For further information concerning the terms and conditions of the sale apply to Horace O. Kilbourn, Room 518, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director, Bureau of Sales.

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America Expects Every Motor Truck To Do Its Duty

They can't without the best lubrication. Dixonize them and there will be no lubrication trouble.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

put a protective coating of specially selected flake graphite on the places where friction works. It prevents metal-to-metal contact. It will mean more efficiency—less upkeep costs if you use Dixon's.

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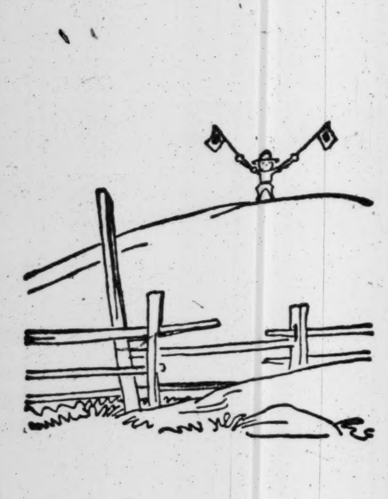

We keep in touch—With our nearly one hundred young men in active service through a monthly house letter that brings back many cheerful responses; among them this from Private John G. Kratch, of our Warren Street store contingent.

Just a little sidelight on the way the boys over there feel.

KEEP SMILING.

When you're feeling out of sorts,
And you've got no time for sports,
And you look upon your bedtime as a boon,
Then just shake yourself a bit,
Sing this song, 'twill keep you fit,
"There's a lot of happiness a coming soon!"

When your butter ration's done,
And your sugar store has run
So that you can only squander half a spoon;
Just think of days to come,
Hear the grocer's "That all mum?"
"There's a lot of happiness a coming soon!"

When the war news seems the worst
And the bombs around you burst,
And you shiver every night that there's a moon;
In your dugout down below
Sing until you hear them go—
"There's a lot of happiness a coming soon!"

When you're going to advance,
With your farewells made perchance,
And your throat is swelling up like a balloon;
Just face it like a man,
Strike this up when'er you can,
"There's a lot of happiness a coming soon!"

There's something more in business than merely selling goods. We salute the men who are doing the biggest job of their lives.

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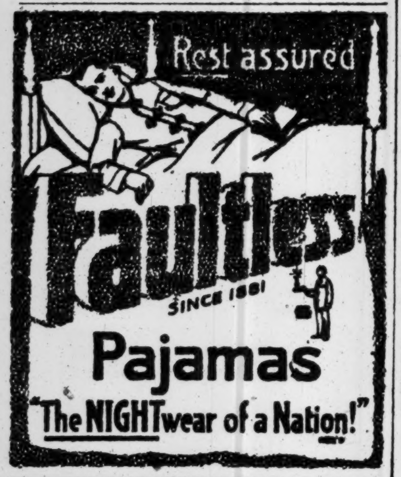


Officers, Attention!

General Pershing has his boots made here. Other prominent officers "over there" and at camp have followed the example of their commander. Order yours by calling in person or writing for measurement blank.

Price $30.

E. VOGEL Inc.
64 NASSAU ST.

JUST OUT OF IT.*

German prisoners are pictured in the current Mid-Week Pictorial being escorted behind the Allied Lines by U. S. Military Police. An interesting character study as well as a significant scene. Many other interesting and unusual pictures are contained in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial. At all news stands. 10c. a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

LOCAL PROS BEAT EVANS AND JONES

McNamara and Dowling Achieve Victory in Red Cross Golf at Scarsdale.

MISSED PUTT COSTS MATCH

Champion Has Chance to Square Accounts at Home Hole, but Flubs Short Effort.

Tom McNamara and Jack Dowling, the home-bred professionals, defeated Charles Evans, Jr., national amateur and open champion, and Bobby Jones, in a Red Cross four-ball match on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, the margin being one up. This is the second of the series of eatsern matches scheduled for Evans, the first being at Baltusrol Saturday.

Evans and Jones played good golf, considering that it was the first time they had ever been over the course. The yardage at Scarsdale is only about 6,000 and McNamara had the best individual effort, going out in 38 and back in 36 for a 74. Evans had one stroke more, while Dowling had 76 and Jones 77.

The first hole won was the fourth, where Dowling ran down a four-foot putt for a 2. McNamara won the sixth, but Evans won the eighth, and Jones the ninth, so that the players found themselves all square at the turn.

The national champion lost a chance to square the match at the home green by missing an eight-foot putt, while Jones rimmed the cup on a long try. The best Evans could get was a half in 4 with McNamara.

The auctioning was done by Clifton Crawford and Shelley Hull. Evans was sold for $125, Jones for $115, McNamara for $135, while Dowling, the home professional, sold for $500. A picture autographed by President Wilson was sold and resold, until the amount totaled about $100, and the last bidder presented it to Evans.

The best ball and individual cards follow:

McNamara and Dowling:										
Out	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	4—36	
In	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4—35	—71
Evans and Jones:										
Out	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3—36	
In	5	4	4	3	6	4	3	4	4—37	—73
McNamara:										
Out	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—38	
In	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	5	4—36	—74
Dowling:										
Out	5	4	5	2	4	5	4	5	4—38	
In	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	5	5—38	—76
Evans:										
Out	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4—37	
In	5	4	5	3	6	4	3	4	4—38	—75
Jones:										
Out	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	3—38	
In	5	5	4	3	6	4	3	5	4—39	—77

STRONG HAS 33 AT GOLF.

Professional Makes Remarkable Round to Win Match.

James Crossan, a local professional, and Herbert Strong of the Engineers' Club were victors yesterday in a professional four-ball match at the Wheatley Hills Golf Club. The opposition was furnished by James Maiden of the Nassau Country Club and George S. Fotheringham. The Crossan-Strong team won by 3 up after the quartet had struggled through an extra nine holes.

The morning round found Fotheringham and Maiden in front by 3 up when play ended. Fotheringham went over the course for a 74, while Maiden had 72. Crossan required 76 strokes to make the round, while Strong took 74.

The match was evened by Crossan and Strong on the thirty-sixth green, which Crossan reached in 73 and Strong in 75, while Fotheringham had a 76 and Maiden a 75. In the additional nine holes Strong played remarkable golf, getting a 33, and Crossan was only a bit behind with 34. Fotheringham had 38 to Maiden's 39.

BINZEN VICTOR AT TENNIS.

With Mrs. Carlebach, He Wins Sunningdale Tourney.

Superior tennis was produced in the closing play yesterday of the Red Cross invitation mixed doubles tournament at the Sunningdale Country Club. Elliott Binzen, with his partner, Mrs. Herbert Carlebach, won the tournament, defeating Mrs. Arthur Sidenberg and Embree Henderson in the final match in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

Binzen and Mrs. Carlebach had been through the stiffest match of the tournament in the semi-final round, and it was expected that the hard playing in this round would affect their work in the finals. Binzen carried his side to victory in the first set of the semi-finals against Ingo Hartman and Mrs. Henri Blum, at 6—3. Mrs. Blum and Hartman turned the tables in the second set, sweeping Binzen and his partner aside by 6—3. The third set found Hartman still playing strongly, aided considerably by good playing on the part of Mrs. Blum.

Binzen's playing began to tell, and with a strong attack, supported creditably by Mrs. Carlebach, he soon changed the aspect of the situation to his own favor. Binzen and Mrs. Carlebach won the set, and match, by 8—6.

The final match brought spectacular tennis in spells, but throughout the superiority of Binzen and Mrs. Carlebach was uppermost.

WOMEN NET STARS BEATEN.

It Takes Two Men, However, to Conquer in Bitter Battle.

More than 300 tennis enthusiasts journeyed in many and varied gasless conveyances to the Green Meadow Country Club at North Rye, N. Y., yesterday to witness patriotic doubles matches in which the principals were Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Eleanor Goss, H. D. Montgomery, and Livingston Platt. The exhibitions were held for the purpose of attracting funds for the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities and the Rye Chapter of the Red Cross. About $600 was realized.

Two matches were played, in one of which the two women players were pitted against their male rivals. In the mixed doubles, Miss Goss, partnered with Montgomery, defeated Miss Bjurstedt and Platt, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. In the women versus men doubles Montgomery and Platt triumphed after a desperate battle at 6—4, 7—5.

After the matches Miss Bjurstedt's racquet was auctioned off and went for $200 to Stephen Leonard. A dozen tennis balls were subsequently put up at auction and were sold to Henry Kryne for $25.

ROYAL NAVY TEAM LOSES.

Longfellows Take Exciting Soccer Game by 2 to 1.

Hardy and at top form physically, eleven of John Bull's sailor lads from two British men o' war, with 150 of their fellow-seamen to back them up, tried football conclusions yesterday with the Longfellows, one of the crack teams of the New York State League, at Taft's Oval, in Brooklyn.

So closely were the teams matched in the first half, at the end of which the score stood at 1—1, that the naval contingent were confident of victory, but in this they were mistaken, and the Longfellows won by 2 goals to 1.

After twenty minutes of play Walsh, inside left for the Longfellows, scored from a pass by Mitchell at centre. Close to half-time a free kick was allowed the navy side and the score was equalized by Able Seaman Sterritt, who formerly played for the famous Crystal Palace team of London. The teams remained on even terms for twenty-five minutes of the second half, when Mitchell broke away, dodged both of the navy backs, and shot the winning goal for the Longfellows.

KALEVA A. C. GAINS TITLE.

Kauppinen Helps to Decide Annual Athletic Games.

P. Kauppinen, a sturdy Finn, more than six feet tall and built in proportion, led the athletes of the Kaleva A. C. of Brooklyn to the Scandinavian-American Athletic League championship yesterday, in the last half of the divided meet, held at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. The Kaleva boys yesterday corraled 28 points. This, added to their tally for the first installment of the meet, held in the Spring, gave the Kaleva contingent a total of 52 points, 10 points better than the representatives of the Swedish-American A. C.

Kauppinen led his clubmates in spectacular fashion. He won a half-mile run and a 12-pound hammer throw, and in both there was no question as to his superiority. In the half-mile Kauppinen included among his victims Otto Laakso, a clubmate, who has gained considerable attention in local circles as a distance runner. Kauppinen wrested the lead from Laakso in the last sixty yards, and won in 2:13 1-5. In the hammer contest Kauppinen heaved the ball the winning distance of 152 feet 7 inches.

Outside of Kauppinen's brilliant work the spotlight was drawn to E. E. Traung, who won two contests, the 220-yard low hurdles race and the running broad jump, and finished second in the furlong dash. His best performance came in the hurdles race, in which he eclipsed his own record of last year by one second. His time was 0:27 2-5.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash—Won by W. Bjork, Swedish-American A. C.; E. E. Traung, Swedish-American A. C., second; L. Toizonen, Kaleva A. C., third. Time—0:25.

220-Yard Low Hurdles Race.—Won by E. E. Traung, Swedish-American A. C.; H. Stanber Swedish-American A. C., second; R. Vickat, Swedish-American A. C., third. Time—0:27 2-5.

One-half Mile Run.—Won by P. Kauppinen, Kaleva A. C.; Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C., second; E. Hendricksen, Swedish-American A. C., third. Time—2:13 1-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C.; I. Prim, Finnish-American A. C., second; W. Hellman, Finnish-American A. C., third. Time—16:17 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by V. Wimsjansen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., with 9 feet 4 inches; Y. Maki, Finnish-American A. C., 9 feet 2 inches, second; E. Brodd, Kaleva A. C., 8 feet 10 inches, third.

Throwing the 35-pound Weight.—Won by P. Taxsras, Norwegian Turn and A. C., with 41 feet 2 inches; W. Carlson, Aland A. C., 38 feet 2½ inches, second; H. Lund, Swedish-American A. C., 37 feet 6 inches, third.

Throwing the 12-pound Hammer.—Won by P. Kauppinen, Kaleva A. C., with 152 feet 7 inches; J. Ranta, Kaleva A. C., 138 feet 9 inches, second; Y. Wepala, Kaleva A. C., 134 feet 1 inch, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. E. Traung, Swedish-American A. C., with 19 feet 9 inches; I. Santesen, Swedish-American A. C., Bridgeport, Conn., 19 feet 1½ inches, second; V. Wimsjansen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 18 feet 11¾ inches, third.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by Y. Maki, Finnish-American A. C., with 151 feet; E. Touminen, Kaleva A. C., 148 feet 7½ inches, second; B. Brodd, Kaleva A. C., 146 feet 10¾ inches, third.

Point Score.—Kaleva A. C., 28 points; Swedish-American A. C., 24; Finnish-American A. C., 12.

Championship Point Score for Spring and Fall Meets.—Kaleva A. C., 52 points; Swedish-American A. C., 42; Finnish-American A. C., 27.

W. Va. Ready for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 15.—Thirty-five candidates were on hand tonight for West Virginia's preliminary football practice, which starts tomorrow. Nine of last year's squad were included, only three of them being Varsity men. Two sessions each day will be held this week, as only an hour each day will be available when school starts.

ALTAIR ONCE MORE LEADS STAR YACHTS

E. V. Willis Sails His Boat to Decisive Victory on Manhasset Bay.

Nineteen yachts of the Star class sailed yesterday afternoon in the last but one of a series of interclub races over the course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay. Once more the Altair, owned and sailed by E. V. Willis of the Port Washington Yacht Club, finished first, and the Shadow, owned and sailed by William L. Inslee and flying the colors of the Bayside Yacht Club, was second. The Altair won by 2 minutes and 28 seconds, but the race for the place was close, Charles E. Hyde in the Hydra of the Port Washington Yacht Club finishing third 40 seconds behind the Bayside Yacht Club entry.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club got fourth place when Theodore Roosevelt Pell crossed the line 58 seconds ahead of Benjamin L. Linkfield in the Taurus. A light southerly breeze was blowing when the yachts crossed the starting line, and it continued throughout the race. The Altair had gained such a big lead in the series that it was not necessary for that yacht to win to secure the championship.

The last race of the series will be sailed next Sunday afternoon over the course of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay.

The summaries:

INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.
STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:30. Course, 7 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, E. V. Willis	5 50 40	2 20 40
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5 53 08	2 23 08
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5 53 48	2 23 48
Half Moon, T. R. Pell	5 54 40	2 24 40
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5 55 38	2 25 38
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5 57 17	2 27 17
M. rs II., I. A. D. Percival	5 57 34	2 27 34
Shooting Star, D. Cowl	5 58 43	2 28 43
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5 58 55	2 28 55
Great Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5 59 46	2 29 46
Aquilla, Gordon Corry	6 00 01	2 30 01
Aria, George Abbott	6 01 28	2 31 28
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	6 03 08	2 33 08
Banshee, Egerton & McLean	6 04 32	2 34 32
Vega, R. G. D'Oench	6 04 34	2 34 34
North Star, G. Bouquart	6 06 25	2 36 25
Southern Cross, A. Knapp, Jr.	6 08 14	2 38 14
Draco, G. A. Schieren, Jr.	6 10 16	2 40 16
Maxixe, A. E. Duerr	6 14 55	2 44 55

KRAMER TAKES TEAM RACE.

Wins Two Heats of Cycling Contest at Velodrome.

NEWARK, Sept. 15. — Frank Kramer and Alf Grenda won a one-mile team match race from Arthur Spencer and Francisco Verri along with Bob Spears and Reggie McNamara at the Velodrome here this afternoon. Kramer won the second and third heats after Spencer had taken the first. In winning Kramer sprinted the last eighth of a mile on both occasions in 11 3-5 seconds.

The qualifying heats of the Cycling Derby were contested this afternoon with the following riders reaching the semi-finals: Kramer, Spencer, Spears, Verri, Grenda, McNamara, Hanley, Magin, and Crebs.

AGED ATHLETES IN RACE.

Arnold Proves Years of Little Handicap in Running.

Adolph Arnold, a veteran of the Pastime Athletic Club, demonstrated yesterday at the Members' Handicap games of the Bronx Club at Macomb's Dam Park that age has not materially impaired his athletic ability. This 51-year-old athlete showed the way to two rivals of almost as many years, in a 2½ mile run for members of the organization who have passed beyond the draft age. Arnold led J. Brady, aged 48 years, over the line by less than a yard. P. Ahbihl, also admitting to 48 years, was third. The victor's time was 16:55.

In the other events John Hellum, local A. A. U pentathlon champion, had a chance to display his prowess. He gathered in first laurels in the hammer throw, in which he was aided with an allowance of ten feet, and in the furlong dash, where he was the honor man. Hellum also finished second to B. Lichtman in the running broad jump.

The summaries:

Throwing the 12-Pound Hammer; Handicap.—Won by John Hellum, (10 feet,) with 164 feet; Dan Shea, (20 feet,) 160 feet 6 inches, second; N. Yiahnis, (scratch,) and G. Pavlos, (scratch,) tied at 132 feet. Yiahnis won on toss.

One-Mile Walk; Handicap.—Won by Morris Greenberg, (40 seconds;) Louis Labowitz, (scratch,) second; J. Hotz, (55 seconds,) third. Time—8:50.

Running Broad Jump; Handicap.—Won by B. Lichtman, (20 inches,) with 20 feet 3 inches; J. Hellum, (14 inches,) 20 feet 1 inch, second; Dan Shea, (scratch,) 19 feet 11 inches, third.

440-Yard Run; Novice.—Won by J. Bascomb; William Nevins, second; J. Goldberg, third. Time—0:58.

Three-Quarter Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by K. Hearns, (20 yards) B. Lichtman, (scratch,) second; F. Titterton, (scratch,) and M. Greenberg, (75 yards,) tied for third. Time—3:32.

220-Yard Dash; Handicap.—Won by John Hellum, (scratch;) Dan Shea, (scratch,) second; John Cushing, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:24.

Two and One-Half Mile Run; for Members Over 46 years of Age.—Won by Adolph Arnold; J. Brady, second; P. Ahbihl, third. Time—16:55.

Wahneta Sails in First.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 15.—A strong southeast wind was blowing today when the yachts started in the Indian Harbor one design class. The Wahneta, owned by Colonel Frank R. Kimbley, beat H. N. Whittelsey's Solomy by two minutes and five seconds, with the Wabesa third.

AQUEDUCT OPENING ATTRACTS BIG CARD

Bumper Fields Scheduled to Start in First Autumn Meeting at Track.

An excellent card will be presented for the opening of the Queens County Jockey Club Autumn meeting at Aqueduct this afternoon. Turfmen have shown that they appreciate the change from Belmont Park to a track on which the horses run to the left instead of to the right, and this testimony is given by bumper entries for the overnight events.

Though some of the top weights in the Bayview Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth have declined the issue, a good field is outlined with James Butler's Spur and Joseph E. Widener's Naturalist occupying the position of honor with 120 pounds each. Spur has not raced since his victory at the close of the Empire City meeting, but has been prepared for the Fall season, and is expected to give a good account of himself.

The program is rich in two-year-old material, many of the crack juveniles being named for the Bellrose Selling Stakes, while a condition event at the end of the card promises to bring the speedy Eternal in competition with the fleet filly Pen Rose and other smart youngsters.

Another well filled event is the all-aged handicap at six and a half furlongs in which Stromboli, if [illegible] makes his reappearance, will carry the top weight of 133 pounds.

The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six and a half furlongs. Salvestra, 104 pounds; Gold Tassel, 100; Bulse, 116; Fairy Wand, 112; Hollister, (imp.,) 117; Star Master, 128; Borrow, 123; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 121; Jock Scot, 117; Tea Caddy, 106; Enfilade, (imp.,) 109; Naturalist, (imp.,) 128; L'Infirmiere, (imp.,) 102; Bill McCloy, 95; Crank, 111; Assume, 113; Elmendorf, 102; Arnold, 110; High Cost, 111; Stromboli, 133; Regal Lodge, (imp.,) 115; Ima Frank, 107; Runes, 106; Pasamena, (imp.,) 97; Sun Flash 2d, (imp.,) 126.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Traditioner, 141 pounds; *Kintore, 136; Syosset, 147; Bachelor, 141.

THIRD RACE. — The Bellerose, selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Uncle's Lassie, 99 pounds; Star Realm, 100; Thistledon, 97; Minuet, 97; Flaway, 97; Balustrade, 105; Bright Lights, 112; Osgood, 104; Toto, 109; *Shady, 95; Questionnaire, 117; Gath, (imp.,) 105; Sketchy, 99; Mad Hatter, 107; Stiletto, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayview, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Enfilade, (imp.,) 105 pounds; Nippity Witchet, 107; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 109; Eyelid, 106; War Machine, 100; Naturalist, (imp.,) 120; Spur, 120; Daddy's Choice, 100; Sun Flash 2d, (imp.,) 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Peter Piper, 120 pounds; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 100; Irregular, 116; Hank O'Day, 113; Elmendorf, 102; Columbine, 117; Matinee Idol, 104; Reveler, (imp.,) 97; Minto 2d, (imp.,) 113; Nightstick, 120; Ballymooney, 94; Gold Tassel, 94; *Golding, (imp.,) 99; Franklin, 116; Daddy's Choice, 106; Piedra, (imp.,) 97; Sasin, 108; St. Isidore, 120; Koh-i-noor, 113; Wise Man, 116; Buckboard, 120; Smart Money, 126; Alibi, (imp.,) 97; Stromboli, 106; First Troop, 106; Henry G., 97; *Nominee, (imp.,) 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; six furlongs. Pen Rose, 119 pounds; Tableau d'Honneur, (imp.,) 106; Thistledon, 112; Under Fire, (imp.,) 112; Sledemere, (imp.,) 103; Delaware, 106; War Marvel, (imp.,) 112; Questionnaire, 118; Mitchel May, 106; Goldvale, 109; Eternal, 126; Serella, (imp.,) 103; Daydue, 112; Vindex, 112; Mad Hatter, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed

Anderson and Wister Victors.

Carl Anderson and Jack Wister defeated Joe Kaval and George McLean, the home pro. in an interesting four-ball match among professionals on the links of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday. Anderson and Wister led at the finish by 2 and 1.

NOVICE WINS FIRST START.

Welander Takes Furlong Dash in Pennant A. C. Games.

Conrad Welander showed promising form yesterday in his initial athletic effort at the members' handicap games of the Pennant A. C. at Macombs Dam Park. Welander competed in the 220-yard handicap dash, and, with an allowance of two yards, managed to finish first. He led Stephen Martin to the tape by about five yards in 0:25.

Walter J. Martin was the only athlete to gain double laurels. Martin won the one-mile handicap walk from scratch and was also a member of the victorious two-men team in a two-mile team race.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash; Handicap.—Won by C. Welander, (2 yards;) S. Martin, (10 yards,) second; M. Geisenberg, (scratch,) third. Time—0:25.

12-Pound Shot Put; Handicap.—Won by J. Kurtzo, (6 feet,) with 41 feet 9 inches; V. Kurtzo, (2 feet,) 40 feet 7 inches, second; P. Rausch, (10 feet,) 37 feet 8 inches, third.

One-Mile Walk; Handicap.—Won by W. J. Martin, (scratch;) J. Kuntzo, (1 minute,) second; J. Fox, (30 seconds,) third. Time—8:30.

Standing Broad Jump; Handicap.—Won by T. Flatley, (8 inches,) with 9 feet 4 inches; P. Rausch, (8 inches,) 8 feet 10 inches, second; W. J. Martin, (12 inches,) 8 feet 9¼ inches, third.

Running High Jump; Handicap.—Won by H. Storms, (scratch,) with 5 feet 5 inches; M. Geisenberg, (10 inches,) 5 feet 2 inches, second; J. Kurtzo, (4 inches,) 5 feet, third.

Two-Mile Team Race; Handicap; for Teams of Two Men Each.—Won by W. J. Martin and S. Martin, (50 yards;) R. Gilvey and E. Gustpasaero, (50 yards,) second; M. Geisenberg and S. Wolf, (scratch,) third. Time—10:15.

AUTUMN RACING AT AQUEDUCT BEGINS TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

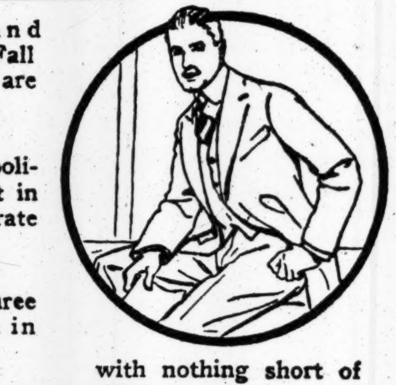
$2,000 BELLEROSE STAKES $2,000 BAYVIEW HANDICAP

2-MILE STEEPLECHASE and 3 OTHER SPIRITED CONTESTS

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS Leave Penn. Station, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and frequent intervals to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave., 5 min. later; East N. Y. 8 min. later. Special Cars reserved for Ladies on all Race Trains. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Ave. Branch) to Greenwood Ave. Station, and by Trolleys.

GRAND STAND $3.30. LADIES $1.65. Including War Tax.

Fall Clothes Which Meet Economic Conditions



WEBER and Heilbroner's Fall and Winter clothes are ready.

* *

They are metropolitan in taste, correct in style and moderate in price.

* *

Which are the three cardinal points in clothes at present.

* *

For many seasons these clothes have admirably met existant conditions, for the New Yorker regardless of income, who is satisfied with nothing short of the best.

* *

Light and medium weight overcoats, domestic and imported, for early Fall and stray Winter days.

We have anticipated our clothing wants sufficiently to provide the same standard of all wool fabrics as in the past

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway	345 Broadway	775 Broadway	1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway	1363 Broadway	58 Nassau	150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt	30 Broad	42nd and Fifth Ave.	

Win-the-War Machinery

Sugar mill machinery, from crushers to complete plants. We are now rushing to completion machinery to help grind the next crop in Cuba and elsewhere.

Boring mills, under contract for various Government plants.

Centrifugal machines, for the chemical lines in manufacturing explosives. Improved Weston type, belt-driven, water-driven, or direct-connected electric motor.

Blaisdell air and gas compressors, for use in the natural gas and oil fields for production and conservation of fuel.

Prompt response from our Engineering Corps to inquiries.

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WORKS: Bradford, Pa.

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RYE

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Notwithstanding—the fact that after January 1, 1919, the plant resources and manufacturing energy of the Hudson Motor Car Company of Detroit will be devoted to war work, as is the duty of all manufacturing organizations in this period of imperative need, we shall endeavor to take care of the users of Hudson Super-Six motor cars to the best of our ability.

Pending the period when the Hudson factory and the Hudson organization will throw their entire resources into the production of war essentials, Hudson Super-Sixes will be produced in such numbers as may be possible. We will continue to receive our proportion of the Hudson Super-Sixes that will be built between now and January 1.

Owners of Hudson Super-Sixes may rest assured that their interests will be most carefully considered. We are strengthening our Parts Department to anticipate Hudson users' needs.

Of the ten types of open and enclosed Hudson Super-Sixes heretofore produced in large quantities, we can expect only a limited number of each. At the moment, as far as types and models go, our line is complete. This condition, however, can be assured for only a short time, as in some of the models our allotment is only one; in others, two.

Under the circumstances, it seems hardly necessary to urge a prompt inspection of the entire Hudson Super-Six line for the Fall and Winter of 1918. When this season's business ends, it may not be possible for a long time to procure another Hudson Super-Six of the type and model desired.

Hudson Closed Cars

THE available supply of Hudson closed models of various types will be extremely limited. Added to the curtailment of production as a whole, we have found it increasingly difficult to obtain sufficient quantities of English woolens for upholstery of the grade which has played such an important part in popularizing these carriages. Other materials, without which it is practically impossible to produce fine closed bodies, are fast fading from the market. Were production unrestrained we could hardly secure one-fifth of the materials we would require.

Just now, we have on display a complete line of Hudson enclosed models. Of some of these our allotment is only one; others, two. In no case have we been able to secure more than ten of a single type. In design and finish they are superb; and the artistic harmony of interior coloring is even superior to the previous creations that made Hudson enclosed cars famous.

The Hudson enclosed cars include the Super-Six Limousine; Town Car; Limousine-Landaulet; Town Car-Landaulet; Cabriolet; Sedan and Runabout-Landau. In details and accessories, these models disclose the same exclusive standards that have made the Hudson artistically pre-eminent and the choice of particular motor car owners in the Metropolitan district.

Hudson Open Cars

AS to Hudson open cars—the great number of white triangles which greet you on the highways, in the parks, along the boulevards and on Fifth Avenue; wherever fine automobiles are to be found in numbers—testify to the wonderful popularity of the Hudson.

The voluntary restrictions placed on passenger car production by the Hudson Motor Car Company of Detroit mean that hundreds of prospective purchasers of Hudson open cars are faced with disappointment.

Only those who act quickly can be certain of getting the models desired. While our line at the present time is complete, there are only a few of each model and others cannot be obtained once the existing supply is exhausted.

Our line of Hudson open cars consists of the models: Seven-Passenger Touring, Four-Passenger Speedster and Three-Passenger Runabout.

There are more Hudson Super-Sixes in service than any other fine car of its type—more than 50,000. Note the number of white triangles you meet on the road—a silent but striking testimonial of Hudson popularity.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* N. Y., Inc.

Circle Building, Broadway at 61st Street, New York

BROOKLYN: 1422 Bedford Avenue NEWARK: 866 Broad Street

CITY IS LOYAL AGAIN ON GASLESS SUNDAY

Only Three Auto Joyriders Discovered All Day in Fifth Avenue.

HORSE COMES INTO HIS OWN

Pleasure Seekers Revive the Old-Fashioned Buggy and the Runabout.

Yesterday's compliance with the Fuel Administration's formula that no gasoline vehicles be used for pleasure purposes was even more strict than on the previous two Sundays. At any hour of the day it would have required a keen eye to detect an automobile of any description on Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, outside of the large motor buses, which enjoyed a thriving patronage from men and women who could not refrain from taking advantage of an ideal day for at least this kind of joy riding. Again churchgoers left the motors in garages and utilized the subways and trolley cars.

On Riverside Drive from 9 A. M. until 4 o'clock in the afternoon Patrolman Godfrey Knobloch of the 125th Street station counted but twenty-one automobiles, and in every case the driver was either a practicing physician or some person engaged in official business.

In various parts of Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue the traffic men were inclined to suspect occupants of certain cars which passed them as being out for pleasure. The policemen noticed occasionally that cars showing the "doctor" sign contained two or three or more persons besides the doctor. Other automobiles passed suspiciously laden with occupants who obviously endeavored to conceal the real object for which the car was being used by having with them a uniformed man of the army or navy.

A new rule went into effect yesterday in the matter of police inquiry. Instead of holding up drivers of cars from Saturday midnight the traffic men were instructed not to start their supervision until 5 A. M. Sunday, so that many out of town persons might have ample opportunity to get out of the city after the closing of the theatres.

Between 5 A. M. and 8 A. M. yesterday morning only five touring cars crossed the Manhattan Bridge to Brooklyn. The traffic policemen stationed at the Manhattan terminus took the names and addresses of the chauffeurs, each of whom when stopped insisted that his trip to Brooklyn was a matter of necessity. During the period from 8 o'clock to noon only one automobile crossed the same bridge to Brooklyn.

Hansom cabs and other horse-drawn vehicles were very numerous on all the large thoroughfares, many of the horses showing every appearance of having long been used for commercial vehicles. Buggies and even the little old-fashioned dogcarts were seen on the streets with a frequency that made New York look strangely like the days before the automobile was in use.

The Automobile Club of America which releases several hundred cars every Sunday released only two yesterday, both being motors used by doctors. At the Waldorf only three cars were seen. Two were designated as official cars belonging to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and the other car bore a New Jersey license and a sign "Emergency Government Work."

A taxicab company which had a Federal license to operate between the railroad terminals, fell far short of last Sunday's business. From all appearances it was evident that persons wishing to get anywhere at all thought twice before choosing any kind of a conveyance operated by gasoline power.

Traffic on Fifth Avenue was closed between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets and Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Stanchions had been placed by the police at both places as a warning to automobilists. A rumor circulated, however, that a trap had been set for slackers, and in no time a crowd collected to see what would happen. Nothing happened and the crowd dispersed only after it became known that the two blocks were shut off because repairs were being made at the Forty-second Street crossing.

A record of the automobile traffic on Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets, from 9:30 A. M. until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, showed only three automobiles and two motor cycles that were being used for joy riding. Otherwise the five and one-half hour period would have returned a record of 100 per cent. loyalty for this section.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman, who came to New York on Saturday night attended the University Place Church, at Tenth Street, where the sermon was preached by Dr. George Alexander. They stopped as usual at the St. Regis Hotel, from which they walked as far as Thirty-fourth Street, and then covered the remainder of the distance by a Fifth Avenue bus.

The total number of gasoline propelled cars of all descriptions counted on Fifth Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street up to noon were as follows: Five express vans, six bakery wagons, three laundry runabouts, fifteen taxicabs, twenty-two doctors' cars, eight official army cars, two official navy cars, three ambulances, fifteen touring cars driven by Motor Corps chauffeurs and occupied apparently by Knights of Columbus Secretaries; three large cars bent on joy riding, two motor cycles, and Fifth Avenue buses, which were passing at intervals of a minute and a half to three minutes apart.

A motor cycle with two American flags tied on the handle bars was stopped by Patrolman James Kennedy of the East Fifty-first Street Station at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. After he found that the owner had no valid excuse for being out, the patrolman admonished the rider on his obligations to the Government. He took the number of the man's license and let him go. One car stopped by Patrolman Kennedy bore a doctor's sign. An investigation showed that it was being operated by a brother of the owner, who frankly admitted that he was "just taking the folks for a little ride."

On the whole, however, the traffic men found the "slackers" exceedingly few, so much so that the officials of the Police Department and the Fuel Administration were inclined to agree that New York was achieving pretty nearly as close to a 100 per cent. record as could be expected from any large city of its kind.

SEES POLITICS BEHIND FUSION FUND INQUIRY

Childs Calls Investigation "Sinister Political Propaganda" in Hearst-Swann Interests.

William Hamlin Childs, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of Mayor Mitchel's Fusion Committee of 1917 and who has been cleared by the decision of Supreme Court Justice Finch of an indictment and prosecution started by District Attorney Swann following his investigation of Fusion campaign funds, sent a letter yesterday to the Fusion Committee of 250, in which he asserted that "the whole investigation has been a sinister political propaganda in the personal interest of the Hearst-Swann combination, as a ground work for this Fall's State election."

Mr. Childs declares that the result is a vindication by the Supreme Court and that his chief satisfaction is that Justice Finch's decision clears the memory of Mayor Mitchel from the imputation that he accepted the support of a campaign committee which was unscrupulous in its methods. In his letter Mr. Childs says:

> As your committee knows, some months ago a Special Grand Jury presented indictments against Messrs. Sulzer, Newcomb, and myself, from which the public and the newspapers might have assumed that we had been guilty of misreporting the expenditure of moneys collected by your committee in the Fusion campaign to re-elect Mayor Mitchel.
>
> The Supreme Court on Friday last annulled the indictments. The decision was rendered by Supreme Court Justice Finch, who said:
>
> "He (Childs) has done nothing for which he is indictable, even assuming that the facts are true, and the Grand Jury was without jurisdiction."
>
> Mr. Sulzer was paid $5,000 for speeches. Mischa Applebaum of the Humanitarian Society was paid $6,500 for speeches, concerts, and plan of campaign. Both those items appeared in the report of the City Publicity Committee under the head of "Speakers, Meetings, &c.," as one item of $11,500. The indictments were based solely upon the contention of the District Attorney that the names of Messrs. Sulzer and Applebaum should have been mentioned in connection with this item. There was no charge of misappropriation of money or of improper expenditure of funds.
>
> Personally, I was not a member of the City Publicity Committee. I did not sign the report and have never seen it. I made no suggestion as to the manner in which the report should be made up. I gave only one instruction about it and that was that it should receive the approval of legal counsel before filing and should be according to law in every detail. It was so submitted to our counsel and he contends that it fully complies with the law. There was no possible object in attempting to conceal the names of Sulzer and Applebaum, and their activities in the campaign were known to the press and the general public. After all the months of effort and expense by the District Attorney's office, the result is a vindication by the Supreme Court.
>
> It is apparent that the whole investigation has from the first been a sinister political propaganda in the personal interest of the Hearst-Swann combination, as a groundwork for this Fall's State election. For when the investigation was started the State had not yet escaped the menace of Hearst's candidacy. The Hearst press has continuously misrepresented the Fusion Committee of 1917 by almost daily references to its expenditures of a slush fund. There was no slush fund, as the Grand Jury investigation has proven.
>
> A convincing evidence of the political object of this investigation is the attitude of the District Attorney regarding the Democratic records. If it was the disinterested desire of the District Attorney to protect the community from the evils forbidden by the Corrupt Practices act, it was his duty to investigate the Democratic records as rigorously as those of the Fusion Committee. But although he has had these records in his possession since last January, having obtained them by subpoena from Albany, he has brought no proceedings in connection with them. Our own expert examination of them shows that they are full of many technical, if not serious, irregularities forbidden by law.
>
> As Chairman of your Executive Committee, my job has been to bear the brunt of this outrageous political attack, and I have no regrets. My chief satisfaction is that Judge Finch's decision clears the memory of Mayor Mitchel, with whom I was proud to be associated, from the imputation that he accepted the support of a Campaign Committee which was unscrupulous in its methods.
>
> I warn the public-spirited citizens of New York that this attack, which was obviously designed to frighten self-respecting citizens from contributing to or taking active part in future political campaigns, was aimed not at me, but at them, and unless they are awakened to the far-reaching results of such sinister political propaganda and the aims of its authors, it will be serious for the best interests of the city and State.

Although Justice Finch ruled that the Grand Jury was without jurisdiction in finding an indictment against Childs, and pointed out the legal procedure for correcting returns filed of election expenses, District Attorney Swann has announced that he will appeal from the decision to the Appellate Division.

Without a Doubt

you will satisfy the most exacting whim of your palate with a delicious Shanley dinner. Why not prove it this evening?

Vaudeville de luxe, superbly presented by stellar talent, — evenings, seven to one.

Start your afternoon with a high-quality Shanley luncheon—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

BUY W. S. S.
The Most Stable Security in the World

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE.
ALSO EXQUISITE LUNCHEONS
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE
ALGERON-TANGO DANCERS

$10 WEEKLY
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Aves.
One Block from 5th Av. & Cen. Park.
Phone Plaza 8100. Restaurant a la Carte.

Notable Articles on the War.

Current History Magazine for September contains among other articles: "Boycotting Germany," by Henry G. Wells; "The American Invasion of England," by Rudyard Kipling; "Canada's Four Years of the War Effort," by a Canadian journalist; "The Fraternity of English and French," by Maurice Barres, and historic official utterances by Lloyd George, Asquith, Balfour, Hoover, Czernin, United States Senators Lewis and Sherman, and others. Forty international cartoons and sixteen rotogravure illustrations. 25c a copy—$3 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW TRAFFIC RULES ARE IN EFFECT TODAY

Ten Thoroughfares Limited to Passenger Vehicles and 12 to Business.

MERCHANTS ENTER PROTEST

Foresee Inconvenience Where Streets in Commercial Regions Are Barred to Trucking.

One of the most important traffic rules ever ordered by the Police Department will go into effect today. The order restricts twenty-two thoroughfares, chiefly the main north and south avenues, to passenger or commercial traffic, ten being limited exclusively to passenger and private vehicles and twelve being limited to commercial use, including trucks and other business vehicles, whether drawn by horses or operated by motor power. The thoroughfares designated exclusively for passenger traffic are:

Canal Street, Lafayette Street to the Bowery.
Lafayette Street, Duane Street to Astor Place.
Fourth Street, Lafayette Street to West Broadway.
Lexington Avenue, Twenty-third Street to 125th Street.
Vanderbilt Avenue, Forty-second Street to Forty-fifth Street.
Fourth Avenue, (Park Avenue,) Astor Place to 125th Street.
Madison Avenue, Twenty-third Street to 125th Street.
Fifth Avenue, Waverley Place to 125th Street.
Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Avenue to 125th Street.
Broadway, Chambers Street to 125th Street.

The thoroughfares designated exclusively for commercial traffic are:

First Avenue, Houston Street to 125th Street.
Second Avenue, Houston Street to 125th Street.
Third Avenue, Fifth Street to 125th Street.
Sixth Avenue, Third Street to Fifty-ninth Street.
Eighth Avenue, Abingdon Square to Fifty-ninth Street.
Ninth Avenue, (Columbus Avenue,) Fourteenth Street to 110th Street.
Tenth Avenue, (Amsterdam Avenue,) Fourteenth Street to 125th Street.
Park Row, Duane Street to Division Street.
Bowery, Division Street to Canal Street.
Bowery, Grand Street to Fifth Street.
Centre Street, Pearl Street to Broome Street.
West Broadway, Vesey Street to Third Street.
Hudson Street, Chambers Street to Fourteenth Street.

The thoroughfares were selected for their traffic uses by Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of traffic, and the order making the rule effective today was announced a short time ago by Police Commissioner Enright. The segregation of passenger and commercial vehicles to particular avenues has been done with a view of avoiding congestion at many points due to the excessive traffic of both classes of vehicles. Dr. Harriss believes that Third, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues, for instance, ought to be used more freely for heavy trucking and business wagons, thereby relieving Fifth and Madison Avenues and Broadway of congestion during the busy hours of the day. Commercial vehicles may deliver or receive goods on any of the passenger thoroughfares provided they enter and leave the restricted avenue by the nearest intersecting street. The traffic officers have been requested to enforce the new rules on a common sense basis, observing proper leniency for the first few days, until drivers become thoroughly familiar with the distinctive uses of the various thoroughfares.

It is admitted that in some cases the new rules will cause delay in delivery of goods and hardship to many merchants. This will be especially felt in Fourth Avenue from Astor Place to Thirty-fourth Street, as the greater part of the thoroughfare within those limits is the centre of the silk, woolen, and other textile trades. The Fourth Avenue merchants have protested through the Merchants' Association against taking that part of the avenue out of commercial traffic use, and Commissioner Enright has been asked to modify the rules in respect to Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street. It was said yesterday at the Police Department that no change in the original order had been made. In a letter recently sent to Police Commissioner Enright by President William Fellowes Morgan of the Merchants' Association, Mr. Morgan said:

"While we have no doubt that a separation of traffic is desirable and that it will materially promote the rapid movement of noncommercial vehicles, we beg to point out the undesirability of depriving important business sections of all main channels of traffic and devoting several adjacent parallel streets exclusively to noncommercial vehicles. We believe that Lafayette Street should continue to be devoted to mixed use as an indispensable channel for the movement of commercial traffic, the exclusion of which is not called for, inasmuch as traffic of all classes is now able to move upon that street with reasonable speed."

Mr. Morgan also cited the inconvenience which would be caused to the merchants in Fourth Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street, the busiest uptown wholesale dry goods centre.

BISHOP OF OXFORD FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE

Appeals to American Churches to Support the President's Proposal.

The Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, who arrived from England last week for a speaking tour in this country, in a sermon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, yesterday expressed approval of the league of nations favored by President Wilson, and appealed to all the churches in America to give their support to the proposal.

"Your great President is the great prophet of the league of nations," he said. "It is the strength I see for the saving of the civilization of the world based on a universal or catholic church. In the league of nations I can see the reuniting of Christendom in which all denominations and ecclesiastical groups proclaim as one a universal fellowship of man with no barriers in one catholic church. There will be no Jew, Greek, barbarian, and all nationalities, sects, creeds, and classes will assert a universal fellowship, making the world a supernation."

Bishop Gore said that he believed the brotherhood of man as expressed in the league of nations would not save civilization or secure the peace of the world unless the brotherhood were based upon a universal church. Social and class barriers had been wiped out by the war, he said, so that progress had been made toward the realization of the ideal of the universal church.

Joffre's Aid on Way to Siberia.

General Janin, aide to Marshal Joffre, was in New York yesterday to attend the meeting of oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. He is preparing to leave for Siberia, where he is to act as the representative of President Thomas G. Masaryk of the Czechoslovak National Council, in order to help reconstruct the Czechoslovak forces in that country. He will be assisted by General Stefanik. General Janin is an authority on Russian affairs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CANVAS LEGGINGS Wanted.—With leather cuffs; big quantity. Frank W. Minnick, 1,170 Broadway. Phone Mad. Square 7306.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4183.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers with own materials will place orders on velvet serge dresses. 30 West 32d, 1st floor.

DRESSES, COATS, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National. Franklin 4343.

SERGE Wanted.—18530, also 17450, Gilbert's; quantity; navy only. Phone Madison Square 1948. Feld.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27 inches wide 4408, 7120, black. Feller, 30 West 32d.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy for cash for export quantities of gabardines, tricotines, velours, jersey cloth; Spring shades; mail samples with prices. Gustav Stern, 484 6th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobs velours, broadcloths; fur trimmed; big sacrifice. I. Feldman, 54 East 13th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Beautiful models in high-grade satins and serges at prices that can't be duplicated, for immediate delivery. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—The newest wool Jersey Tricolette serge dresses. Feller, 30 W 32d St.

FRENCH DRESS LINENS.—Fine assortment of colors and whites; about 70 pieces. Chelsea 5294.

JERSEYS.—Fine lots 12-ounce for suits and coats, $3; wonderful bargain. Manufacturer, 74 5th Av., 8th floor.

SERGES, Whitman's 1210 quantity, 36-inch, 62½c., 2-10x60, all colors. W 199 Times.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH; khaki; 16 ounce; 2,000 yards spot; 3,000 yards more 15 days. Becker. Phone Gramercy 1240.

Allied Industries.

HANGERS.—10,000. Madison Square 5465.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing, any quantity, quality, brand, size. Phone Hanover 972.

RHINESTONES, opals, turquoise, &c.; odd lots; bargain to close. Tolman Mfg. Co., 156 5th Av.

Milliners Asked to Save Paper.

A committee of millinery manufacturers to formulate and recommend methods of economizing paper will shortly be appointed by Frederick Bode, President of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This action is to be taken in response to a communication from the Paper Economy Division of the War Industries Board, which invites co-operation from the millinery industry in efforts to eliminate all possible paper waste. E. H. Alofsin, Secretary of the Chamber, in calling the attention of members to the planned action, requests that any suggestions along the lines of paper economy be sent to the office of the Chamber.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
US<Sampson.
Italian Book Co<Cardilli.
Finnie<Walker.
Vogue Co<Shapiro.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 401, 4th Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Herbert<L V R R.
Murray<D, L & W.
Prendergast<L V RR.
Ewarts<N Y Rys.
Cassidy, Lm<Rowan
Hain<Union Sulphur.
Myers<Penn R R.
Piltzecker<Erie R R.
Colonial Trust Co<Standard Oil Co.
Jensen<Gaston, Williams & W.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:45 A. M., in Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lima<Bark "Tamar."
CRIMINAL at 10:30 A. M.
US<G Nelson.
Same<M Ladcany.
Same<M Macyhulak.
Same<C Kenyon et al
Same<C Szymanelis.
Same<J Watkins and E Bailey.
Same<M Daly.
Same<W C Tremel.
Same<D Hicks.
Same<A Moore.
Same<C Stein.
Same<J Lorsen.
Same<A Straus.
Same<G Riman.
Same<A Timibone.
Same<J Tremel.
Same<D Murphy.
Same<F Kauneke.
Same<O Michaelson.
Same<J Maxzaura.
Same<A Leone.
Same<J Mosly.
Same<H Jacobson.
Same<G Johansen.
Same<C Suoml.
Same<J Haggar.
Same<N Pinatelle.
Same<L Mickie.
Same<H Pfefferman.
Same<M Giordano
Same<J Haggerty.
Same<C Sweeney.
Same<B Ferguson.
Same<A Goworka.
Same<C Williams.
Same<D Tragni.
Same<J Gaci.
Same<S Petersen.
Same<M Dagin.
Same<A Guisippi.
Same<J Demesa.
Same<V Gonskowitz.
Same<P Rosano.
Same<F Sonadore.
Same<P Nazurkiebicz.
Same<E Premaler.
Same<M Johan.
Same<P Cybulsky.
Same<P Battajhier.
Same<M Mlacek.
Same<T Donaldson.
Same<P Gesceyo.
Same<E M Ness.
Same<J Piepierka.
Same<P Lynch.
Same<J Celaiphelfski.
Same<T Sabatina.
Same<P Kupurg.
Same<T Witock.
Same<H M Kennedy.
Same<C Kabarth.
Same<C Valenti.
Same<S Zagowski.
Same<G Marks.
Same<W C Tice.
Same<J Chorchut.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Connors.
Miller<Kremer.
Re 155th St, B'way & Riverside Drive.
Re CNY (Riverside Drive,) (3.)
Re Boulevard (59th St & 8th Av.)
Re U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
McGowan<Williams.
Bernstein<Singer, (2.)
Reese<Equitable Life Ins Co.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Re Honeyman.
Langevin<Gaffney et al.
Hanley<Murtha & Schmohl Co.
Lyons<Bade.
Aronstein<Aronstein.
Robinson<Burden, Jr.
Senner & Kaplan Co<R Reiner Imp Co.
Re Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc.
Seaman<Seaman.
Seelsa<Demarce.
Re Mindlin et al.
Myers<CNY.
Koslofsky<same.
Gucker<same.
Meyers<same.
Rice<same.
Gigson<Gibson.
Manson<Curtis.
Levitt<Gleich.
Ward<U S Wood Preserving Co.
Carr<Hershkowitz.
Miller<CNY, (2.)
Busacca<McLaughlin.
Swiedmowitz<Storm.
Hearst<The Tribune Assn.
Hearst<N Y Times.
Everett<Everett.
Lockashefsky<Finkelstein.
Welper<Mutual Exp & Imp Co, (2.)
Callahan<Muller.
Young<Murphy.
Allen<Watt.
Black & White &
Town Taxis, Inc<Berelly.
Re Donohue.
Re Longbein.
O'Brien<Talbot.
Sudol<Erie RR.
Stewart<Stewart.
Re Hunts Point Road (Judge.)
Cook<Everett.
Young<Levine.
Re Sasmor & Helfand (Miller.)
Richman<Broder.
Bowers<Starkman.
Weinstein<Mayer.
CNY<Kaslow, Inc.
Goodwin<Siegel.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Greller.)
Re same (Rosenfeld.)
Re same (Greller.)
Rosen<Pechter Bak Co
Drexl<Drexl.
Levinson<Spiner Construction Co.
Rosen<Pechter BakCo.
Eldridge<Cohen.
Fehrman<Mischel.
Maury<Maury.
Brookfield Const Co<Cordley.
Thau<Kips Bay Brew.
The Permutit Co<Tate Elec W P Co.
Nitro Powder Co<Agency of Can Car & Fdry Co.
Katz<Katz.
Rowe<Wellman.
W H Rowe & Son Co<Wellman.
Buckman<Buckman.
O'Neill<Kohinoor Carbon Black Co et al.
Re Fraser.
Re R I W Damp Resistance Paint Co.
People, &c<Isaacs.
People, &c<Shernoff.
L & E Frankel, Inc<A Baldwin & Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Katlin.)
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (same.)
Potter<Potter.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Louis Beyer,
J M Riddick,
William Silberstein,
Anna Von Schrenk,
Annie Fallon,
Elizabeth F Quinlivan.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Barth<3d Av RR Co.
Bordina<42d St, &c, Ry.
Stilling<3d Av RR.
Farkas<Belt Line Ry.
Gerdina & Fabrino<3d Av RR.
Wechsler<Belt Line Ry.
Graber<same.
Rouzowitz<Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Aranofsky<Belt L Ry.
Belrso<3d Av RR.
Ingram<42d, &c, Ry.
Rubenstein<Belt L Ry.
Gutfruend<same.
Bonfrisco<3d Av RR.
Bendix<3d Av RR.
Rosenblum<42d, &c, Ry.
Rickert<same.
Tremerchi<3d Av RR.
Anchel<Belt Line Ry.
Facehiano<same.
Beck<Whitridge.
Weitz<Dry Dock, &c, Ry.
Fish<42d, &c, Ry.
Karasick<Dry Dock, &c, Ry.
Cooperman<Bowitz.
Gladstone<Wood Electric Co.
Katz<Fargo.
Roskam<Kineto Co of America.
Gersyendorfer Bros<Colembe.
Kane<Gordon.
Car Owners Service Corp<Gooding.
Gutfruend<Belt L Ry
Stefano<Selig.
Castellano<Henning.
Molloch<Louis Simon Holding Corp.
Stefano<Selig.
Equitable Ins Co<Katlin.
Yawman-Erbe Co<Conrad.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Wynn<Fay—John G Dyer. Noble<Schlesinger—George L. Donnellan. Re Carnegie Trust Co.—Alfred H. Townley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Lincoln Trust Co.<Mack Construction Co.—Chester J. Byrnes. Metropolitan Trust Co.<Julius J. Dukas—Simon Soldin.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Filippo Marcello<Thomas Bonomolo—Frederick L. Kane.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Est—C Benvenga,
Inez M Griffith,
Peter Molitern,
Emanuel Berger,
P. J. McInerney.
Wills filed for probate:
Maria Schwalenberg,
Elizabeth Jones
Susanna Grill,
T O Paul Mittelstaedt,
John H Knief,
J H Honnecker,
Max Bendit.
Accountings:
Est—E F Slayback,
William Warner,
Catherine Patterson.
Charles Lorch,
Frank J. Leonard.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Judicial Department.—The Court announces a change of the place for holding such Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court from 26 Court Street to the County Court House, commencing on the first Monday of October.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re NY Mun Rwy Co (Cantoni et al.)
Devlin<Devlin.
Albrecht<Chelsea Fireproof W Co.
Re Ferry.
Huber<Phillips.
Montauk Bank<Granato.
Re Carvell.
Baker<Farm & Home Corp.
Bauer (G)<Clark.
Bauer (C)<Clark.
Petersen<Mouquin.
Hanes<Hanes.
Fisher<Charleston Chemical Co.
Church<Schuella.
Duff<Susswein.
Zuckerman<Yackknowitz.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, &c., (McDonnell.)
Lindmer<Reifschneider, Jr.
Purdy<Sand.
Re Cahill (Board Elections.)
PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
James Crown,
Catherine Goetz,
John Branagan,
Amelia Crehan,
Antonia Grambalvo,
Catherine Johnston,
Louis Kahl,
Margaret Sullivan,
Maria Maier,
Charles Austin.
Accountings of:
Isaac Schoon,
Nora Dougherty,
Adelaide Auerbach,
Anthony Valdino,
Arthur Sullivan,
David Ross,
Thomas Hudson,
Julia Beebe,
Margaret McCartie,
Patrick Keeney,
Michael Conohan.
Estates of:
David Grow,
Christian Friedman.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
West Mtg Co<Pacher.
Pierini<Bedard.
Topaz<Cent Taxi Co.
Byrnes<Berolzheimer.
Griffin<Merian.
Santucci<Newman.
Studwell<Smith.
Birdsall<Mainero.
Doolan<Millard.
Millard<Bailey.
Erickson<Rock.
Wheeler<Lowthian.
A Hupfels' Sons<Webber.
Connolly<Bennett.
Frey<Schaff.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Fidelity & Cas Co of N Y<Dolan.
Cozzi<West Elec RR Co. (2.)
Luppinacci<Tripodi.
Disosway as exr<Adamson.
Bisceglia<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Robichek Co, Inc<West Elec Sup Co..
Hornicher<Erlich.
Studwell<Smith.
Castrogiovanni<Tannenbaum et al.
Wojcik<City of Yonkers.
Foster<Smith.
Atwell<Witt.
Oksanen<Saviano.
Hauxwell & Smith, Inc<McCarthy.
Highest number reached on regular call, 811.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

An Excess of Advances Over Declines in the Past Week.

Last week brought increased fluctuation in wholesale commodities prices, according to Dun's list. Both advances and declines were increased in number, as compared with the previous week, but the excess of the former was considerably larger than that of the latter. The total of revisions for the last week was 54, including 35 increases, against 34 changes in the previous week. Then there were but 20 advances. Nearly 50 per cent. of last week's revisions were in the foodstuffs alone.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities last week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Friday last, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$1.50	$1.50	$2.00
Beans., m., c., 100 lbs.	11.75	12.00	14.00
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.52½	.49¾	.44½
Butter, St.D., c.tof.,lb.	.41	.41	.38
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	1.00	2.50
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.27	.27	.25
Codfish.,G'ges, 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	9.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09½	.09½	.09
Coffee, San. No. 4, lb.	.12½	.12¾	.09⅞
Eggs, nearby, fcy, doz.	.64	.62	.55
Eggs., Wn., 1sts, doz.	.44	.44	.40½
Flour, Spr., 196 lbs.	†10.90	†10.90	..
Onions, bag	1.50	1.50	..
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	11.50	11.50	..
Potatoes, bbl.	4.25	4.00	3.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.07¾
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	*7.50	*7.50	8.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.31	.30	.26
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.45	.40	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	.29¾	.28¼	.25½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	10.25	10.50	7.40
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.30	.30	.24
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	20.15	20.10	17.30
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	27.30	27.10	23.85
Pork, mess, bbl.	45.00	47.00	45.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.25	10.25	9.00
Barley, malt., bu.	1.15	1.22	1.37½
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu.	1.73⅞	1.77⅞	2.32
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	1.70	1.70	1.20
Oats, No. 3, wh., bu.	.80½	.81	.68¼
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.72	1.72	1.90
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.36½	*2.36½	2.30
Aluminium, pig, (ton lots,) lb.	*.33	*.33	.46
Copper, electro, lb.	*.26	*.26	.26¾
Iron, pig, No.2X, ton.	†34.40	*34.40	52.00
Lead, lb.	.080	.08½	.096
Spelter, lb.	.094	.09⅜	.08½
Stl. bil'ts, Bess., ton.	*47.50	*47.50	65.00
Tin, lb.	.77	.83	.62½
Brown shtgs., std., yd.	.20⅞	.20⅞	.15½
Cloths, pr., 64x60, yd.	.15½	.15½	.08¼
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	*.30	*.30	.33
Hides, cows, h., n., lb.	*.28	*.28	.28½
Leath.,hem.sole,t.r.,lb.	*.43	*.43	..
Leath., un. b., t. r., lb.	*.73	*.73	.60
Rubber, up-r. fine, lb.	*.68	*.68	.69½
Silk, China,st.f.1st., lb.	7.55	7.53	7.65

†Governm't basis. *Governm't maximums.

The advances shown in the foodstuffs last week outnumbered the declines by nearly two to one, but several of the changes were in the minor foods. Flour did not change at this city. The same was true of hams, but a higher price was noted for bacon. At Chicago live sheep was the only item not to change, advances being recorded in live hogs and Middle Western lard and declines in live beef, mess pork, and short ribs.

In the dairy products there were further increases in the best and the cheapest grades of butter, while the under grades of cheese also moved up in price. The best Western eggs did not change, but there was a recovery of 2 cents a dozen in the price quoted on fancy nearby stock. The advance puts them 9 cents a dozen higher than at this time last year. No changes were shown in the list of fresh fruits given, and in the dried ones revisions were limited to advances in choice evaporated apples and standard California raisins. The vegetables showed a gain of 25 cents a barrel in the price of potatoes, which again puts them well above the corresponding 1917 figures. After a week's respite prices on beans continued their downward course. The declines included choice marrow and medium and choice red and white kidney beans.

There was a check in the rise in coffee. No. 7 Rio remained unchanged, but No. 4 Santos declined somewhat. The list of teas showed gains in everything save first Hyson. The price of fine granulated sugar was moved up $1 a hundred pounds without Government permission. In the list of grains no advances were shown, but lower quotations were given for corn, oats, and malting barley. In the hides higher prices were quoted on No. 1 heavy cow and No. 1 buff stock. There were no declines, and in the leather list there were no changes either way.

The metals list again produced only a few changes. Spelter was higher, but declines were seen in antimony, lead, and tin. Eleven of the thirteen changes found in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs and oils were upward. A further rise in bleaching powder and menthol were among the new features. The changes in the naval stores were confined to increases in resin and kiln-burned tar. Hops declined, while tallow advanced.

In the textile markets the easing off in burlaps was a feature. The usual September demand has not yet set in, and the lack of trading was sufficient to overcome such bullish reports as came from Calcutta. No great amount of trading took place in the cottons, and price changes were few. Among the few features was a rise in the price of standard bleached sheetings. They are now 10 cents a yard higher than they were at this time last year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.
ATLANTA, Ga.—W. B. Fallarze, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; 432 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Leschin, Inc.; Miss N. Diamond, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Houston, corsets, yarns; A. B. Nelson, knit goods, ribbons; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, domestics, dress goods, silks; C. W. Knoeppel, sporting goods, auto supplies; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. P. Cortis, prints, ginghams; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Knoepfel, auto supplies, sporting goods, sweaters; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; H. L. Kinnie, hosiery; E. Pierce, women's Spring waists, children's dresses; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. E. McEdwards, silks; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; W. H. Whitely, perfumery, toilet goods, drug sundries; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. A. Falconer, lace curtains, draperies, blankets; L. M. Forkell, fancy goods; C. A. Walker, drug sundries, toys; 115 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Krimler Co.; Miss M. Garlock, ready-to-wear, misses', children's, infants' wear, house dresses; Miss A. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets; 225 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; F. W. Krownapple, stationery, leather goods; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DETROIT—Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Co.; Miss E. Tea, laces, veilings, trimmings; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. J. Fry, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, suits, coats, plaid skirts, satin, serge dresses; 37 West 26th.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Kohn-Furchgott Co.; J. Z. Parsons, wash goods; 353 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Plough Chemical Co.; A. Plough, toilet articles; McAlpin.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. A. Per Lee, silks, notions, merchandise manager; 225 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Naftel D. G. Co.; E. T. Naftel, toys; Continental.
NORFOLK, Va.—Willis, Crall, Smith Co.; W. F. Smith, carpets; York.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; T. D. Reagan, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss R. Cohn, children's coats, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss E. Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Goldberg, coats, suits; Continental.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—W. L. Hagerdorn, furnishing goods; Breslin.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—W. F. Porter & Co.; W. F. Porter, military goods; 1,170 Broadway; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. V. Eaton, shirtings; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
ST LOUIS — Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss M. A. Rohrman, millinery; 225 5th Av.
WACO, Texas—Goldstein, Migel Co.; L. Migel, millinery, cut glass, toys, books; J. A. Dannenbaum, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss E. McGill, laces; 334 4th Av.

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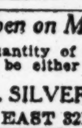

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Tel. Farragut [illegible]

DROP IN COAL PRODUCTION.

11,248,000 Tons of Bituminous Mined in Week Ending Sept. 7.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Bituminous coal production for the week ending Sept. 7 was 11,248,000 tons. The Fuel Administration announced today that while this was below the average weekly production it was considered a good record in view of the fact that the week included Labor Day.

The loss of production during the week, the Administration statement said, places production for the coal year 17,000,000 tons below the requirements outlined by the Administration last Summer, and makes necessary an average daily production until April 1 next of 2,041,000 net tons.

Liberty Loan Interest Due Today.

The first interest coupons of the 4¼ per cent bonds of the Third Liberty Loan floated last April are due and payable today. The first coupons of these bonds do not call for a full semi-annual payment, but for interest from May 9, the date of the bond, until Sept. 15. Hereafter interest will be paid semi-annually on May 15 and Sept. 15. The sales of the Third Liberty Loan bonds amounted to $4,617,000,000. The coupons may be cashed at any bank or at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, 120 Broadway.

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Daily including Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:50 A. M.; landing at Bear Mountain, West Point (week days only), Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. One day outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Bear Mountain.
On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 21 and 28, Steamer "Albany" leaves Desbrosses St., 2 P. M.; W. 42d St. 2:20 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:40 P. M., Yonkers 3:10 P. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel., 9300 Canal.

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Franklin St., 4 P. M.; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Franklin St. 6 P. M. for Newburgh. Tel. 4675 Franklin.
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For Highlands, Oceanic Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
SUNS., Franklin St. 8:30. Battery, 8:55 A. M.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26067.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB M. SPAR, Bankrupt.

Jacob M. Spar, doing business as Jacob M. Spar & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 3rd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26077.—In Bankruptcy.—MODERN GROCERY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Modern Grocery Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 6th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26181.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN P. HOPSON, Bankrupt.

John P. Hopson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 31st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26064.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Jacob Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 31st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26191.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK L. TALBOT, Bankrupt.

Frank L. Talbot was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on September 5th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26199.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDORE SCHMALTZMAN, Bankrupt.

Isidore Schmaltzman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 9th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 3rd, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26177.—In Bankruptcy.—SIGMUND MILDORF, Bankrupt.

Sigmund Mildorf was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 30th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 3rd, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26202.—In Bankruptcy. — ABDALLA MAROON, Bankrupt.

Abdalla Maroon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 11th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26205.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY N. TYLER, Bankrupt.

Harry N. Tyler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 12th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 26th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JAMES N. HYMAN, Complainant, against TROW DIRECTORY PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1918, notice is hereby given to all persons having any personal property in the possession of Edward H. Titus and John B. Johnston, as Receivers of the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, to file petitions for the reclamation thereof on or before the 30th day of September, 1918.

Pursuant to said order, after said date, said Receivers are and each of them is absolved and relieved from all liability and responsibility for all claims relating to any and all personal property of former customers of said Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, and of other persons, now in the possession of said Receivers, petitions for the reclamation of which are not duly filed with said Receivers prior to said 30th day of September, 1918.

Dated, New York, September 7, 1918.
EDWARD H. TITUS and
JOHN B. JOHNSTON,
Receivers.
201 East 12th St., New York City.
FRANK M. PATTERSON,
Solicitor for Receivers,
66 Liberty Street,
New York City.

FEDERAL DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CORPORATION. — Pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, all persons having claims and demands against the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation are required to present the same, duly verified by the claimants, to the undersigned Receivers on or before the fifth day of October, 1918, either at their offices as such Receivers, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., or at the law offices of Messrs. Cox and Taylor, Counsel for the Receivers, in Johnson City, Tennessee, and the time within such claims and demands may be presented is, by said order, limited to the said fifth day of October, 1918, and all claims and demands not presented within the time so limited are excluded from any participation in the distribution of any property in or that may come into the hands of said Receivers.

Dated New York, 6th September, 1918.
FRANK H. PLATT,
JOHN W. HERBERT,
CHARLES W. HOLLOWAY,
Receivers, &c., of the property of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug "TRIUMPH," has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the night of January 1st, 1918. Value of vessel and freight $6,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated September 6th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 3rd, 1918.
JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.
CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug RELIANCE, has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 27th day of February, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight, $15,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Frank V. Barns, Esq., at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated July 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

Virginia Carolina Chemical Company

Our statistical department has prepared a special circular indicating the present investment position of the preferred and common stocks of the above company. Included in the circular are the high and low prices of both classes of stock for the past ten years, together with a record of the earnings and dividend rates for the same period.

Write for Circular No. 1215
"Virginia Carolina Chemical Co."

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$59,000 Dade County, Fla., 5s, due 1947-54 inc.	5.00%
$30,000 Stamford, Texas, Water Works 5s, due 1952-56 inc.	5.15%
$38,000 McHenry County, North Dakota 6s, due March, 1921.	5.25%

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Prudden & Company
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Municipal Bonds

Liggett & Drexel
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Conservative Investments
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Boston Philadelphia Buffalo

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Better Conditions for New War Loan

Prospects for the successful flotation of the Fourth Liberty Loan are greatly improved. It was a difficult task that confronted the financial leaders a week ago, with investors and business men to whom the Treasury Department must look for a large part of the expected subscriptions worrying over the new demands upon their surplus made in the tentative draft of the new Tax bill; it is a hard task yet, but if the amendment to the Bond Authorization bill suggested to Congress a few days ago by the Secretary of the Treasury and already accepted by the House is adopted it will be simplified. The principle of partial exemption which it is proposed to apply to the old loans as well as to the new is experimental, but it is well conceived. Fundamentally, the issuance of any securities exempt from Federal taxation is inconsistent with the theory of a graded income tax; by the measure that a wealthy investor can gain immunity from taxes through the acquisition of tax-free securities he is defeating the purpose of the income tax law. It is too late now to square the two policies, for there is serious doubt as to the ability of Congress to make the interest from outstanding State and municipal issues subject to taxation without an amendment to the Constitution, and the first war loan was made tax free. As the rate of taxation has gone up wealthy men and women have wisely sold other issues to make sure of a certain return from exempt bonds bought with the proceeds. The Liberty 3½s have marked the advance in war costs by their rise; they have gone to par and beyond as later Government bonds, carrying one-half and three-quarters of 1 per cent. more interest, have declined. The proposed new issue would have been bought to a great extent by people who do not want them as investments to help the Government, but the suggested amendment to the law makes it to their advantage financially to hold $75,000 worth of the three taxable issues. Regardless of patriotic impulses, it will be worth while for thousands of persons in receipt of income on a scale making them liable to heavy surtaxes to buy $30,000 worth of the fourth loan, and if they do not already hold that many, another $30,000 worth of the third and $15,000 worth of the second loan. So that the proposed scheme serves a double purpose by increasing the appeal of the new offering, while supporting the market for outstanding issues.

In the matter of revenue the Government is neither better nor worse off, for it must take with one hand what it gives with the other. By the extent to which it loses taxes which would otherwise be collected on the amount of bonds made exempt it must add taxes in some other department. Perhaps the net result will be to give partial immunity to people of considerable means and to make those who pay no income taxes meet most of the cost through new taxes on consumption. The war cannot be financed by the rich, and most of the new items written into revenue measures have aimed at their pocketbooks. The thought of a "breakfast table" tax has proved abhorrent to members of Congress who pride themselves on being plain people. If this were a rich man's war, as the I. W. W.'s would have it, the earlier taxes could not have been distributed so as to fall more nearly exclusively upon them. A tax on purchases would be more evenly distributed, and would serve the double purpose of bringing in revenue while discouraging extravagance.

The stock market has never received less consideration from its clientele than it is now getting. It has been put upon the defensive, and has shown no disposition to quarrel with the regulations prescribed for it by quasi-governmental authority. It is like many other institutions which flourished as never before while it was Europe's war, only to come under suspicion as a nonessential when the United States assumed its share of the fighting. Its air of independence has passed, and it is openly taking orders from a committee of bankers who are safeguarding the money market. Speculative trading has felt restraint, perhaps as much imaginary as real. An intimation has been given large borrowers that it would be well for them to reduce the amount of certain securities where too great a percentage of the floating supply has been concentrated in a few hands. Selling has lowered the quotations on such issues and brought about a more general distribution. There has been almost no disturbance of other securities, even those speculative in nature, and a market has been maintained wherein purchases and sales have been consummated without hindrance. There seems to be no occasion for further regulation now, for the objects aimed at by the Money Committee have been attained, but the authorities will continue to supervise transactions, and the outlook for the kind of a market that makes for commissions is not encouraging. On the other hand, the investment demand will broaden. No one knows how much stock has been taken out of the Street in recent months, but the rapidity with which stocks have advanced on receipt of a few large professional orders has indicated the existence of a small floating supply. Dividend paying stocks are worth more to the small investor, who is not seriously disturbed by the supertax, than to the man of wealth, and the transfer books of many companies show a steady shrinkage in the average holdings.

Publication of the last of the railroad reports for July has at last made it possible to measure the effect of the radical rate increases put into effect by the Director General to offset higher operating costs and relieve the Government of the huge deficits being rolled up under the rates obtaining under private management. It was not until July that the full force of the advances was in effect for a month, and the marked change in the companies' returns is easily explained. A compilation by The Financial Chronicle shows that 190 roads reporting aggregate gross revenues of $463,684,000 showed a gain over July, 1917, of $117,661,000, an increase of 34 per cent. In the meantime wages have been pushed up with great rapidity, so that operating costs were likewise swollen, but net earnings of the 190 roads, amounting to $144,348,000, showed a gain of $34,466,000, or more than 31 per cent. The year-old figures with which comparison is made were themselves very large, the gross revenues making a gain of $46,328,000 over those for the corresponding month in 1917. To what extent the economies possible under unification have served to offset wage increases cannot yet be determined, but it is not likely that much of the gain in net was due to this cause. The necessity for much higher rates both for passenger and freight service was emphasized by the course of net earnings in the first six months of this year. In ten years the aggregate revenues of the railroads in this country have more than doubled.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 14, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	84,810	432,593	1,172,865
Tuesday	539,263	444,373	1,221,843
Wednesday	372,008	812,942	1,249,648
Thursday	Holiday.	666,425	1,680,942
Friday	402,894	405,090	1,237,874
Saturday	146,490	189,363	771,391
Total week	1,805,465	2,950,786	7,834,563
Yr. to date	92,628,311	132,609,490	124,247,061

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$7,093,000	$3,935,000	$2,080,000
Tuesday	7,277,000	3,945,000	3,581,500
W'nesday	11,451,000	3,385,500	3,398,000
Thursday	Holiday.	3,981,500	3,953,500
Friday	9,444,500	3,703,500	3,145,000
Saturday	5,296,500	1,241,500	3,463,000
Total week	$40,562,000	$20,192,000	$19,621,000
Yr. to date	1,112,556,000	676,353,990	780,444,450

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Sept. 14, '18.	Sept. 15, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & Mis.	$4,290,500	$6,014,000	*$1,723,500
Gov't	36,167,500	14,114,000	22,053,500
State	7,000	6,000	1,000
City	97,000	58,000	39,000
Total all	$40,562,000	$20,192,600	$20,369,400

*Decrease.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	Renew'ls.
Sept. 9	6	6	6	6
Sept. 10	6	6	6	6
Sept. 11	6	6	6	6
Sept. 12	Holiday			
Sept. 13	6	6	6	6
Sept. 14	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			6	6
Same week last year—				
High			6	5
Low			3	4½
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—				
High			10	6
Low			1¼	1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	On Time. 90 Days.	On Time. 6 Mos.
Sept. 9	6	6	6
Sept. 10	6	6	6
Sept. 11	6	6	6
Sept. 12	Holiday		
Sept. 13	6	6	6
Sept. 14	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5½	5½	5½
Low	5	5¼	5½
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4⅜@4⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4¼	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4¼	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4¾	5
San Francisco	4	4¾	4¾

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Chicago	5½	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5	4	4¼
Dallas	5¼	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 9	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 10	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 11	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 12	Holiday			
Sept. 13	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 14	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
Sept. 9	2½@3	3½	3¼@3⁵⁄₁₆	26f 08c
Sept. 10	2½@3	3⅝	3¼@3⁵⁄₁₆	26f 08c
Sept. 11	2½@3	3⅝	3¼@3⁵⁄₁₆	26f 08c
Sept. 12	2½@3	3⅝	3¼@3⁵⁄₁₆	26f 08c
Sept. 13	3	3⅝	3¼@3⁵⁄₁₆	26f 08c
Sept. 14	3	3⅝	3¼@3⁵⁄₁₆	26f 08c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Paris Rentes.
Sept. 9	58⅛	64f 20c
Sept. 10	58	64f 20c
Sept. 11	58⅜	64f 20c
Sept. 12	58⅜	64f 20c
Sept. 13	58⅝	64f 20c
Sept. 14	58⅝	64f 20c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 9	49½d	$1.01⅛
Sept. 10	49½d	1.01⅛
Sept. 11	49½d	1.01⅛
Sept. 12	49½d	1.01⅛
Sept. 13	49½d	1.01⅛
Sept. 14	49½d	1.01⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,805,465	92,628,311
Same period a year ago	2,950,786	132,609,490

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	72.98	70.38	74.24	64.12
Same period a year ago.	74.66	72.22	90.46	72.22

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADAMS EXPRESS	50	49⅞	49⅞	−1⅛
300	Advance Rumely	16⅛	15½	15½	−½
1,600	Advance Rumely pf	46	44¼	44⅝	−1⅝
3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	−⅝
31,400	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1½	1¾	−⅛
6,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31½	29⅞	29½	−2
100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	−⅛
700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	96½	96	96½	−1
100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	92	92	92	−2
700	Am. Beet Sugar	69½	67⅜	69½	+½
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	82	82	*82	−1½
10,300	Am. Can	46½	43¼	44½	−1½
900	Am. Can pf	93⅝	91⅞	*92	..
9,600	Am. Car & Foundry	87⅜	82¾	*85	+⅝
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf	110⅛	110	110	..
1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	42	39½	39½	−8¼
20	Am. Express	78½	78½	78½	..
5,200	Am. Hide & Leather	20⅝	19	19½	−⅝
8,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	89¼	86	87	−⅞
1,400	Am. Ice	30½	27	27	−4
700	Am. Ice pf	50½	49	49	−2
2,400	Am. International	53¾	51½	52	−1⅜
2,200	Am. Linseed	42	40⅛	40½	−1¼
600	Am. Linseed pf	79⅞	76¼	*76¼	−1⅞
4,300	Am. Locomotive	66	65	65⅝	−1½
100	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+⅞
1,200	Am. Malting	5⅛	4½	4½	−⅝
200	Am. Malting 1st pf	43	42	42	−½
5,865	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78¾	75⅝	77	−2
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103½	103½	103½	..
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	91½	91½	91½	+1
7,300	Am. Steel Foundries	82⅛	77	*77¾	−1¼
1,100	Am. Sugar Refining	108	106¼	108	−½
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108½	108½	108½	..
24,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	122	110	114	−8⅝
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	86	86	86	−2
5,124	Am. Tel. & Tel.	98	96½	96¾	−1⅛
650	Am. Tobacco	160½	160	160	−1
600	Am. Tobacco pf. new	93	92⅛	*92⅛	−1⅛
2,200	Am. Woolen	57½	55	55½	−2
300	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95⅜	95⅜	−⅝
2,200	Am. Writing Paper	35⅛	32½	35⅛	+⅞
1,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	16¼	15	15	−1¼
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	50	50	50	−1
37,300	Anaconda Copper	68½	65½	67⅜	−⅝
200	Associated Oil	62¼	62	62	−⅜
3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅝	84¾	84⅞	−1½
500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	81	80	81	+¼
1,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	102½	100	100½	−1½
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	64	64	*64	+1¾
87,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	92	86	88⅞	−3⅝
300	Baldwin Loco pf	102	101¾	102	..
4,225	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	53½	54	−1¾
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	55½	54	54	−1
900	Barrett Co.	94⅝	92	*92	−¼
700	Barrett Co. pf	100¼	100	100¼	+¼
850	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	−⅛
400	Bethlehem Steel	86½	82½	82½	−2
43,900	Beth. Steel, Class B	85⅝	82⅝	84¼	−⅞
2,000	Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf	105	104⅛	104⅞	+½
1,700	Booth Fisheries	27⅝	25½	26	−1⅝
1,400	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	39¼	38¼	38½	−½
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	82	81	82	+4
200	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	11½	11	11½	−1½
10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	70	70	70	..
6,450	Burns Brothers	146⅞	139	143⅞	−3
1,215	Butte Copper & Zinc	10⅝	10½	10⅝	−¼
2,300	Butte & Superior	26⅞	25	25	−1
300	CAL. PACKING	40⅞	40	40½	−1½
600	Cal. Petroleum	19	18	18¼	−1⅝
800	Cal. Petroleum pf	62½	62	62¼	−1¼
8,500	Canadian Pacific	161	156	158½	−2¾
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	83	83	83	−½
7,200	Central Leather Co.	68	65¼	66½	−1⅞
2,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	32½	33½	−1
600	Chandler Motor	87½	85½	86⅞	−1½
2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	56	56⅞	−1¾
900	Chi. Great Western	7½	7	7	−½
200	Chi. Great Western pf	24½	24⅛	24⅛	−⅝
32,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	54½	47¼	49	−4
6,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	80½	75⅛	77	−2
300	Chi. & Northwestern	95	94	94	−½
10,900	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	26⅜	24⅞	25¼	−⅜
800	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c.pf	78½	77	77⅞	−2½
8,400	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c.pf	67	65½	66½	−1½
4,700	Chile Copper	16½	15¾	15¾	−⅝
3,200	Chino Copper	40½	39⅜	39¾	+½
400	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
2,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	45	45	−2
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf	50½	50½	50½	−½
1,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34⅝	33¾	34	−⅞
1,000	Consol. Gas	89½	87	87	−2⅝
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅝
700	Continental Can	69¾	66¾	66¾	−3⅛
100	Continental Can pf	99	99	99	−1
100	Continental Insurance	51	51	51	+1
18,700	Corn Products Ref.	42⅝	39½	41¼	−1¼
1,100	Corn Products Ref. pf	101	100¼	101	+⅞
15,800	Crucible Steel	67⅝	63	64½	−2½
450	Crucible Steel pf	91	90½	91	..
9,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	29½	30	−⅝
100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79½	79½	79½	+⅝
40	DEERE & CO. pf	96	96	96	..
600	Del. & Hudson	110	108	108	−2
100	Den. & Rio Grande	4½	4½	4½	..
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf	7½	7	7½	+⅝
61,550	Distillers Securities	56⅞	49¼	52⅜	−4
8,700	Dome Mines	10¼	8⅞	8⅞	−⅝
200	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	52½	52	52	−4
3,100	Erie	15⅝	15	15½	−⅝
3,100	Erie 1st pf	31⅝	30¼	30½	−2⅞
600	Erie 2d pf	23	22	22	−1½
200	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	38	37½	37½	−1½
1,300	GASTON, WM. & W.	29⅛	28½	28½	−1
2	General Chemical	180	180	180	..
500	General Chemical pf	100¼	100	100	..
2,300	General Cigar	48	44½	45	−3
1,000	General Electric	147	141⅜	*147	+1½
7,600	General Motors	124¾	115	116	−8½
500	General Motors pf	78½	77½	77½	−⅝
500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46⅝	45¼	45¼	−1⅜
700	Granby Consol.	83	81	82	..
4,900	Great Northern pf	92¼	89¾	90	−2¼
6,788	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	32	30⅝	30¾	−1¼
900	Greene-Cananea Copper	45	44⅝	44⅝	..
1,500	Gulf States Steel	84¾	80¼	82½	−⅞
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf	31	31	31	+½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	48	48	48	+2½
300	Haskell & Barker	44	44	44	−1
100	Homestake Mining	75	75	75	+1
500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96½	95½	95½	−⅜
12,400	Inspiration Copper	53⅝	52	53½	−½
800	Interboro Consol.	7	6¾	6¾	−½
1,200	Interboro Consol. pf	32½	31	31	−2
600	Inter. Agricultural	16	14	14	−3½
500	Inter. Agricultural pf	61⅝	60⅝	60¾	−1½
1,000	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	126	125	125	−2
200	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	105	105	105	−1
1,266	Inter. Harvester Corp	62½	62	62	−1
300	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf	105	105	105	−1½
9,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	27⅞	25¼	26¾	−⅜
87,000	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	103	97½	99⅞	−1⅝
4,000	Inter. Nickel	29⅝	29	29½	−⅜
7,900	Inter. Paper	34⅝	31¼	31⅝	−2⅝
300	Inter. Paper pf., stamped	60	59⅞	59⅞	−2½
100	Inter. Salt	60	60	60	+4½
200	JEWEL TEA	30	29	29	−5
200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	18½	17¾	17¾	−⅝
200	Kan. City Southern pf	54	52½	52½	−1½
200	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	101	100	100	..
100	Kelly-Springfield Tire	47	47	47	−¾
5,300	Kennecott Copper	33¼	32½	*33	−⅝
10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	90	90	90	..
200	Kress (S. H.) Co.	55	55	55	..
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf	103	103	103	..
3,000	LACK. STEEL	85	80	*81	−2½
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	19½	19½	19½	−⅞
615	Lehigh Valley	61	59⅞	59⅞	−1⅛
500	Liggett & Myers pf	104	104	104	+1½
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	28	28	28	−1
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf	77½	77½	77½	+2½
50	Lorillard (P.) Co.	145	145	145	..
300	Louisville & Nashville	115	114⅞	114⅞	−1⅝
200	MACKAY COS. pf	64	64	64	+½
200	Manhattan Elevated	96½	96	96	..
1,800	Maxwell Motors	27¾	25½	26	−2
600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	59	56¾	57⅝	−2
600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	−1
200	May Depart. Stores	54½	54	54	−½
48,500	Mexican Petroleum	103¾	97¾	*100	−⅞
2,100	Miami Copper	29	27⅝	27¾	−1⅛
25	Michigan Central	89	89	89	..
12,625	Midvale Steel	53	51	52	−1
100	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	10	10	−1¾
1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5½	5½	..
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	11¼	11	11¼	..
10,450	Mo. Pacific	25	23⅛	24	−½
4,600	Mo. Pacific pf	56⅝	55	55	−3
100	Montana Power	69¼	69¼	*69¼	..
100	NATIONAL ACME	31½	31½	31½	−¼
100	National Cloak & Suit	55	55	55	−3
150	National Cloak & S. pf	103	103	103	+3
2,300	National Con. & Cable	15⅞	14⅝	15¼	−¾
2,000	National Enam. & S.	51¼	50½	50⅞	−⅝
100	National Lead	58½	58½	58½	−½
100	National Lead pf	102	102	102	..
650	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	..
3,100	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅞	20½	20⅝	−¼
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−1⅛
900	New York Air Brake	122	120	120	−2
9,000	New York Central	74½	72⅛	73¼	−1¼
12	New York Dock	20½	20½	20½	..
100	New York Dock pf	48	48	48	+2
71,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45⅛	*38¾	39¾	−4¼
400	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅞	20½	20¾	−1¼
1,100	Norfolk & Western	105	102⅝	103	−2
8,600	Northern Pacific	90¼	86½	86⅝	−3⅞
100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	67	67	67	+¾
4,456	OHIO CITIES GAS	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	−⅛
300	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	..
8,200	Ontario Mining	10	7⅞	8¼	−2⅛
800	Owens Bottle Machine	65	58	58½	−5
2,100	PACIFIC MAIL	31⅞	30½	31	−1⅝
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	93	93	93	..
4,488	Pennsylvania Railroad	44	43¾	43⅞	−⅛
500	People's Gas, Chicago	45¼	45	45	−⅝
1,400	Pere Marquette	14	12½	12½	−1
100	Pere Marquette pf	39	39	39	−1
700	Philadelphia Co.	29	27½	27½	−1½
1,600	Pierce-Arrow	39¼	37¾	38	−½
5,500	Pierce Oil	16	14⅛	14⅞	−1½
200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	54⅛	54	54	−⅛
2,300	Pitts. Coal	50	48½	49⅜	−1¼
200	Pitts. Coal pf	82½	82½	82½	−⅝
100	Pitts. Steel pf	94	94	94	+3
5,700	Pitts. & West Va.	35⅝	32⅝	33½	−1⅝
500	Pitts. & West Va. pf	78	77⅝	78	..
100	Pond Creek Coal	18½	18½	18½	..
1,900	Pressed Steel Car	68½	67½	68	..
200	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	−3¾
100	Pullman Co.	111¾	111¾	111¾	−½
4,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	68¼	65⅝	66½	−1
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	102½	102½	102½	..
4,500	Ray Consol. Copper	24⅛	23⅞	24	−¼
46,600	Reading	90¼	85⅜	87½	−2½
23,100	Republic Iron & Steel	91¾	87⅝	90¼	−1¼
200	Republic Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	..
800	Royal Dutch tr. rects	100	78½	†78½	−5¼
600	Do. rights	16¼	15	16¼	..
500	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12	12	12	..
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	28	28	28	−½
300	Saxon Motor	6	5⅞	6	+⅝
2,700	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	7½	8¼	−½
1,600	Seaboard Air Line pf	21⅝	19	19	−2¼
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	139	139	139	..
200	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15	15	..
6,500	Sinclair Oil Refining	32	30¼	30½	−1¼
300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	60	59½	59½	−3
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	+1
9,400	Southern Pacific	87½	84¼	85¼	−2¼
300	South Porto Rico Sugar	125	125	125	..
23,500	Southern Ry.	26⅞	25⅛	26⅛	−½
1,500	Southern Ry. pf	68	66	66½	−1½
7,900	Studebaker Co.	46⅞	44⅝	46	−½
700	Stutz Motor	39¼	38	38	−1⅝
5,400	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18⅝	17⅝	17¾	−1⅛
9,200	Texas Co.	157½	149½	154½	−3
300	Texas & Pacific	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅝
100	Third Avenue	18½	18½	18½	−1
100	Tidewater Oil	182	182	182	+2
23,200	Tobacco Products	69	63⅛	65¼	−4½
200	Tobacco Products pf	96	96	96	..
100	Tol., St. L. & West	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	43	43	43	−¼
18,800	UNION PACIFIC	125	122⅛	123	−2
300	Union Pacific pf	69½	69½	69½	+½
2,200	United Alloy Steel	38½	37	38½	−½
9,400	United Cigar Stores	101⅝	97	98½	−3⅝
200	United Drug 1st pf	48	48	48	..
900	United Fruit	130¼	128	128	−2¼
400	United Rys. Invest	8	8	8	..
900	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	13½	12½	12½	−1½
500	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	42¼	40	40	−4
100	U. S. Express	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−½
14,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	120	109	115½	−4¼
100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	14¾	14¾	14¾	−1¾
3,300	U. S. Rubber	61½	59¼	60	−2¾
525	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104½	103	103	−1
100	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	42	42	42	−½
578,700	U. S. Steel	112	107⅛	109⅜*	−2¼
2,250	U. S. Steel pf	111	110⅛	110⅞	+⅝
4,900	Utah Copper	85	82	83	−1
3,700	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	54¾	53½	54	+½
1,700	WABASH	9¾	8¾	9	−½
2,900	Wabash pf. A	38⅞	37⅞	38	−1½
500	Western Maryland	14⅝	14	14⅝	−⅝
200	Western Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅞
300	Western Pacific pf	61½	60⅝	*60⅝	+½
300	Western Union Tel.	83⅞	81¾	81¾	−2½
6,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	43⅞	42	43¼	−¼
700	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅛	8½	8½	−⅜
200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	18	18	18	−⅝
900	White Motors	46½	45½	46	−½
3,200	Wilson & Co.	56	49½	50¼	−6¾
100	Wilson & Co. pf	90½	90½	90½	−3¼
20,700	Willys-Overland	20⅞	19¼	20	−½
200	Willys-Overland pf	82¾	82⅝	82¾	−¼
200	Wisconsin Central	35⅛	35	35	−2
200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	112	111½	112	..
100	Woolworth pf	115	115	115	+1
400	Worthington Pump	63½	62	62	−3¼
100	Worth. Pump pf. A	90	90	90	−1
100	Worth. Pump pf. B	69	69	69	−1

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

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An investor should consider carefully the investment from which he will earn his income.

Municipal Bonds

rank ahead of First Mortgages as a lien upon the entire assessed value of all the taxable property of a Municipality. The bonded debt will average about 5% of this value. In addition, the full faith and credit and all the resources of the Municipality are pledged for the payment of principal and interest at maturity. Therefore Municipal Bonds are the safest form of security.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
6% FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF CAYUGA CEMENT CORPORATION.
Due March 1, 1930.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article 5 of the Indenture dated March 1, 1915, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock Wednesday A. M., September 18th, 1918, by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 102½ per cent. of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above notes to exhaust the sum of Five Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy-one Dollars Twenty-five cents ($5,771.25). Delivery to be made on Friday, September 20th, 1918.

The offers should be sealed, and endorsed, "Offers of Cayuga Cement Corporation, 6% Convertible Gold Bonds to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated New York, September 9th, 1918.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that interest will be paid by The Lake Superior Corporation on its Income Bonds for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1918, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of October, 1918, on presentation and surrender of the coupons therefor.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1918.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal
Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

	Rate	Maturity	Yield
*City of Troy, N. Y., reg.,	4%	1937-38	4.45%
*City of Schenectady, N. Y.,	4	1923	4.50
City of Joliet, Ill.,	5	1919-25	4.60
*City of Cleveland, O.,	5	1923-68	4.625
*City of Atlantic City, N. J.,	4½	1945	4.65
Boro. of Wallingford, Conn.,	4	1923	4.70
City of Perth Amboy, N. J.,	5½	1921	4.75
Twp. of Lyndhurst, N. J.,	5	1919-36	4.80
City of Portsmouth, Va.,	6	1928	5.00
Buncombe Co., N. C.,	6	1929-33	5.00
City of Asheville, N. C.,	5¼	1919-57	5.00
Boro. of N. Wildwood, N. J.,	6	1932-33	5.125
Surry Co., N. C.,	6	1933-58	5.15
Town of Greenville, N. C.,	6	1919-33	5.25
Pamlico Co., N. C.,	6	1948	5.25

* Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Exempt from New York State Tax

Manhattan Railway Company

Second Mortgage 4% Bonds, Due 2013

Net earnings for past 7 years have been consistently more than 4 times interest on all bonds now outstanding. For year ending June 30, 1917, the Company reported earnings after payment of other interest of 35 times annual interest charge on these bonds.

The Company has paid 7% dividends on its common stock since 1903.

Price 73 and interest, to yield 5½%

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AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
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ALL ISSUES
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$120,000

City of Lakewood, Ohio
Direct Obligation 5% Bonds

Dated August 5, 1918. Due October 1, 1924 to 1932.
Coupon bonds, $1,000 denomination. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and October 1) payable at the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Financial Statement

Actual value of taxable property (estimated)	$57,000,000.00
Assessed valuation (1917)	46,707,660.00
Net Debt	2,495,318.02

Population (present estimate) 38,000

The City of Lakewood, Ohio, immediately adjoins the City of Cleveland. It is a residential city, many of Cleveland's business men owning beautiful homes there. Splendid transportation facilities are furnished by two steam railroads and three electric lines.

Maturities
$10,000 each year, 1924 to 1929 $20,000—1930 to 1932

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Legal investment for Massachusetts Savings Banks.
Legality approved by Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

Price to Yield 4.80%

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Pittsburgh Chicago Jackson, Miss.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion A-1432."

CONFER ON BIG ORDER FOR STEEL SHELLS

Ordnance Department Experts Discuss Matter with Pittsburgh Manufacturers.

TO MOBILIZE ALL PLANTS

Small Machine Shops Will Be Used to Aid Manufacturers in Speeding Up Deliveries.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Production of steel ingots in August was at the rate of about 40,300,000 gross tons a year, the July rate having been about 42,250,000 tons and the June rate about 43,500,000 tons. Production of both pig iron and steel always drops off in hot weather, and the curtailment in July and August this year was materially less than usual. Already mills are beginning to report much heavier production thus far this month than in the corresponding period of August. October is by tradition the best month of the year for output. With production of steel ingots as indicated, it may be estimated that production of finished rolled steel in July and August aggregated about 6,000,000 net tons.

Originally the War Industries Board estimated that the steel requirements for the present half year were 20,000,000 net tons, and the prospective output 16,500,000 tons. Recently it raised its estimate of requirements to not less than 23,000,000 tons, but increased its forecast of the production that could be counted upon only to 17,000,000 tons. If steel production increases, as may reasonably be expected, over the rate in July and August, the half year should show considerably more than 18,000,000 tons, though 20,000,000 tons would be quite impossible.

Every effort is being made both to increase the production of steel and to conserve it for the most important purposes. The direct war requirements are so heavy that many finishing departments in the steel industry can do little if any more than supply them.

The revised list issued by the War Industries Board at the beginning of this week does not affect the preference list for the distribution of pig iron and steel products, but is chiefly for the guidance of draft boards in the matter of industrial exemptions. There are four classes, and steel mills in general are placed in the first class, blast furnaces falling into the second, because there are fewer skilled positions at the blast furnace than in the steel works.

No information will be available for a week or ten days as to the steel stocks that may be discovered by the questionnaire recently sent to 40,000 consumers, but some hopes are entertained that a quantity will be found that will prove worth while. The redistribution of the steel would be a very complicated operation.

As evidence of the closeness with which the supplies of raw steel are being husbanded, a ruling has already been made that the allotment of steel to tinplate mills during the last three months of the years will be 70 per cent. of the allotment prescribed last May, this having been practically 100 per cent. While there are many more or less important uses for tinplate, the closing of the canning season within the next few weeks removes the most imperative demand. The steel saving will be between 125,000 and 150,000 tons, and this steel will go chiefly into rails, which are urgently needed both by the American Expeditionary Force and by domestic roads. A mile of railroad track and 1,000,000 two-pound tin cans represent about the same quantity of steel.

The demands of the Railroad Administration for more steel have been very pressing in the last few weeks. Earlier in the year steel was held back from the railroads because other war needs were still more pressing, but before Winter the railroads must be rehabilitated as far as possible. Their performance has been remarkably good, from the freight ton-mileage standpoint, in the last six months, but Winter conditions require better facilities.

The Director General of Railroads wants 60,000 tons of rails a week until further notice, but such a tonnage can hardly be furnished. All Government activities press the Director of Steel Supply for more steel, while the Fuel Administration presses the Railroad Administration for more transportation. Accordingly, when Mr. McAdoo was in Pittsburgh this week he summoned to meet him here A. W. Calloway, Director of Bituminous Coal Production, and J. Leonard Replogle, Director of Steel Supply, so that Mr. Calloway could make some representations direct to Mr. Replogle.

Several hundred foundrymen and machine shop managers from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Maryland met at the Chamber of Commerce in this city on Wednesday to discuss plans for filling the order from the Ordnance Department for 33,000,000 semi-steel shells. Lieutenant C. A. Carpenter, one of the local ordnance officers, accompanied by thirty of the manufacturers, had made a flying trip to Buffalo, N. Y., and inspected the works of the American Radiator Company, where semi-steel work is being done.

Samuel More, General Superintendent of the bomb department at the American Radiator Works; Frank Hall, chief chemist at the plant; Captain H. M. Huxley of the Engineering Section, Ordnance Department at Washington; Dr. G. W. Sargent, head of the Metallurgical Board of the Engineering Section of the Ordnance Department; Lieutenant J. A. Le Mieux, traveling supervisor of shell machinery of the Ordnance Department, and G. H. Goodell, special assistant to Major Custer, who is in charge of the ordnance force here, were at the meeting and spoke on the constructing of semi-steel shells, and they were called upon to answer many technical questions put to them by the manufacturers regarding the filling of the immense order, which comprises 24,000,000 6-inch and 8-inch semi-steel shells and 9,000,000 4.7-inch sizes.

All of these are for prompt delivery, and the War Resources Committee is attempting to mobilize all the plants of the district that can make any contribution whatever to the filling of the order. A committee of five leading manufacturers in Pittsburgh was appointed to take charge of the mobilizing of the different plants, and to whom the manufacturers can report. Small machine shops will be used in helping the work of the larger plants.

The monthly report of the United States Steel Corporation, showing unfilled obligations on hand, does not arouse the keen interest it once did. The orders placed are largely direct war orders, while the tonnage that is neither directly nor indirectly war is inconsiderable. War orders placed, however, do not represent rates at which steel is required for war, but rather the distance ahead to which the military authorities can look.

The August report shows a decrease of 124,759 tons in the unfilled obligations, equal to about 9 per cent. of the month's capacity. Shipments are estimated at about 91 per cent. of capacity, hence the bookings must have been in the neighborhood of 92 per cent. of capacity. There was a sharp increase in bookings in June, which was due chiefly to the booking of the second half tinplate contracts.

The supply of sheets has grown more scarce in the last week or two. With the majority of mills the output is only sufficient to cover AA and A priority orders, leaving nothing for the B series of priorities, and, of course, nothing for the preference list as such. A few mills, however, have been shipping to jobbers on B-4 priorities, although it does not follow that such mills can also take care of other priorities through B-8 and thus work into the preference list. The fact that some mills have been making B-4 shipments does not, in existing circumstances, suggest that other mills will work down to that grade of priority. Rather the possibilities are in the direction of the mills making such shipments being placed in the position of not making them in future, for in some quarters it is felt that there is something wrong with the distribution of orders, or all sheet producers would wind up at approximately the same stage in the priority sequence, instead of some mills making shipments on much lower priorities than others.

There are no recent figures showing precisely the supply of sheet bars going to sheet mills, but estimates are that supplies have been a shade less in the past fortnight than formerly. This would indicate mills working at an average of about 55 per cent. of their sheet rolling capacity.

The War Industries Board's recent decision that the supply of sheet bars for tinplate mills be reduced to 70 per cent., beginning Oct. 1, does not reflect either way as to supplies of sheet bars for sheet mills, the decision having reference solely to sheet bars for tinplate making. The circumstances are such, however, that there is not the slightest reason for expecting that a single ton of the steel taken from the tinplate mills will fall to the sheet mills. The cut was made to find more steel for shells, rails, &c., badly needed as a direct help to the military operations.

The recent arrangement made between the War Industries Board and the automobile makers, whereby they are to receive, if possible, limited quantities of steel in order to utilize stocks they already have for the manufacture of passenger cars, has not reached the sheet industry yet. The sheet mills do not appear to be shipping, or even definitely scheduling, any automobile sheets—outside of regular war orders, of course, looking to the production of trucks or of passenger automobiles for the American Expeditionary Force.

Although the tonnage of coke produced during Labor Day week was 4,600 tons less than was produced during the week of July 4, the industrial soldiers of the Connellsville region did relatively better on the more recent holiday than on Independence Day. The estimated output last week was 345,210 tons, as compared with 349,895 tons during the holiday week of July 4. While the region was turning out 345,210 tons of coke last week it also mined and shipped 203,700 tons of coal.

These totals represent a gain of 6,960 tons in coke and 8,300 tons in coal production. Compared with the aggregate, 719,375 tons of the preceding week, there was an actual net gain of 2,100 tons in the region's contribution to the nation's available fuel supply last week. There was some loss in production and considerable inconvenience to operation at several smaller plants last week on account of interrupted car supply. This was local rather than general, and was attributed in some cases to delays arising from frequent shifting of cars that were being loaded with coke screenings on sidings over which empty and loaded coke cars must be moved to and from the loading wharves.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 9	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545
Sept. 10	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 11	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 12	Holiday		
Sept. 13	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
Sept. 14	4.7543¾	4.7543¾	4.7543¾

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 9	4.76 3-16	4.76 3-16	4.76 3-16
Sept. 10	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Sept. 11	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Sept. 12	Holiday		
Sept. 13	4.7652½	4.7652½	4.7652½
Sept. 14	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.7545	4.7656¼
Low	4.7540	4.7652½
Same week last year—		
High	4.7555	4.76 7-16
Low	4.7550	4.76 7-16
Year to date—		
High	4.76⅛	4.77 1-16
Low	4.75¼	4.76 7-16
Same period last year—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7643¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 9	5.48½	5.48½	5.48½	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½
Sept. 10	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.47	5.47	5.47
Sept. 11	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.47	5.47	5.47
Sept. 12	Holiday					
Sept. 13	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.47	5.47	5.47
Sept. 14	5.47⅞	5.47⅞	5.47⅞	5.46⅞	5.46⅞	5.46⅞
Week's range—						
High	5.47⅞			5.46⅞		
Low	5.48½			5.47½		
Same week last year—						
High	5.78½			5.77½		
Low	5.81			5.80		
Year to date—						
High	5.46½			5.45½		
Low	5.73½			5.71¾		
Same period last year—						
High	5.68¼			5.67¼		
Low	5.85¾			5.84¾		

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Sep. 9	4.51½	4.49½	47.00	48.00	6.36	6.35
Sep. 10	4.52	4.50	47.50	48.50	6.36	6.35
Sep. 11	4.50	4.48	49.00	49.50	6.36	6.35
Sep. 12	Holiday.					
Sep. 13	4.35	4.33	48.50	49.00	6.36	6.35
Sep. 14	4.36	4.34	47.87½	48.37½	6.36	6.35
Week's range—						
High	4.35	4.33	49.00	49.50	6.36	6.35
Low	4.52	4.50	47.00	48.00	6.36	6.35
Same week last year—						
High	4.51	4.52	42.12½	42.25	7.68	7.66
Low	4.71½	4.69½	41.87½	42.06¼	7.80½	7.79½
Year to date—						
High	3.80	3.85	52.375	52.8125	6.86	6.85
Low	4.38	4.51¼	42.87½	43.25	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	4.41	4.38	42.25	42.50	6.88¼	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.80¼	7.79½

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Sep. 9	30.00	30.50	33.00	33.50	30.40	30.85
Sep. 10	30.00	30.375	32.80	33.25	30.40	30.80
Sep. 11	30.00	30.375	33.125	33.60	30.60	31.00
Sep. 12	Holiday.					
Sep. 13	30.00	30.40	33.40	33.75	30.60	31.10
Sep. 14	30.00	30.35	33.375	33.875	30.60	31.00
Week's range—						
High	30.00	30.50	33.40	33.875	30.60	31.10
Low	30.00	30.35	32.80	33.25	30.40	30.80
Same week last year—						
High	30.70	30.90	33.70	33.90	30.75	30.95
Low	30.40	30.60	33.60	33.80	30.50	30.70
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	36.00	36.40	32.75	33.25
Low	29.375	29.875	31.50	32.00	29.75	30.125
Same period last year—						
High	30.70	30.90	33.70	33.90	31.00	31.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
Sept. 9	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Sept. 10	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Sept. 11	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Sept. 12	Holiday.					
Sept. 13	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Sept. 14	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Low	19.45	19.50	13.30	13.60	13.20	13.50
Same week last year—						
High	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.60		
Low	19.50	19.55	14.80	15.00		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	90.00	90.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Low	90.00	90.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Same week last year—						
High	81.00	81.25	128.00	128.25	121.00	121.25
Low	79.00	79.25	124.00	124.25	117.00	117.25
Year to date—						
High	90.00	90.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	81.00	81.25	128.00	128.25	121.00	121.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

INDIA.	Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	33.00	33.00	33.00	34.75	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	35.78	35.78	35.78	35.78	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	23.20	23.40	54.75	54.875	54.75	54.875
Low	22.65	22.85	54.75	54.875	54.75	54.875
Same week last year—						
High	22.45	22.55	51.00	51.25	51.00	51.25
Low	22.15	22.30	51.00	51.25	50.90	51.00
Year to date—						
High	28.40	28.625	54.75	54.875	54.75	54.875
Low	22.65	22.85	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.80	44.75	23.85	24.00
Low	44.50	44.65	23.60	23.75
Same week last year—				
High	43.00	43.10	25.15	25.25
Low	42.87	42.97	24.90	25.00
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.81	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	22.90	23.00
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.87	42.97	23.50	23.60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.01	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.02
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.02	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.19	Union Con.	.28
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.78½

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	2.00	Goldfield Merger	.01
Cash Boy	.04	Great Bend	.02
Halifax	.08	Jumbo Exten.	.06
Jim Butler	.50	Kewanas	.01
McNamara	.31	Lone Star	.03
Midway	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Monarch Pitts	.04	Big Four	.02
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.02
North Star	.04	Mustang	.01
Rescue	.09	White Caps	.13
Tonopah Divide	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.01
Atlanta	.02	Packard	.24
Booth	.03	Rochester	.23
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.17
Goldfield Cons.	.19	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	5	Isabella	3½	4½
Dr. J'pot	3	5	McKinney	7	10
Elkton	4⅞	5	Portland	82	90
El Paso	10	25	U. Gold M.	12½	13¼
Golden C.	166	168	Vindicator	35	45
Granite	17	25	Rose Nicol	7	8

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$40,562,000	$1,112,556,000
Same period last year	20,192,000	676,353,900

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.30	76.19	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago	81.42	80.90	89.48	80.90

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	18	1	ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A	25	25	25	..
100½	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	94⅜	93½	94⅜	— 2
101	98¼	3	Am. H. & L. 6s	100½	100½	100⅛	— ⅛
89½	86	14	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	86½	86	86	— ½
83½	77	10	A. T. & T. col. 4s	78	77⅞	77¾	..
95	93	498	A. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. rcts., full pd.	94⅝	94⅜	94½	— ⅛
91½	82	4	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
95¼	86	66	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	90⅜	89½	90	+ ¼
87	79	9	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	87	86½	87	+ ⅝
99⅝	96⅞	5	Am. Thread 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
87	81⅛	26	Armour & Co. 4½s	83	82½	83	..
80½	76½	2	A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	77	77	77	+ ½
83⅜	80	46	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	80½	80¼	80⅜	+ ⅛
87⅝	80	5	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	84	84	84	+ 4
83⅝	77	7	At. C. L. 1st 4s	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅛
73⅞	70	1	At. C. L., L.&N. col. 4s	72	72	72	..
78½	73½	36	BALT. & O. gold 4s	74	73½	73½	— ½
83½	77⅝	21	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	79½	78½	78½	— ¾
89½	85⅝	7	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	88	88	88	+ ½
76	72	10	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅝
85	82	2	B.&O., S.W. Div. 3½s	83⅞	83	83⅞	+ ⅞
80⅝	75¾	28	B. & O. cv. 4½s	77	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
83¾	78½	21	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	81⅞	81¼	81¼	— ½
93	89½	1	Braden Cop. S.F. 6s	92	92	92	..
95	85	1	Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	85	85	85	— 2
83½	79⅞	3	B. R. T. gold 5s	83½	83½	83½	+ 1
96¼	95	133	B. R. T. 7s, '21	95⅝	95	95⅛	— ⅝
97¼	93	49	CENT. LEATH. 5s	94¼	93⅝	94¼	+ ¾
104	100	10	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	102	102	102	+ 1½
90	85	3	C. of Ga. cons. 5s	87	87	87	— 3
60	60	2	Cent. N. E. 4s	60	60	60	— 14
67¼	63	1	Cent. Vermont 4s	66	66	66	— 1¼
82	76½	29	Cent. Pacific 4s	77	76½	77	..
82⅝	76	48	C. & O. conv. 5s	81¼	79⅝	79⅝	— 1⅝
78	72	7	C. & O. gen. 4½s	76½	75⅞	76	+ ¼
77¼	67¼	25	C. & O. conv. 4½s	77	76½	76½	..
52	50	5	Chi. & Alton 3s	51	51	51	..
84½	79	10	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	79½	79	79	..
94⅜	92	140	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅛
98	97	1	C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 4s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
60½	54	33	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	57	56½	57	+ ⅛
80	75	2	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, B	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
70	64¾	19	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	68⅛	67	68	..
74	66⅞	1	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '84	71	71	71	+ ⅛
78	71¼	20	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	78	77	77	— ⅛
84	76½	1	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	83	83	83	..
83¼	83	4	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
82½	81	1	C. & N. gen. 4s, sta	82½	82½	82½	+ 1⅛
73¼	67⅛	4	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅛
86½	82	3	Chi. Railways 5s	83¼	83	83	+ ⅛
69⅛	62⅛	41	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69⅛	68⅛	69	..
77¾	73	5	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— 2⅝
90	83	1	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	85	85	85	..
80½	73	40	Chile Cop. r.f.ex.6s	76½	75	75	— 1
64⅛	55	1	C.,C.,C.&St.L. gen. 4s	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅜
73½	63	19	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	73	72½	72½	— ⅝
86¼	82¾	2	Col. & So. 1st 4s	86	85½	86	+ ½
102	99	34	Con. G. s. cv. 6s	99½	99	99¼	— ⅛
99½	95	1	Corn Pr. s. f. 5s, '34	99½	99½	99½	..
88	80	2	DEL. & HUD. 1st & ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅜
69	66½	21	D. & R. G. con. 4s	67	66½	66½	— ½
56	48½	3	D. & R. G. 1st & r. 5s	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅛
50	50	2	D. & R. G. 1st & r. 5s, tr. r.	50	50	50	..
88	73	147	Dist. Secur. 5s	86	85¼	86	+ ½
78½	62	2	Det. U. Ry. con. 4½s	71	70½	71	+ 1¼
73	73	1	EDISON EL. ILL. B'klyn con 4s	73	73	73	— 3
57½	49½	21	Erie gen. 4s	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼
50	42	18	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	48¼	47⅞	48	— 1
49¾	42½	4	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	49¼	48½	48½	— ½
56	48½	6	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	52	52	52	..
100½	100	20	GA. PACIFIC 6s	100	100	100	— ⅛
96	91	22	Granby cv. 6s, sta	97	97	97	+ 2
94	90½	2	Gt. Falls Power 5s	93½	93	93	+ 1½
78	74⅞	16	HOCK. VAL. 4½s	76	75	75	..
62¼	48⅞	43	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s	59¼	59	59¼	+ ¼
25	14¼	49	Hud. & M. n. adj. 5s	20¼	19	20	..
76¼	71⅛	6	ILL. CENT. 4s, '53	73	72½	73	+ ½
83	77⅞	8	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅝
85½	81	6	Ill. Steel 4½s	82	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
97	94	5	Indiana Steel 5s	94½	94	94	— ⅛
57⅛	50	21	Inter.-Met. 4½s	50¼	50	50	— ¼
75½	63½	24	Int. Agricul. 5s	75½	72⅞	73	+ ¼
85	77⅝	141	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	79⅝	78⅛	78¼	— 1⅝
102⅞	96	74	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	98⅛	97½	98	..
46½	40½	5	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
102½	99⅝	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅝
69	62	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
78	71⅞	16	Kan. City Term. 4s	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅝
96¼	94⅞	1	LACK. STL. 5s, '23	95	95	95	..
75⅝	70	1	Lake Shore 3½s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ 1⅞
87½	82	3	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85⅛	85	85⅛	..
86½	81⅞	6	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84⅞	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
99	97¾	336	Leh. V. col. 6s t.cfs.	98⅛	97¾	98	..
117	108	10	Liggett & Myers 7s	108¼	107¾	108⅛	— 1⅝
85	85	1	Long Isl'd Fdry. 4½s	85	85	85	— 5
115	107	5	Lorillard 7s	107⅞	107	107⅞	— 1¼
88¼	83	8	Louis.&Nash. unif. 4s	83½	83¼	83½	+ ¼
79	74⅝	1	MAN. C. 4s, tax. ex.	76⅛	76½	76½	..
92	80¼	13	Midvale Steel 5s	87½	86¾	87¼	..
76⅛	73	1	M., S. P. & N. W. 4s	74	74	74	+ 1
80½	81¾	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
63⅞	60½	3	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
99½	98	1	Mo., Pac. con. 6s	98	98	98	— ⅛
92	89⅞	1	Mo., Pac. 5s, '23	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
96	85¼	16	Mo., P. 1st & ref. 5s, '26	85¼	85¼	85¼	— 1⅝
58⅝	55⅛	108½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	57⅞	57	57¼	— ⅝
92	86¾	11	Mont Power 5s	88	87	88	+ ⅝
63¼	55	6	NASSAU EL. 4s	65⅛	65	65	..
92½	92	2	N.O.,T. & M. 6s	92½	92½	92½	..
49⅞	40	31	N.O., T. & M. inc. 5s	49½	49	49	+ 1
95	91⅛	62	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94	93½	93⅞	— ⅛
85	78⅝	2	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— 1¼
81½	74¾	5	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	77⅞	77¼	77¼	— ¼
65⅛	61	5	N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
74⅛	69¼	8	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70	69½	70	+ ⅝
65	61	2	N. Y., C. St. L. deb. 4s	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
102½	100⅝	1	N.Y.,L. & W. 1st 6s	101	101	101	..
90	82	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 6s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— 1⅞
83½	83½	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 6s, reg	83½	83½	83½	..
61	55½	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. d. 4s, '56	60	60	60	+ 1
73	68	1	N. Y. G., El. L., H. P. M. 4s	68½	68½	68½	..
68½	63½	1	N. Y., O. W. & W. ref. 4s	63½	63½	63⅛	..
59	46	6	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
24⅛	17	6	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
70	63	1	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s	63	63	63	— 3⅞
89	84	17	N. Y. Telep. 4½s	84½	84	84½	..
60	45	4	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
96½	91	2	Niag. F. P. 1st 5s	91	91	91	— ⅛
85	79⅛	16	Norf. & W. con. 4s	80⅝	79⅝	79¾	— ½
81¾	79½	52	Northern Pacific 4s	81⅛	80⅝	80½	— ½
61½	56⅝	27	Northern Pacific 3s	58	57	58	..
87½	85¼	4	ONT. POWER 5½s	86	86	86	..
82½	78⅝	3	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ¼
104	100⅝	1	Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
85½	81	2	Oregon S. L. gtd. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
97⅞	87	4	PAC. T. & T. 5s	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅞
92	86½	52	Penn. gen. 4½s	87	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
98⅝	96⅛	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	..
96½	94¼	2	Penn. con. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
82⅝	79	6	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ½
91	91	4	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series F	91	91	91	— 4½
91	88⅞	5	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series G	91	91	91	+ 1
90	87	10	P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	+ 1⅜
85	83¼	12	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	83⅝	83¼	83¼	..
82⅛	78½	29	Public Service 5s	77¼	76⅛	77¼	+ ⅛
86	81	50	READING gen. 4s	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅝
67½	62	3	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	66½	66¼	66½	..
76⅝	72¼	5	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅞	— 1⅛
94½	90½	3	St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	92⅛	91	91⅜	— 1⅝
61	55½	47	St. L. & S. F. P. L. 4s	59⅞	59	59	— ¼
75	66	11	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	72	72	72	— ⅝
70	60	15	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅝
54	44	54	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53	50¼	51	— 2
68½	63⅞	8	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	66	66	66	+ ½
64	57	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59	59	59	— 1
101¼	100½	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅛
60½	54½	6	San An. & A. P. 4s	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
69	59	5	St. P. & K. C. 4½s	67½	67⅛	67⅛	..
57	46½	8	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	55	54½	55	+ ½
94½	81½	40	Sinclair Oil 7s	93⅝	92¼	92⅝	— 1
97½	80	9	Sin. O. 7s, with war.	97	96	96	— ¾
95	86	2	South. Bell Tel. 5s	87½	87½	87½	..
95	81½	73	So. P. c. conv. 5s	91½	90	90	— 1⅛
86¼	75½	35	So. Pacific conv. 4s	79¼	78½	78½	— ⅞
85⅝	76½	21	So. Pacific ref. 4s	77⅝	77	77	— ⅛
93¼	87	23	So. Railway 5s	87⅝	87	87¼	— ⅝
64	59	57	So. Railway gen. 4s	62½	62⅝	62½	..
95	88	2	TENN. COP. cv. 6s	95	95	95	+ 1
101⅛	96¼	23	Texas Co. deb. 6s	99	98⅞	99	— ⅛
86	81	5	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	81	81	81	— 1
59	52¼	12	Third Av., ref. 5s	55⅝	55	55	— 3
38⅛	27¼	27	Third Av. adj. 5s	32⅝	30¼	31	— 1⅝
53	45	3	Tol., S. L. & W. 4s	49½	49⅛	49½	+ 1⅛
101½	101⅜	66	UNION PACIFIC 6s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	..
89	82⅜	53	Union Pacific cv. 4s	85	84½	84½	— 1
89	84	69	Union Pac. 1st 4s	86⅜	85⅞	86¼	..
81⅝	75⅜	1	Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
101	100	2	U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	..
56	45	1	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	54	54	54	— 1
81	76	40	U.S.R. 1st & ref. 5s	80⅜	79⅝	80	— ¾
98	84	6	U.S.Sm., R. & M. 6s	95½	94	94	..
100	96½	150	U. S. Steel 5s	98½	97⅜	98	— ⅛
99⅞	96⅝	½	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
97¼	90	13	VA.-CAR. CH. 5s	93½	93⅛	93⅜	— ⅞
98⅜	94¼	1	Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
93	85	6	Va. Ry. 1st 5s	86	85	85	— 2
86	83	1	Va. Iron C. & C. 5s	86	86	86	+ ¼
95½	90	3	WABASH 1st 5s	90¾	90	90	— 1
86½	81	4	Wabash 2d 5s	82½	81	81	— 1
98	95	2	West. Elec. 5s	95⅛	95¼	95½	..
61½	58	9	West. Md. 1st 4s	58⅝	58	58	— ½
93½	87⅛	2	W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— 2⅞
80	73	5	West Shore 4s	74	74	74	+ ½
84	79¼	16	Western Pacific 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¾
96¼	90⅞	20	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	91¾	91¼	91⅜	— ¾
72	69¼	1	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	70½	70½	70½	..
			Total sales				$4,290,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
107	105	2	U. S. 4s, coupon	107	107	107	+ ⅛
102.50	97.20	6379	U. S. Liberty 3½s, 1932-1947	101.80	100.02	100.20	—1.64
98.40	93.00	137	U. S. Liberty cv. 4s, 1932-1947	96.70	95.02	96.70	+1.66
98.00	93.00	3501	U. S. Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-1942	98.00	94.40	96.00	+1.56
96.00	93.90	435	U. S. Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-'47	96.76	95.02	96.76	+1.66
98.00	93.10	9299	U. S. Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-'42	98.00	94.40	96.04	+1.60
99.10	94.70	11993	U. S. Liberty 3d 4¼s, 1928	97.10	95.40	96.36	+ .78
98 1-16	94¼	149	Am. For. Sec. 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
95⅝	88¼	608	Anglo-French 5s	95	94⅝	94½	— ½
97⅝	84	191	City of Bordeaux 6s	97	96¼	97	+ ¾
97⅛	84	161	City of Lyons 6s	97	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
97⅝	84	193	City of Marseilles 6s	97	96⅛	97	+ ⅞
93	81⅝	578½	City of Paris 6s	94⅝	94	94⅝	+ ⅛
93	88⅞	23	Dom. of C. 5s, '31	95	94	95	+ 1
95½	90⅝	20	Dom. of C. 5s, '26	95½	95	95	+ 1
96¾	93¼	12	Dom. of C. 5s, '21	95⅝	95¼	95⅛	+ ⅛
100¼	94	931	French Govt. 5½s	100 1-16	99 15-16	100 1-16	+ 1-16
92¼	80½	2	Japanese 4½s	87¾	87	87	— 1⅛
92⅞	83⅛	19	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	87	87	87	+ 1
81	77	24	Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, German stamp	80¼	80	80	— ½
99⅛	95⅝	1003	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	99⅝	98⅞	99¼	+ ½
100	97½	258	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99 5-16	99⅛	99¼	— ½
97⅛	91⅝	433	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96¼	96	96	— ½
			Total sales				$36,167,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82½	76	1	3½s, May, 1954	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+
87⅞	75⅛	10	3½s, Nov., 1954	81	81	81	—
96⅝	87⅞	19	4¼s, 1964	95	94⅝	94⅝	+
96½	87¾	26	4¼s, 1960	95	95	95	..
96¼	87⅛	6	4¼s, 1966	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..
101⅞	93	11	4½s, 1963	100¼	100	100	..
91⅞	85	4	4s, 1958	91	91	91	+ 1
101⅞	96⅝	16	4½s, Nov., 1957	100¼	100	100¼	+
101½	93½	3	4½s, May, 1957	100¼	100	100	—
101⅞	93¼	1	4½s, 1965	100	100	100	—
			Total sales				$97,000

STATE BONDS.

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	40	7	Va. 6s, def., Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	64⅝	64		
			Total sales				$7,000
			Grand total				$50,562,000

$33,400,000
(Total Issue)

Interborough Rapid Transit Company

THREE YEAR SECURED CONVERTIBLE 7% GOLD NOTES

Dated September 1, 1918 | Due September 1, 1921

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City
Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
Notes registerable as to principal

Convertible at the option of the holder, into Interborough Rapid Transit Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds at 87½% with adjustment of interest.

Redeemable as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at 103%, if prior to September 1, 1919; at 102% if thereafter and prior to September 1, 1920; and at 101% if thereafter and prior to maturity, accrued interest also being payable in any case.

Interest payable without deduction for 2% of the Federal Income Taxes, which the Company may be required or permitted to pay at the source.

Approved by Public Service Commission, First District, State of New York.

From a letter of Theodore P. Shonts, Esq., President of the Company, stating the particulars in regard to the Notes, we summarize the following:

The $33,400,000 Notes are to be secured by pledge under a collateral indenture, with Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, of $52,187,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds (the bonds being thus pledged at a price of 64%).

Except for work to cost about $6,000,000 which is to be deferred until after the war, the proceeds of this Note issue will be sufficient to complete the Company's contribution to the cost of the Interborough new rapid transit system, while the City has yet to provide about $40,000,000 to complete its contribution.

During the ten-year period 1907-1917, in which the older subway was operated as a complete unit, and under normal conditions, the Company's gross revenue increased from $22,902,579 to $39,866,146 or 74% and the net income available for interest on its bonds increased from $4,483,110 to $12,514,996 or 179%. This experience of the past would justify the expectation of continuing expansion of traffic and earnings of the enlarged system, although a period of transition is to be anticipated during which the dense traffic currents shift from the old-established routes to the new ones.

Under its contracts with the City, the Company is entitled to take, on the basis of this Note issue, out of the revenues of the Interborough rapid transit system, an annual sum which, with other corporate income, will provide $17,207,572, as compared with $11,973,100 required for interest on all bonds and notes outstanding in the hands of the public and sinking fund on all bonds exclusive of the pledged bonds. It is estimated by independent engineers that with the present rate of fare, the total net income available to the Company will be $12,440,000 in 1919, increasing to $17,480,000 in 1922, as compared with $11,520,000 required for estimated interest and sinking fund charges payable out of income in 1919. This estimate of earnings is based on a five cent fare, and the engineers state that in making the estimates, full allowance has been made for the unfavorable conditions brought about by the war.

During the last three years the earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company available for interest and sinking fund charges, as compared with the interest and sinking fund chargeable against the Company's earnings, have been as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Gross Earnings	Income Available for Charges on Company's Bonds	Bond Interest and Sinking Fund Payable out of Income	Balance
1916	$35,891,528	$11,756,956	$3,043,630	$8,713,326
1917	39,866,146	12,457,873	3,572,515	8,885,358
1918	40,497,728	9,428,756	4,765,998	4,662,758

The earnings for 1918 are exclusive of $2,508,508, on account of the partial operation of new lines for which the Company is entitled to be reimbursed, with interest, out of future revenues. The above earnings (except for a small period of 1918) have been derived entirely from the operation of the elevated lines and the older subway system, the latter representing an investment by the Company of approximately $48,000,000 and by the City of approximately $59,500,000. These earnings include substantially no income from the enlarged rapid transit facilities built during the last five years, for the construction and equipment of which the Company has provided approximately $130,000,000 of additional funds, while the City has provided more than $60,000,000 and will, it is estimated, provide approximately $100,000,000 upon the completion of the Interborough subways.

The increased cost of operation during 1918 reflects conditions which are common to similar enterprises throughout the country, as a consequence of the war, and in view thereof the Company has made an application for an increase in fare, which is now pending before the public authorities. The granting of this necessary increase would enable the City to obtain sooner a return upon its investment in the new Interborough subways.

THE ABOVE NOTES ARE OFFERED, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED, FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 98½ AND INTEREST TO YIELD ABOUT 7½ PER CENT.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, September 11, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be given in the notices of allotment. Temporary notes will be delivered pending the engraving of definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York
HARRIS, FORBES & CO.
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
HALSEY, STUART & CO.

Dated September 11, 1918.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A1601."

Banking Facilities For Business With Spain

The Royal Bank of Canada through its branch at Barcelona transacts a general banking business.

Correspondents in principal cities throughout Spain. Complete facilities for effecting collections and making payments by draft, letter or cable. Mercantile and travellers' letters of credit issued.

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We offer Guaranteed First Mortgage Investments On New York City Real Estate at 5½% in amounts of $100 and up, and also the following mortgages:

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$1,800	5½%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	Owner Occupies	$3,000
4,000	5½%	3 & Cellar	Brick	Store & Apartments	$708	8,000
5,500	5½%	5 & Bas't	Brick	Stores & Apartment	1,440	10,000
30,000	5½%	7 & Bas't	Brick	Business	NET 7,200	70,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

When buying real estate consult us relative to Title Examination.
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New York Title and Mortgage Company

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203 Montague St., Brooklyn
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Pledge to Buy W. S. S. Regularly

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing 15,000,000 yards in any width to be specified by the bidder from 28 to 36 inches, inclusive, on a cloth counting 44/40 proportionate to 88½ inch., 8.20 Plain Cloth, delivery October, November, December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 20, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for 44/40 Plain Cloth" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing 3,000,000 yards of 31-inch 28x36 combed cheese cloth, yarns to be about 20s single soft twist, both ways, delivery equal weekly October, November and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 24th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Combed Cheese Cloth" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, No. 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

A NEGOTIABLE PROMISSORY NOTE of the Bethlehem Steel Company, No. 797, for $5,000, dated August 27, 1918, due February 10, 1919, at Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, has been lost or stolen, and its payment has therefore been stopped.

All persons are warned not to negotiate it.

HATHAWAY, SMITH, FOLDS & CO.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.

Dated Aug. 31, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PORTO RICO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Montreal Trust Company is prepared to receive, until 12 o'clock noon on the 20th September 1918 at its Montreal Office proposals to sell First Mortgage Six Percent Thirty-Year Bonds of the Porto Rico Telephone Company, maturing 1st December 1944 to be purchased by means of approximately Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($7,750.00) paid by the said Company to the Trustee for the purpose of the Sinking Fund according to the terms of the Trust Deed executed by the Porto Rico Telephone Company in favor of the Montreal Trust Company the 31st December 1914.

The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY,
11 Place d'Armes,
Montreal.

3rd September 1918.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Cosden & Co.

The balance sheet of this company for six months ending June 30, 1918, is analyzed and discussed, bringing out many points bearing on the market potentialities, in our weekly

MARKET REVIEW 320
(Mailed free on request.)

Among other stocks treated are:

Chevrolet Motor	Island Oil
U. S. Steamship	Okla. P. & R.
Submarine Boat	Glenrock Oil
No. Amer. P. & P.	Magma Copper

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Freeport-Texas Sulphur
Guaranty Trust Stock
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
Mohawk Valley
National Fuel Gas
National Surety
Penn. Coal & Coke
Porto Rican-American Tobacco
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Com'wealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Dayton C., I. & Ry. Com. & Pfd.
Fisk Rubber, All Issues
Indian Refining
Marlin-Rockwell Stock & Notes
Pacific Gas & Electric Com.

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Carbon Steel
Columbia Graphophone
Central Aguirre Sugar
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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American Public Utilities Pfd. Scrip
Columbia Graphophone
Columbia Graphophone 6s, 1930

Beverley Bogert & Co.
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4½ PER CENT. on Savings

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FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
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Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.

First Lien Ten-Year Convertible Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due March 1, 1927.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage dated March 1, 1917, under which the above-mentioned bonds were issued, hereby gives notice that the amount now on hand in the Sinking Fund provided pursuant to Article Three of such Mortgage is $616,844.91, and invites offers to be made to it as Trustee, for the sale of such bonds on Oct. 1, 1918. Such offers must be sealed, be addressed to the Trustee, and be received by the Trustee at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, by 12 o'clock noon on Sept. 25, 1918. From the bonds so offered the Trustee will purchase on October 1, 1918, for such Sinking Fund an amount sufficient to exhaust as far as may be the funds then in the Sinking Fund at the lowest price or prices so offered, but at prices not to exceed 110 per cent. of the face amount thereof, with interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1918. Prior to such last date the Trustee will give notice to those whose offers may be accepted so that delivery of bonds purchased may be made to the Trustee on October 1, 1918. All offers should indicate the address where such notice may be sent. The Trustee reserves the right to reject all or any part of the bonds so offered.

Proper Federal Income Tax ownership certificates covering the amount of accrued interest must accompany the accepted bonds when delivered to the Trustee.

Dated at New York, this 9th day of Sept., 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 14, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Anac. & Pot. River,'49	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	88
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	63	67
Ariz. Power 1st, '33....	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	89
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35........	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42...........	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33..	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32.	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	80	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	99	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29.	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Charleston City Ry.,'23	5	....	95	96
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.........	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	91
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	101	102½
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	91
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	83	86
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36........	5	Jan. & July	81	88
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con.,'63	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Do unstamped, '51...	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	81	85
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	78	79
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65............	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'33	5	June & Dec.	86	89
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	92	98
Do deb., '30............	5	Jan. & July	80	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32.....	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22...	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42.	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56.	5	June & Dec.	85	..
El Paso Elec. coll., '32.	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32......	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54.	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40..	5	May & Nov.	78	83
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49.....	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	50	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	71	74
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39.	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25.	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Hudson Co. Gas, '49...	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49......	4	May & Nov.	60	64
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	82	83½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	84	85
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Do 2d, '44............	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	76½	79
Do 2d, '44............	6	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 2d, '44............	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38...	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	100
Middle West Util., '25.	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	71	..
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	91	97
Do ref., '58...........	5	Jan. & July	62	68
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	87	93½
Newark Gas, '48.......	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Newark Pass. Ry., '30.	5	Jan. & July	90	92
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	65
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	..	88
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004...	4	Jan. & July	56	60
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32.	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Do ref., '32...........	6	Apr. & Oct.	..	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	75	80
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49...	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref.,'41	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	86
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	83½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28......	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	75	..
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21..........	6	Jan. & July	94	95
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	92½
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31......	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29.	5	June & Dec.	96	..
Do cons., '36..........	5	Jan. & July	92½	93
Riverside T., '60.......	5	....	..	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st,'46	5	Mar. & Sep.	50	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May & Nov.	83	88
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52.	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	81½	85
So. Cal. Edison gen.,'39	5	Jan. & July	87	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	85
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr. & Oct.	72	85
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	80¼	85
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82½
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	67	69
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	77	80
Do deb., '26............	6	May & Nov.	83	87
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	70	72
Do income, '49........	4	June & Dec.	51	53
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
United Util. conv., '43.	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41.	5	Mar. & Sep.	81	83
Washington Gas, '60...	5	May & Nov.	95	98
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	68	70
W. States G. & E., '27.	6	June & Dec.	87	90½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	90

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Lima Locomotive, '32..	6	May & Nov.	90	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36....	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57.	5	Jan. & July	86	88
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40.........	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 14, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	13½	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	67	68
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	$2¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	80	81
Do pf. ($50)...........	75c	Q	Aug 1, 18	39	41
Am. Light & Trac.....	†5	Q	Aug 1, 18	180	182
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	92	93
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Sep 1, 18	41	43
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	69	71
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do. pf..................	a1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec..	..	..	....	5	5⅝
Do 1st pf..............	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	57	60
Do participating pf...	..	..	....	12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 18	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 29,18	97¾	99
Cal. Electric Gen. pf..	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction........	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	86	88
Car. Power & Light...	½	Q	Aug 1, 18	24	28
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	84	87
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	50
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	....	40	45
Cities Service...........	*½	M	Sep 1, 18	208	210
Do. pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 18	72	73
Colorado Power........	½	Q	Jul 15, 18	20	23
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.....	3	S	Jul 17, 18	70	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	Nov 1, 17	18	20
Do. pf.	a1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	37	39
Conn. Power pf.........	1½	Q	Sep 3, 18	75	80
Con. Trac. of N. J.....	2	S	Jul 15, 18	59	..
Eastern Texas Elec....	2½	S	Jul 1, 18	53	58
Do. pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 18	72	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	86	89
El Paso Electric........	2½	Q	Jun 15,18	..	83
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	7	10
Do. pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	35	40
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	3	S	Mar 15,18	60	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec........	..	..	....	15	25
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	85	95
Kan. City Lt. & Power	..	..	....	20	32
Do pf.	..	..	....	40	52
Kansas City Rys........	..	..	....	15	21
Do. pf.	..	..	....	35	48
Mid. W Util. pf.........	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	37	39
Miss. River Pr. pf.....	3	S	J. & J.	41	46
Nashville R. & L. pf..	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	55	65
Newark Con. Gas......	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	163	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do. pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	51	53
No. States Power.......	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	44	45
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	81	83
Nor. Texas Electric...	1	Q	Sep 3, 18	60	65
Do. pf.	3	S	Sep 3, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric.	1¼	..	Oct 15,17	34	34¾
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	78½	79½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.......	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	19	21
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	56½	58
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	75	77
Do 1st pf..............	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	95	96
So Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	100	110
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	4	6
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 14,18	21½	22½
Tampa Electric.........	2½	Q	Aug 15,18	97	102
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2¼	3
Do. pf.	..	..	....	12	13
Tri-City R. & L. pf....	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	82	84
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	Jul 1, 18	29	30
Do 1st pf...............	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	58	60
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Jul 15, 18	20	21
United Utilities.........	..	..	....	15	25
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas.......	90c	Q	Aug 1, 18	51	53
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	47	55
Do. pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	64	70
Western Power.........	..	..	....	11	13
Do. pf.	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	49	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15.18	20	30
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison......	$1½	S	Dec 30,17	25	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock.
a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 14, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jul 1, 18	485	500
Am. Exc. N..	5,000,000	6	S	May 1, 18	218	225
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	170	180
Bk. of Cuba.	100,000	6	S	Jul 1, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	Jul 1, 18	200	210
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Aug 1, 18	390	410
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Nat...	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	160	175
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	....	100	130
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	125	150
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	19	24
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 18	345	..
Ch.P. Nat....	3,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	235	245
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	120	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 18	385	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	c3½	Q	Jul 1, 18	210	220
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 18	385	395
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jul 1, 18	208	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	..	Jul 1, 18	155	170
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	380	400
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 18	180	190
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	172	175
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	100	110
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 18	310	320
E.R Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	15	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.....	200,000	*12½	Q	Jul 1, 18	1800	2400
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	225
First Nat....	10,000,000	¶5	Q	Jul 1, 18	885	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	170	180
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	220
Greenwich...	500,000	4	Q	Jun 29,18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jul 1, 18	660	675
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 6, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 18	475	490
Irving Nat...	4,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	††272	280
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jul 1, 18	380	400
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡$2½	S	Jul 1, 18	160	170
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jul 13, 18	284	290
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jul 1, 18	125	130
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 18	200	215
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	420	430
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	137	155
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 18	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	$1	Q	Aug 1, 18	135	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,18	190	210
Park Nat.....	5,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	495	510
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jul 1, 18	50	55
Seab'd Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	425	460
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	125	135
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	100	110
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 18	105	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 29,18	150	160
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	300	325

*And 55% special. †Incl. 4% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra.
††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock.
¶And 5% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 14, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr..	11,250,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	360	370
Brooklyn ...	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	475	500
Cent.-Union..	12,500,000	5¼	Q	Jun 30,18	375	385
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 29,18	245	250
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	....	98	105
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	295	305
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	330	340
Far. L. & T..	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 18	350	375
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	225	285
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jul 1, 18	240	255
Guaranty ...	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	310	316
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	135	140
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	‡	..
Kings Co. ...	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co......	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	90	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 18	90	100
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	160	165
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	305	320
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29,18	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,18	850	900
People's Tr..	1,000,000	†4½	Q	Jun 29,18	270	290
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	235	245
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	160	175
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 2, 18	890	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	395	405

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	Jul 15, 18	200	215
Am.Sur'y($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 29,18	53	58
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,18	180	185
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	Jul 1, 18	105	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jul 10, 18	50	52½
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	12	S	Jul 10, 18	340	355
Great Amer..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	510	525
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	80	85
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	410	420
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 29,18	83	90
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 29,18	82	87
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	150	155
Nat. Surety..	4,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	190	195
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	50	57
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 10,18	35	40
Pacific ($25).	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 18	32	38
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 18	60	66
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	‡5	..	May 1, 18	31	32

*And 1% extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	Jul 1, 18	21	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	100	125
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 18	12½	13½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	90	100
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 18	191	210
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 14, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.......	*1½	Q	Aug 15,18	217	222
American Chicle.......	1½	..	Jan 20,16	31	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	59	65
Amer. Typefounders...	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	34	38
Atlas Powder...........	d5	Q	Sep 10,18	168	172
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	88	89
Babcock & Wilcox.....	2	Q	Jul 3, 18	109½	110½
Bord. Cond. Milk......	4	S	Aug 15,18	93	95
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 14,18	93	96
By Products Coke.....	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	110	115
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 29,18	140	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	¶$2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	158	161
Central Coal & Coke..	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	59	61
Certainteed Products..	$4	..	Jan 28,18	31	33
Do 1st pf..............	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	83	84
Do 2d pf...............	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	72	76
Childs	½	Q	Sep 10,18	50	62
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 10,18	90	95
Columbia Graphophone	$1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	65	66
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	63	64
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,18	93	99
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	96	101
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	165	168
Eastman Kodak........	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	495	505
Fajardo Sugar..........	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	90	100
Federal Sugar..........	1¾	Q	Jun 17,18	90	94
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	90	94
Gillette Safety Razor.	c$2	Q	Aug 31,18	97	98
Great Western pf......	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	106	108
Guantanamo Sugar....	$1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	55	57
Hercules Powder.......	†4	Q	Jun 25,18	232	240
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	106	108
Holly Sugar pf.........	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 18	86	91
Ingersoll-Rand pf.....	3	S	Jul 1, 18	96	100
Int. Silver..............	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	72	80
Kan. City Stock Yds..	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	..	..	....	73	76
Lanston Monotype.....	1½	Q	Aug 31,18	56	60
Manati Sugar...........	2½	Q	Sep 3, 18	90	97
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	88	95
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	70	80
Merg. Linotype.........	2½	Q	Jun 29.18	111	112¾
Midwest Refining......	$1	Q	May 1, 18	105	107
Nat. Candy.............	2½	S	Sep 11.18	41	41½
Do 1st pf..............	3½	S	Sep 11,18	101	103
Do 2d pf...............	3½	S	Sep 11,18	87	90
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	97	99
New Jersey Zinc.......	4	Q	Aug 10,18	223	226
New Niquero Sugar...	3½	S	Jun 1, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	3	Q	Sep 20,18	115	120
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 20,18	98	104
Otis Elevator...........	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	49	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	74	77
Procter & Gamble.....	5	Q	Aug 15,18	595	605
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	22¼	23
Do 1st pf..............	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	91	94
Do 2d pf...............	2	..	Oct 1, 14	75	78
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Jun 29,18	120	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	92	94
Safety Car H. & Ltg..	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	57	59
Santa Cecilia Sugar...	..	..	....	27	27½
Do pf.	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	58	60
Shredded Wheat.......	g2½	..	Apr 1, 18	95	96
Do pf.	1¾	..	Apr 2, 18	..	90
Singer Mfg.	2½	..	Mar 30,18	158	160
Texas & Pacific Coal.	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	890	910
Yale & Towne Mfg....	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	210

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶And $10 extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

30 Year 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
Due December 1, 1946

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $801,227 for investment in the above mentioned bonds. Offers of bonds endorsed **"Tender of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Bonds"** will be received by the Trustee, at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of **Monday, Sept. 23, 1918,** at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted bonds will cease **September 26, 1918.**

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By C. B. HUMPHREY, Vice President.
Date, September 9, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

United Dyewood Corporation.

New York, August 30, 1918.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 8.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 8.

The following dividends on the stocks of this Corporation have been declared:

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1918) on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1918; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common Stock, payable October 1, 1918; payable to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common stocks at the close of business Saturday, September 14, 1918.

The Transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1918, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from September 21st to September 30th, both dates inclusive.

J. R. PETERS, Secretary.

D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON
Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record September 25. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

The interest due October 1st, 1918, on the coupon and registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Union Trust Company of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close Sept. 16th, 1918, and reopen October 2nd, 1918.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

Notice of Dividends on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock; Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock; Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

The third installment of 2% of the eight per cent. dividend upon the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and the third installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation which were declared on January 29, 1918, and the 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of the Corporation which was declared on July 22, 1918, will be payable on October 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said four classes of stock at the close of business on September 16, 1918; the fourth installment of said dividends on said Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and on said Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock will be payable on January 2, 1919, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on December 16, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, September 1, 1918.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1918. L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY,

120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 10, 1918.

The Executive and Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share, payable September 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Setpember 18th, 1918.

The books of the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

WILSON & CO., INC.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of Wilson & Co., Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its preferred stock, payable October 1, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on September 24, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE D. HOPKINS, Secretary.
Dated, New York, September 13, 1918.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1918.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, September 3, 1918.

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS., INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the outstanding preferred stock of the corporation, payable October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1918. HARRY DIETSCH, Treasurer.

Bethlehem Steel Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Two-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Three of the Trust Agreement, dated February 15, 1917, between the undersigned, Bethlehem Steel Company, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under which the Two-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of the undersigned were issued, the undersigned has deposited with said Trust Company the amount of the principal and interest of all of said notes outstanding, as provided in said Section 2. Upon surrender to said Trust Company, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, of any of said notes with the coupons payable February 15, 1919, thereto attached, the holders thereof will be entitled to receive from said Trust Company the principal amount of the notes so surrendered and interest thereon from August 15, 1918, to the date of such surrender, or to February 15, 1919, if surrendered on or after that date.

Any of said notes that are registered as to principal should be transferred to bearer at the time of surrender.

The Internal Revenue Department requires that proper ownership certificates covering interest paid as above be furnished at the time of such payment.

August 28, 1918.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
By E. B. HILL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST COAST FISHERIES COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, September 11, 1918.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record September 26th, 1918.

MARK W. NORMAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 34.

New York, September 11, 1918.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON capital stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1918, payable October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business September 20, 1918. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

September 10th, 1918.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, a dividend of seventy-five cents per share, payable September 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 18th, 1918.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York.

Sept. 10, 1918.

The Executive Committee of Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, payable September 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18, 1918.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Preferred Dividend No. 23.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 11, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1918, to all holders of record September 20, 1918.

Cheques will be mailed.

EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

HOWE SOUND COMPANY

New York, Sept. 16, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the Howe Sound Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Five Cents per share upon the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable Oct. 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1, 1918.

W. J. WALWORTH, Secretary.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared payable October 1st, 1918, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on September 20th, 1918.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

LOUIS LEWINSOHN, Secretary.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.

48 Cedar Street, New York.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared, payable on September 26th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 17th, 1918.

Dated September 11th, 1918.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Treasurer.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	28,165	51,360	100,420	$189,000
Tuesday	25,865	56,310	156,090	179,000
Wednesday	59,600	43,445	113,040	277,000
Thursday...............	Holiday.			
Friday	28,535	42,930	73,285	208,000
Saturday	14,950	32,405	31,825	56,800
Total	157,115	226,450	474,650	$909,800

INDUSTRIALS.

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16¾	6¼	13,600	*Aetna Explosives.	11½	9⅞	10⅜	+ ¼
4½	2	700	*Am. Writ. Paper.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅝
18½	14¼	200	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ½
38¾	18¾	900	*Burns Bros. Ice.	35⅝	34	34	− 2½
5¼	1⅝	3,000	*Burnrite C. Briq.	4	3½	4	..
144	100	5,700	Chev. M. C. w. i.	125	115	115	− 8
11¼	10⅛	900	Columb. Wallin....	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
2¼	1/16	1,000	*Cuprite Sulphur..	½	½	½	− 1/16
42	25	400	Curtiss Aero.......	34¼	34	34	− 2
36⅝	23⅝	200	*Gen. Asphalt.....	29	29	29	− 2
1 1/16	⅝	9,200	Grape-Ola	15/16	15/16	15/16	..
2 1/16	1⅛	17,100	Grape-Ola pf	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/16	+ 1/16
20½	12⅝	500	Keystone T. & R.	16½	15¼	15¼	− 1⅛
3⅞	2⅝	300	Marconi of Am....	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1	⅝	8,500	*Maxim Munitions.	⅝	7/16	7/16	− 3/16
15	6	100	*Natl. Motors.....	6	6	6	− 3⅜
4⅝	2	3,700	Nor. A. P. & P...	3	2⅝	2½	− ½
33½	28¼	140	*Pa. Coal & Coke.	28½	28½	28½	− ½
12⅝	10¼	2,125	*Relc Equip. Corp.	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
1½	1	47,000	*Roanoke Ore & I.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
2⅞	3/16	2,200	Smith Motor Tr..	⅛	3/16	⅛	+ 1/16
20¼	11⅝	1,200	Submarine Boat...	17	16½	16½	− ½
6¼	4	2,200	*Thiog. Co of Am.	5½	5½	5½	..
1	3/16	1,200	Triangle Film Co.	⅝	7/16	⅝	..
34¾	19⅛	18,850	*United Motors...	31½	26½	27½	− 3¾
7½	4¼	6,500	U. S. St'mship Co.	6¼	5⅞	6	− ½
⅝	¼	1,500	World Film	¼	¼	¼	..
11⅞	6¼	9,800	*Wright-Mar. Air.	7⅞	7	7⅛	− ⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
192	138	20	Ill. Pipe Line.....	140	138	140	− 6
365	290	35	Ohio Oil..........	300	290	295	− 25
279	250	20	Prairie Pipe Line.	251	250	251	− 4
277	210	10	Stand. Oil of Cal.	214	214	214	− 1
579	490	195	Stand. Oil of N. J.	515	490	500	− 20
285	214	275	Stand. Oil of N.Y.	259	248	251	− 8
100	85	10	Union Tank	92	92	92	− 4

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21	6	5,900	*Am. Ventura Oil.	8	6	7	− 1
1 1/16	3/16	3,600	*Barnett O. & G...	¼	3/16	¼	..
33	15	5,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil...	17	15	16	− 1
8⅝	5⅝	9,020	*Cosden Oil........	6½	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅝
1⅞	1	1,730	*Crystal Oil & R..	1⅝	1¼	1¼	− ½
7	5¼	1,400	*Elk Basin Pet....	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅝
16	8	9,400	*Esmeralda Oil Co.	5	4	4	+ 1
4	1¼	5,100	*Federal Oil.......	2½	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
5	2⅝	14,100	*Glenrock Oil......	3½	2⅝	3	− ½
1¼	15/16	300	*Globe Oil.........	1	1	1	+ 1/16
86½	39¼	5,100	*Houston Oil......	80	71	79	+ 2
15/16	¼	2,300	*Imperial Con. Oil.	15/16	7/16	½	+ 1/16
14⅝	12⅝	1,700	*Inter. Pet........	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ 1/16
5¼	1⅝	10,500	*Island O. & T....	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ½
1	½	710	*Kinney Oil.......	¾	⅝	¾	..
29⅝	17½	2,800	*Merritt Oil Corp..	21	18½	18	− 3¾
1⅞	⅝	6,500	Met. Pet.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	− 1/16
124	85	12,500	*Midwest Oil.....	94	87	90	− 4
120	98	750	Midwest Ref.......	110	110	110	− 1⅛
89	45	16,000	*Northwest Oil.....	53	45	44	− 7
8	6¼	7,100	Okla. P. & R.......	6⅝	6⅝	6½	− ⅝
11½	1⅝	25,900	Okmulgee P. & R..	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	− ¼
40	21	6,000	Omar Oil & Gas....	27	25	27	− 1
22	16	155	*Roy.Dutch 1st rts.	16½	16	16¼	− 3½
¼	⅛	1,100	*Royal Oil	¼	⅛	3/16	− 1/16
10½	6¼	2,400	*Sapulpa O. & R..	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
1⅝	1/16	10,300	Sequoyah O. & R..	3/16		½	− 1/16
58	30	4,600	Southwest Oil......	40	30	34	− 8
1⅞	¾	14,500	Stanton Oil........	1⅞	1½	1⅝	− ⅝
1⅝	½	9,300	*Texana O. & R...	15/16	15/16	15/16	− ½
22	1½	25,800	*Tuxpam	2	2	2	..
2¼	⅝	1,000	*United W.Oil,new	15/16	⅞	⅝	..
6¾	2	3,100	*Victoria Oil, new.	2½	2	2	− ½

MINING STOCKS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74	40	9,600	Alaska-Br. Col. M.	†47	40	40	− 5
83	76	9,600	*American Mines..	†83	76	80	− 2
15/16	¼	500	*Am. Tin Tungsten	¼	¼	¼	− 1/16
6	5	1,000	Ariz. Bing. Cop...	5⅝	5	5⅝	..
13	3	3,300	*Atlanta	†4½	4	6	..
1½	⅝	1,360	Big Ledge Copper.	15/16	⅝	15/16	..
6	3	1,000	*Booth	†4	4	4	..
63	33	146,000	Boston Montana...	†45	33	45	..
1⅝	3/16	500	*Bradshaw Copper.	½	½	½	..
56	39	11,300	*Caledonia Min....	†45	43	44	..
1¼	15/16	36,300	*Calumet & Jer....	⅞	15/16	⅞	..
2⅞	1½	3,300	Canadian Copper..	2	1 15/16	1 15/16	− 1/16
47	37	18,400	*Candelaria Silver.	†43	41	42	..
19	3¼	6,100	Cashboy	†6	5½	6	+ 1
1⅞	⅞	1,400	*Cerbat Sil M. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2½	1	250	*Coco River Min...	1⅝	1½	1½	− ¼
2¼	1 1/16	2,700	Con. Ariz. Smelt..	1⅝	1½	1 1/16	− ¼
7⅝	4⅝	1,350	Cons. Cop. Min....	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
5⅝	4¼	2,500	Cresson Gold.......	5	4⅝	4⅞	..
2¼	1	1,300	*Denbigh Mine.....	15/16	1	1⅛	..
2½	⅞	5,550	*Eureka Croes. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
46	30	4,000	*Fortuna Cons.....	†45	44	45	..
3	1⅜	18,900	*Gibson Con. C....	2⅝	2¼	2½	− ⅛
15/16	7/16	1,800	Goldfield Cons.....	†21	20	20	− 1
5	1½	2,000	*Gold Merger......	†2	2	2	..
10	3	1,000	*Great Bend......	†3	3	3	− 1
86	33	13,400	*Hattie Gold M....	†74	69	70	− 8
5 1/16	2⅞	1,755	Hecla Mining......	4 15/16	4 13/16	4⅝	..
90	52	8,600	*Jim Butler........	†56	52	52	− 8
24	8	2,000	Jumbo Ext.........	†10	10	10	+ 1
60	37	4,000	McKinley Darragh.	†44	41	41	− 5
8½	3½	1,000	*Marsh Mining....	†4	4	4	− ½
6¼	2⅞	1,400	Mason Valley......	4	3½	4	..
56	25	4,900	*Mother Lode.....	†34	34	34	..
2⅝	1	1,900	*M. M. & L. pf....	2⅝	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅛
33	13	6,200	*Nat. Z. & L......	†18	15	17	+ 1
19⅝	15⅛	860	*New Cornelia....	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	− 1
9	8	1,400	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
1 1/16	.33	800	Nixon Nevada......	39	35	38	..
1 3/16	⅝	1,950	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	15/16	⅞	⅞	− 1/16
6	1⅞	12,900	*Onondaga Mines..	3⅝	3	3⅛	− ⅛
2	1 1/16	12,200	*Pac. Tungsten....	1⅝	1¼	1¼	− ¼
4⅝	3⅞	1,900	*Ray Hercules.....	4½	4¼	4¼	− ¼
54	27	7,100	Rochester Mines...	†36	35	35	− 1
18	7	1,800	San Toy...........	†7½	7	7	− ½
81	.71	5,000	*Silver Fissure Sil.	15/16	⅞	15/16	..
½	¼	8,300	Stand. Silver Lead	7/16	¼	7/16	..
.25	.10	15,500	Stewart	†14	12	14	+ 1
12	7	1,600	*Success Mining...	†12	12	12	+ ½
3⅝	1⅞	1,725	*Tonopah Belmont	2⅝	1⅞	2	− ⅝
1⅞	1¼	3,120	Tonopah Ext......	1 1/16	1 1/16	1¼	− 1/16
4	2 1/16	300	*Tonopah Mining..	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
24	.09	6,000	*Troy-Arizona ...	†12	10	10	..
1 1/16	⅝	1,290	Tuolumne Copper.	1	⅞	1	..
5¼	3	220	United Eastern....	4	3⅝	3 15/16	− 1/16
28	17	7,000	*U. S. Zinc & L..	†22	21	22	..
42	32	500	*United Verde Ex.	38	37½	37½	..
25	4	5,000	*Ward Min. & M..	†12	11	11	− 1
1⅝	1/16	3,500	West End Con....	1	†96	96	− 7
15/16	.14	18,500	White Cap Min....	†17	14	14½	− 1⅝
18	2	1,000	White Caps Ext..	†2	2	2	− 1
17	4	12,700	Wilbert Copper...	†5	4	5	− 4

BONDS

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99⅝	93¾	$14,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅝	99½	99½	− ⅛
100¼	98	5,000	*Armour 6s, 1919..	98	98	98	− 1⅝
98	96	25,000	*Armour 6s, 1920..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅞
96⅝	96⅝	15,000	*Armour 6s, 1921..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	..
96¾	95¼	43,000	*Armour 6s, 1922..	96⅝	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
96¼	95	11,000	*Armour 6s, 1923..	96	96	96	− ¼
96⅝	95	46,000	*Armour 6s, 1924..	96⅝	96	96⅝	+ ¼
101	99⅝	5,000	*B. S. 7%,'19, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ¼
100¼	98⅞	2,000	*B. S. 7%,'20, w. i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
100	98⅛	18,000	*B. S. 7%,'21, w. i.	99⅝	99⅛	99¼	− ⅛
99½	96⅝	128,000	*B. S. 7%,'22, w. i.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	− ⅝
99¼	96	121,000	*B. S. 7%,'23, w. i.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	− ¼
97⅞	94	118,000	*Canadian Gov. 5s.	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	..
98	97¼	19,000	*Cud. 7s, '23, w. i.	97⅞	97¼	97¼	..
97	93	1,000	*Erie R. R. 5s,'19	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
106¼	101¼	161,000	*Fed. Farm Ln. 5s.	105¼	105	105⅛	− ¼
100⅞	97⅞	7,000	*Gen. El.6%,2-yr.n.	100¼	100	100¼	− ¼
101	99⅛	46,000	*Gen. El. 6%, '20..	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
98¼	98	34,800	*Int. R. T. 7s,w. i.	98¼	98	98¼	..
99⅞	97 11/16	5,000	*Phila. El. 6s,w. i.	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅜
102⅝	98⅝	1,000	*Pr. & G. 7s, '23.	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
62	33	7,000	*Rus. Gov. 5½s....	56	54	54	− 1
64½	35	8,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s...	61	59	59	− 2
101½	97⅞	65,000	*Un. Pac. 6s, w. i.	101½	101¼	101⅝	− ¼

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

Tax Day

OCTOBER 1st is the date as of which personal property in New York City is assessed for taxation.

We recommend for investment the following bonds that are exempt from such taxation.

	Price	Yield About
United States Government Liberty Loan 3½'s .... Due June 15, 1947. Optional June 15, 1932.	Market	3.50
Federal Land Bank Farm Loan 5's .... Due May 1, 1938. Optional May 1, 1923.	"	3.75
Federal Land Bank Farm Loan 4½'s .... Due May 1, 1937. Optional May 1, 1922.	"	4.00
United States Government Liberty Loan 1st 4's .... Due June 15, 1947. Optional June 15, 1932.	"	4.22
United States Government Liberty Loan 2nd 4's .... Due November 15, 1942. Optional November 15, 1927.	"	4.30
New York City 4½'s .... Due June 1, 1965.	"	4.49
United States Government Liberty Loan 1st Conv. 4¼'s .... Due June 15, 1947. Optional June 15, 1932.	"	4.50
New York City 4¼'s .... Due March 1, 1962.	"	4.50
United States Government Liberty Loan 2nd Conv. 4¼'s .... Due November 15, 1942. Optional November 15, 1927.	"	4.55
New York City Registered 4's .... Due November 1, 1936.	"	4.60
United States Government Liberty Loan 4¼'s .... Due September 1, 1928.	"	4.70

The above information is based upon official statements. We do not guarantee it but believe it to be correct.

The National City Company
Main Office—National City Bank Building
Uptown Office—514 Fifth Avenue
Correspondent Offices in Thirty-one Cities

Bonds *Short Term Notes* *Acceptances*

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security."

Exempt from all present Federal Income Taxes. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New Jersey. Eligible to secure United States Postal Savings Deposits.

$395,000

Town of West New York, N. J.

5% Coupon or Registered Gold Bonds

Dated August 1st, 1918 Denomination $1,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation $23,944,507
Net Bonded Debt 1,104,270
(Less than 4⅝% of Assessed Valuation)
Population 1910 Federal Census, 13,560 *Population 1915 State Census, 22,943*

MATURITIES

$35,000	Aug. 1,	1919	$36,000	Aug. 1,	1924	$9,000	Aug. 1,	1930
35,000	"	1920	36,000	"	1925	9,000	"	1931
35,000	"	1921	36,000	"	1926	10,000	"	1932
35,000	"	1922	35,000	"	1927	10,000	"	1933
35,000	"	1923	12,000	"	1928	10,000	"	1934
			9,000	"	1929			

Prices to Yield 4.80%

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York.

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.
52 Broadway, New York.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT CO.

at the close of business on the 10th day of September, 1918:

RESOURCES.		
Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,310,142.91
Private securities		129,870.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,600,765.96
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,859,250.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		145,853.78
Specie		3,204.12
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		56,000.00
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		717,159.40
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		125,270.94
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		17,853.97
Total		$12,964,171.67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	185,298.88	
		685,298.88
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$85,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	654,074.67	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	9,365,706.78	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	76,137.74	
Demand certificates of deposit	116,370.42	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	379.70	
Certified checks	131,986.34	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	622,954.94	
Total deposits		11,052,610.59
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		125,270.94
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$9,935.56	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	796.55	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	9,314.05	
Net unearned interest entered	80,945.10	
		100,991.26
Total		$12,964,171.67

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
July 11, 1918.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

To authorize, approve and ratify (1) the execution and delivery of a contract or contracts between this Company separately or jointly with any one or more or all of its proprietary and affiliated companies, as party or parties of the first part, and the United States or its representative, as party of the second part, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation, and its appurtenances, of this Company and of such of its proprietary and affiliated companies, if any, as shall be parties to such contract, and to the operation, maintenance and return of such properties, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over of the said properties by the President of the United States, and (2) any action of the Board of Directors of this Company in respect thereto; to authorize the said Board (1) to alter, amend or add to such contract, (2) to collect the compensation to be paid under such contract, and, if said contract be joint, to agree with the other companies parties thereto as to the division of said compensation, and to take all such other and further action as the said Board shall deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper use, operation and maintenance, and a timely return of the properties so taken over; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal Control of properties of this Company and its proprietary and affiliated companies.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 24, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 10, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago, Ill., August 31, 1918.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 1, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Stockholders of the Company are also particularly notified that the said annual meeting has also been called, by order of the Executive Committee, to authorize, approve or ratify a contract or contracts with the United States, the President of the United States, or the Director General of Railroads of the United States, governing the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation properties of this Company and its subsidiary companies taken over and assumed by and under the Proclamation of the President of the United States dated December 26, 1917, and of any other properties of said companies of which possession has been or shall be taken by or under the authority of the Federal Government; to authorize the Board of Directors in its discretion to agree upon the compensation and other terms to be accepted for and in relation to such possession, use, control and operation under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal control of properties of this Company and its subsidiaries.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 20, 1918, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 2, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 11th day of September, 1918, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, until the 3rd day of October, 1918, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, September 2nd, 1918. ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SCHWORTZREICH & GOODMAN CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 30-34 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of October, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, September 14th, 1918.
LEO SCHWORTZREICH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing 2,000,000 yards of "39" 64/88 4.50 Filling Sateens in the Grey or as substitute construction 37½ inch 64/88 4.70 Filling Sateens in the Grey, delivery early October and November, 1918, will be received here until two o'clock P. M., September 24, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for 39 inch Grey Filling Sateens" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

DENOUNCE BUSINESS ALARM

Credit Men See No Reason to Fear Post-War Panic.

Under the caption "An Alarmist's Note—Does It Find an Echo?" the September letter of the National Association of Credit Men calls to task a member who recently gave it as his belief that the end of the war would witness a large number of business failures.

"We are satisfied," the letter says, "that the member who has recently been sending broadcast the alarming notice as to the large number of failures that is to be expected at the conclusion of the war might have exercised better judgment in his choice of methods.

"We urge as strongly as does our alarmist member, that all be guided by principles of extreme conservatism and prudence, analyzing every proposal with extreme care. With this spirit established we believe the period of deflation can be approached with equanimity, presuming, of course, that that splendid co-operation that this war has given rise to shall continue.

"There are many tremendously important elements pervading our national and economic life which we were not in possession of at the conclusion of the civil war. First, there has been developed a more popular understanding of economic principles, a business science has been uncovered which has made for permanence and stability; and second, we have been developing astonishingly the power of co-operation, not by sections as sixty years ago, but nationally—we may almost say internationally.

"Again, we have the Federal Reserve system, the like of which has never before been possessed by any country—a system which is proving itself not only a mighty financial factor, but has become a leader in sound business thinking and a guide into avenues of safety."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders, October 8, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Du Pont Building, Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year; the approval of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will not be closed, but no stock can be voted at said meeting which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company during the period of twenty days prior to said meeting.

Dated, New York, September 16, 1918.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
L. W. LINAWEAVER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF

Kerr Lake Mines, Limited

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 23d day of September, 1918, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the Officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting. E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.

Dated, New York, September 3d, 1918.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the S. S. & C. COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 27th day of August, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
[Seal] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 244 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I herewith notify all creditors and clients of the Hero Snap Fastener Company, previously of 425-435 East 102d Street, N. Y. C., and 100 Fifth Avenue, that I, Frederick Bangerter, have severed all connections with this company and I am not responsible for any debts contracted by the Hero Snap Fastener Company before or after my severing connections on August 2, 1918.

FINKELSTEIN BROS.—The firm of Finkelstein Bros. of St. Gall, Switzerland, and No. 3 West 19th Street, New York City, has been dissolved, Sulim Finkelstein and Aaron M. Kommel having withdrawn therefrom. Sulim Finkelstein has taken over the St. Gall branch, which will be conducted under the style of Finkelstein & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOSEPH D. SILVERMAN has this day severed his connection with the partnership of KANTOR BROS. & SILVERMAN, and that the business formerly conducted under that name will hereafter be conducted under the name of KANTOR BROS.
KANTOR BROS. & SILVERMAN.
Dated July 31, 1918.

PROPOSALS.

Bids Wanted For Beach Front Concessions at Asbury Park, N. J.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Asbury Park, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 30th, 1918, for the rental of the following buildings or concessions. Specifications can be obtained upon application to the City Clerk.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream, and similar privilege along the line of the Boardwalk, now leased to W. J. Couse, including spaces in the Casino and Arcade.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream, and similar privilege at the Casino, including space in that building now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the soda water, confectionery, ice cream, and similar privilege at the Arcade, including space in that building now occupied by W. J. Couse.

For the booth on the Boardwalk, south of First Avenue, now occupied by Couse.

For the store on the Boardwalk at Third Avenue now occupied by W. H. & L. J. Farley as a drug store.

For the store on the Boardwalk at Sixth Avenue now occupied by F. W. Lawrence as confectionery and ice cream store.

For rolling chair and baby coach privilege, with space and shelter at Casino and Arcade.

For privilege of sand seats, camp chairs, and umbrellas on beach front.

For space on bath houses at foot of Asbury Avenue, for showing advertisements and stereopticon views.

For west part of booth on Fishing Pier, now occupied by Seger.

For store northwest corner Second Avenue and Boardwalk.

For three booths and space between same on Boardwalk at Casino, now occupied by Bechtal.

For store southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Boardwalk, now occupied as Rug Store.

For telescope privilege at Pier or elsewhere.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stands at Casino and Arcade.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Casino.

For weighing and bootblack privilege and stand at Arcade.

For east part of building on Fishing Pier to be occupied as Fishing Club.

For two booths west of Boardwalk, north of circle in Arcade, now occupied by Bechtal.

For booths in Casino, now occupied for sale of Indian baskets.

For booths in Arcade and Casino, occupied as cigar stores.

For booth in Casino, occupied as cigar store.

For booth in Arcade, occupied as cigar store.

For booth on Boardwalk, foot of Second Avenue, occupied by Saratoga Spring.

For yacht landing privilege.

For booth on Boardwalk, foot of First Avenue, occupied by Sheffield Farms Dairy.

For store on Boardwalk near Sunset Avenue, now occupied by Schulte.

For north corner store in Natatorium Building.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Casino, Natatorium, and Arcade, including the easterly portion of building immediately south of north entrance to Casino, and now occupied by Golembok.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Casino, including the easterly portion of building immediately south of north entrance to Casino, now occupied by Golembok.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Natatorium, including space in the lobby of this building.

For the sale of newspapers and periodicals at the Arcade, including space in said building.

This advertisement will appear once a week for a period of two weeks, in The Asbury Park Evening Press, The New York Times, and The Philadelphia Record and The Newark Evening News.

HARRY B. WHITE, City Clerk.
Dated September 12th, 1918.

WARTIME RULES FOR CONSTRUCTION

Control, Not Absolute Prohibition, Aimed At by Industries Board.

EACH JOB ON ITS MERITS

Defense Council Now Tribunal Through Mayor's Committee on All Projects.

In a week characterized by probably the most important developments in the history of the building industry, Eastern construction interests received finally authentic intimation from Washington with respect to the fate of the industry for the duration of the war.

New wartime building rules issued by the War Industries Board revealed that the War Industries Board has placed jurisdiction in the matter of building construction in the hands of the Mayor's Committee of the Council of National Defense as far as New York City is concerned, and in the matters of construction in New York and New Jersey in the hands of the respective State Councils of National Defense at Albany and at Trenton. A sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee will be named probably this week by Henry McDonald, Director General of the State Council, at a conference to be held either today or tomorrow at his offices on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Streets. This committee will have full jurisdiction in the matter of passing upon projected local building plans.

Highway work will not be handled by this committee, according to present plans, but will be vested entirely with the State Commissioners of Highways for New York and New Jersey. The former has his headquarters at 53 and 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, and the latter at the State Capitol Building, Trenton, N. J.

Surveys have been ordered on all building activities in the territories in the jurisdiction of the local representatives of the Council of National Defense through their respective State Chairmen, who are asked to report as promptly as possible with their recommendations concerning the necessity for such construction to D. R. McLennan, Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C. It was understood that this department, including the Mayor's Committee, will ultimately receive all applications for building projects, essential or non-essential, and pass their recommendations of worthy cases to the State Council, which, in turn, will file its recommendations and findings with the branch of the War Industries Board having particular jurisdiction. These rules will govern pending further revision, as conditions warrant, as worked out by the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board:

"Any person interested in construction project must apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath, to the appropriate local representative of the various State Councils of Defense.

"This representative of the State Council will investigate the necessity of the proposed construction and transmit recommendations to the State Council for review.

"The State Council will review the case, and if it decides in favor of the construction it will at once send its recommendations, with a full statement of all the facts, to the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. The Non-War Construction Section will grant or withhold the permit and so notify the State Council of Defense and the individual concerned.

"If the State Council decides against the proposed construction, it will notify the person concerned that his project has been disapproved.

"The War Industries Board will inform all persons applying directly to it that they must first take up their projects with the appropriate local representative of the Council of National Defense.

"The ability of the War Industries Board to enforce this whole plan rests upon the fact that it controls priorities and has also secured from the manufacturers of building materials a pledge not to supply materials for projects which are not authorized under the regulations of the War Industries Board."

The encouraging feature about this new turn in the affairs of the building interests is that, instead of six boards or bureaus having jurisdiction over building construction and material supply, the War Industries Board, the State Councils of National Defense, the Department of Labor, the Capital Issues Committee, and, in a way, the Fuel Administration, under this plan are all co-ordinated and the possibility of conflict of orders governing the essentiality of proposed construction is entirely removed.

Sentiment in the building trades on Saturday morning was to the effect, in a majority of instances, at least, that a great step forward had been accomplished in stabilizing the general building situation. The actual effect upon construction, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, probably will not be different from that which has been prevailing for six or eight months in that non-essential construction has been almost practically eliminated. Building operations having full justification for proceeding will have a full opportunity of laying the merits of their proposition before a tribunal vested with definite authority, which has not been the case heretofore. It will give the building material manufacturers more definite bases upon which to figure present and future market demands.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.
Sept. 9	1.57¼	1.56⅝	1.58½	1.57	1.57⅞	1.56⅝
Sept. 10	1.56¼	1.54⅛	1.57½	1.54½	1.56⅞	1.53⅝
Sept. 11—Holiday.						
Sept. 12—Holiday.						
Sept. 13	1.56¼	1.53	1.55¼	1.52⅝	1.53¾	1.51
Sept. 14	1.56	1.54	1.55	1.51⅞	1.52⅞	1.49½
Wk's r'g.	1.57¼	1.53	1.58½	1.51⅞	1.57⅞	1.49

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.
Sept. 9	71	70⅝	72⅝	72¼	74⅛	73⅞
Sept. 10	70½	70⅛	72⅛	71½	73¾	72⅞
Sept. 11—Holiday.						
Sept. 12—Holiday.						
Sept. 13	71⅜	70⅝	72¾	71½	73¾	72⅝
Sept. 14	71⅝	70⅞	73	71⅞	74	73
W'ks r'g.	71⅝	70⅛	73	71½	74⅛	72⅝

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 9	26.85	26.80	....	....
Sept. 10	26.90	26.80	26.35	26.20
Sept. 11—Holiday.				
Sept. 12—Holiday.				
Sept. 13	26.82	26.80	26.35	26.35
Sept. 14	27.02	26.97	....	....
Week's range	27.02	26.80	26.35	26.20

RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.
Sept. 9	24.12	24.00	23.97	23.90
Sept. 10	24.00	23.85	23.92	23.80
Sept. 11	Holiday			
Sept. 12	Holiday			
Sept. 13	23.60	23.40	23.52	23.40
Sept. 14	23.62	23.52	23.55	23.42
Week's range	24.12	23.40	23.97	23.40

PORK.	Sept High.	Sept Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 9	....	....	41.50	41.40
Sept. 11	Holiday			
Sept. 12	Holiday			
Sept. 13	40.00	39.70	40.60	40.50
Sept. 14	40.10	40.00	40.60	40.40
Week's range	40.10	39.70	41.50	40.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 9	34.57	34.40	34.75	34.20
Sept. 10	....	....	35.55	34.45
Sept. 11	35.00	34.71	35.11	34.40
Sept. 12	Holiday			
Sept. 13	....	....	34.95	34.43
Sept. 14	....	....	33.70	33.08
Week's range	35.00	34.40	35.55	33.08

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 9	40.20	33.55	34.15	33.40
Sept. 10	34.75	33.80	34.60	33.65
Sept. 11	34.33	33.55	34.15	33.45
Sept. 12	Holiday			
Sept. 13	34.22	33.63	34.05	33.46
Sept. 14	33.10	32.25	32.90	32.15
Week's range	34.75	32.25	34.60	32.15

	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Sept. 9	34.12	33.33	34.12	33.30	34.10	33.70
Sept. 10	34.40	33.85	34.25	33.75	....	....
Sept. 11	34.00	33.40	33.71	33.45	33.05	33.62
Sept. 12	Holiday					
Sept. 13	33.95	33.30	33.63	33.30	....	....
Sept. 14	32.70	32.10	32.65	32.10	32.05	32.05
Week's r'ge	34.12	32.10	34.25	32.10	34.10	32.05

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ESTABLISHED 1889
SLAWSON & HOBBS
Real Estate
Brokers—Agents—Appraisers
162 West 72d St., New York City
All Negotiations Strictly Confidential.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island
16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

Changed conditions cause the offering of the following attractive modern houses, really exceptional values:

7 *Rooms*,	2 *Baths*,	$9,500
8 *Rooms*,	2 *Baths*,	13,000
10 *Rooms*,	3 *Baths*,	18,500

All with ample grounds.
Convenient terms of sale.

The quick trip and frequent electric train service suggests the use of a motorless Sunday to inspect these houses.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
1 West 34th St., N. Y.
Phone Greeley 5256
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cottage, high ground, near Greenacres, Hartsdale	$50.00
Country location, 2 acres, 11 rooms, 2 baths	55.00
Near station, new house, 2 baths	75.00
10 rooms, 2 acres, on trolley line	85.00
Small bungalow, 3 baths; garage	100.00
Prospect Park, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths	100.00
Bordering Scarsdale, 3 acre small estate	137.50
High ground, near Gedney Farm; choice home; corner, 200 ft. front; garage and chauffeur's quarters	150.00
Prospect Park, large house, attractive grounds	150.00

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Opposite Station. White Plains. 'Phone 413.

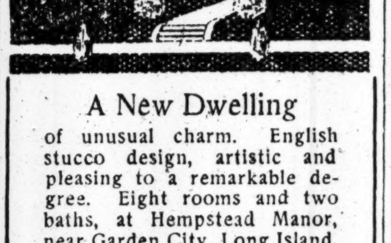
VanCortlandt Terrace
SOUTH BROADWAY
YONKERS
Handsome residence, 11 rooms and 3 baths, all improvements.
Price $18,000. Easy terms.
Rent $1,500.
J. Romaine Brown & Co.
498 South Broadway, Yonkers

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LARCHMONT—For Sale

Two large brick buildings, 20,000 sq. feet floor space, excellent condition, refrigeration plant, heating system, power, half acre land. H. KUHNAST, 978 6th Av., New York, or Fred'k P. Boehm, Agent on Premises.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A New Dwelling

of unusual charm. English stucco design, artistic and pleasing to a remarkable degree. Eight rooms and two baths, at Hempstead Manor, near Garden City, Long Island. 41 minutes from Penn. Terminal, 33d St., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Now offered at $14,000 on reasonable terms. Including 2-car garage with living quarters. Other new Houses nearing completion from $6,500 up.

O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr.,
277 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Worth 4657

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For Rent in
BUICK BUILDING
Broadway Northwest Corner **55th St.**
Corner Office & Showroom
2 Large Windows, Immediate Possession
H. B. RIECKE, Agent
On Premises. Phone Circle 2916

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—For Rent

Large, light store, including fixtures, refrigeration plant, heating system; opportunity profitable business. H. KUHNAST, 978 6th Av., New York, or FRED'K P. BOEHM, Agent, on Premises.

OFFICES TO LET
29 WEST 34TH ST.
Modern Fireproof Building.
RENTS $300 to $1200.
J. C. HAND, 29 W. 34th St.

TO **STORAGE** LEASE

A modern fireproof building, with high ceilings, convenient location, containing 20,000 square feet on two floors. Write to Box "G. L.," 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

FACTORY BUILDING
For Sale or To Let
2-Story fireproof building just completed. Address "Z," 605 Arbuckle Building.

BROOKLYN.

GARAGE
For Sale or to Let.

A new semi-fireproof building, now being completed, 100x100; 2 story, 20,000 sq. ft. Capacity about 100 cars.
FINE LOCATION.—Very suitable for Service Station or Owner's Garage.
Address J. P., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

5 W. 16th.
1 & 2 ROOMS & BATH.
SKYLIGHT—OPEN FIREPLACES.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES
4 P. M. TO 8 P. M.

31 WEST 124TH ST.
Elevator, Electricity, Telephone, etc.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, 125TH ST.
Will Decorate to Suit Tenant.
8 Rooms, $900

The Hague Apartments,
547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Near 127th St. Sub. Sta., Manhattan St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
6-7 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200.

6-7-8 Rooms, $57.50-$70-$83.33
Elevator apartment house, very large rooms.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
SUBWAY & 5TH AVE. BUSES 181ST ST.
523 West 187th Street. Near Audubon Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment
Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms,	$900	Per Annum
7 rooms,	$1,200 to $1,400	Per Annum
8 rooms,	$1,500 to $1,700	Per Annum
9-10 rooms,	$1,600-$2,000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

725 Riverside Drive
South Cor. 150th Street.
HIGH TYPE OF APARTMENTS
All modern improvements. Exceptional view of the Hudson. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, abundance of light and sunshine. Must be seen to be appreciated.
One Duplex Apt., 12 Rooms, 2 Baths.
3 Rooms & Bath, $660.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1500.
1 Six Room Apt. suitable for doctor.
Exceptional rental values for choice location. See representative on premises or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Agents.
B'way & 79th St. Phone 9700 Schuyler.

11 Rooms,
3 Baths, $2,800 to $3,000.
8&9 Rooms, $1800 to $2000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
120-5 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

!!! Light !!!
!!! Size !!!
!!! View !!!
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
1,425 Sq. Ft. All Light Floor Space,
Facing Central Park at 100th St. Entrance.
407 Central Park West.
!!! Light !!!
!!! Size !!!
!!! View !!!

NEW BUILDING
330 WEST 86TH ST.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
2 and 3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Including Maid and Hall Service.
Gas and Electricity.
Rents, $1,050 Up.

17 WEST 50TH ST.
Studio & Bachelor Apartments,
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
near 5th Av., New Building.
$1,200 to $1,800.

4 TO 8 ROOMS
elevator apartment; extra large, light; high-class service in every respect; all modern improvements; select house; moderate rents. 87 Hamilton Place, corner 141st, near 137th B'way subway station.

565 WEST 139TH ST.,
Near Broadway Subway Station at 137th Street. Elegant, large, light, 6-7 Room Apartment, $60 to $85. Containing every improvement, day and night elevator and telephone service, steam heat, etc. Agent on premises.

9 West 91st St.
7 Rooms Bath, 2 Toilets
ELEVATOR HOUSE
Rent $1100
Quiet location, near Park; southern exposure.

512 WEST 122ND ST.
NEAR BROADWAY,
SUBWAY EXPRESS, MANHATTAN ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
8 Rooms, $900-$1,000

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SEVEN ROOMS
AND TWO BATHS
1109-1111 Madison Ave.
CORNER OF 83D ST.
Every modern convenience; southern exposure; $1,800 to $2,200. See Superintendent, or
JOHN A. SCHOEN, 119 BIBLE HOUSE. TEL. STUY. 490.

40th St., Nos. 34 & 36 East
High Class Elevator,
all Improvements;
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath;
non-housekeeping; including service.
$1,200 to $1,500.
Bohnenkamp & Schneider, Agents
542 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 2889.

ST. ANDREW
2 East 127th St., Cor. 5th Ave.
6 and 7 rooms, elevator apartment.
$75-$90. See Supt.

23 EAST 124TH ST.,
OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION 125TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
7-8 Rooms, $780-$1,000.

55 EAST 76TH ST.
NEAR PARK AVE.
High-class apartment; excellent elevator, hall, and telephone service.
7 Rooms, $1,200

940-942 PARK AVE.,
Northwest corner East 81st Street.
Modern elevator apartment, six, seven, eight sunny rooms; rents $1,000, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500 yearly. Tel. 3463 Lenox.

BROOKLYN.

BERKELEY AND GROSVENOR
$75 111 TO 117 MONTAGUE ST. HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR APTS. $100
6 and 7 rooms and bath; excellent service. Choice Apartment, 3rd floor; special rate $75; fare 5 cents to New York; 7 minutes to Wall St.; opposite Hotel Bossert. Phone Bedford 4400.
McWHIRTER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS; sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Under the personal direction of
FRED J. EISLER
(Formerly of Waldorf-Astoria)
Apartments and Rooms
with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
by the Year or Transiently.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

Mount Vernon.—Glen Av., Chester Hill; 10 rooms; electric light; parquet floor on second floor; 58 feet frontage; rent $960 per year from Oct. 1. Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 11 Broadway. Tel. Bowling Green 8580.

New Rochelle.—Very high, fine location, Webster Av., near railroad station; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage, lot 100x150; free, clear. Also two-family house, good location; terms easy. George J. Fernschild, 222 North Av., New Rochelle.

Long Island.

8-Room English Colonial dwelling, porch, laundry and garage, ½ acre grounds, 5 blocks from station; $200 per month; attractively furnished, including linen, silver and Knabe piano player. Apply 26 Ivy Close, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., or Earle & Calhoun, agents, 260 West 72d St., N. Y. Telephone 5116 Columbus.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

$100 PER MONTH BUYS
FIVE-STORY HOUSE
on 109th St.; first house from Riverside Drive; 12 rooms, 3 baths; American basement; hot water heat; hardwood trim, parquet floors; silk and velvet side wall decorations; burglar alarm; glass-lined ice boxes; laundry, with solid porcelain washtubs; extra room and toilet for chauffeur; just overhauled at cost of $1,000; $2,500 first payment, balance on monthly payments of $100; selling price three-fourths of cost; open weekdays, 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.; rare bargain for quick sale; this house can be rented for $200 per month, so it is cheaper to buy than rent. Mr. Dunn, 310 West 109th St.

78 East 92d St.; rent $1,650.
76 East 91st St.; rent $2,000.
Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

For Sale—Residence on West 70th St., altered for two-family house; tenant in one part will stay if desired; $30,000. Slawson & Hobbs.

House, furnished or unfurnished, electricity, Winter coal. Lowther, 757 West End Av.

Brooklyn.

BAY RIDGE HOME.
Choice corner, large plot and garage; 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat; electric lights; parquet floors.
$22,500.
See SEAVER, 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

At Flushing.—Ten rooms, modern houses; high elevation; large plot, 50x203; entrance on two streets; worth $13,000; sell to quick cash buyer, for about $8,000. Apply for particulars, Gresslee, phone 1059-W, Flushing.

JAMAICA SACRIFICE, $6,250.
New, 8 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; best section Jamaica; plot 40x100. This home is actually worth $8,000. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Furnished 8 rooms, $100; 68 Middleton St., Jamaica. Phone 1442-J after 5 o clock.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8-cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcase in living room; paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel; hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; terraced lawn, trees, paved streets, steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden and garage; driveway in rear; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. PURCHASERS FULLY PROTECTED IF DRAFTED. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone John 5047.

Bargain.—Five rooms, bath, all improvements, steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

RENT, THEN BUY—6 rooms and bath, fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, plenty trees; on the hills of River Edge, N. J., half-hour out. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., N. Y. C., Room 178.

Wonderful 7-room hollow tile stucco house, with garage and chicken house; lot 160x210; beautiful location; cost $9,000 to build; will sacrifice for $6,500; easy terms. K 672 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y.

New York State.

$16,000 is the sacrifice price of one of the most wonderfully located homes between New York and Albany; eight acres, all conveniences, and five minutes' walk from express commuting station; 20-mile river view. Telephone 2596 Beekman, Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Houses Wanted.

Well-furnished house for Winter, anywhere in Westchester; will pay $100 to $200 monthly rent; 3 or more master's bedrooms; references. W 203 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Big bargain to close an estate; two three-family houses with stores; price $15,000; easy terms. F. J. Wood, 4,220 3d Av., Bronx, New York City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale
AT ELMHURST.
2-family, modern brick, ½ block from subway station; $1,000 cash, balance as rent; price $7,250; worth $8,500; rents now for $796 per year; also a 1-family 8 room, improvements, on 50x120; large barn; both A1 condition; fruit trees, grape vines, berries; choice location; price only $5,500; worth $7,000. Write or call,
CURT BIEDENKAPP,
69 26th St., Elmhurst.
Tel. 2361 Newtown.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME SITE
AT BEAUTIFUL BROADWAY, FLUSHING.
$500 cash, balance easy terms, buys 80x100; price $2,500, worth $5,000; select section. Particulars Curt Biedenkapp, 69 26th St., Elmhurst.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Caldwell.—Three-acre plot; splendid location; high ground. H 601 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL TRADE
corner home in beautiful Plainfield, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heated; garage for 3 cars. R. L. Lee, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Two three-family houses, with fine income, to exchange for waterfront residence on Long Island; Rockaway Park vicinity preferred. F. J. Wood, 4,220 3d Av., Bronx, New York City.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WANTED—A good tenant farmer with small family on a Long Island property comprising 50 acres, of which 20 acres are under cultivation, balance woodlands; the tenant is to take care of four cows and the chickens and cultivate the property; tenant will have use of cottage; part payment for the rental of the property and cottage to be taken in delivery of vegetables, milk, and chickens to the owner, who will reside in dwelling on the property; good references must be furnished. Please reply by letter to our advertising agents, The Metropolitan Advertising Company, Box H, 6 Wall St., N. Y. C.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sell this month a 60-acre farm on main road, 24 miles out, at figure which makes it the best farm bargain in Rockland County; $3,000 cash required. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For rent for light manufacturing, 5,000 square feet of floor space in modern building, steam-heated, with ample light and ventilation; help available; electric power. W. W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

No. 489 5th Av., Near 42d St.—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with separate entrance and use of outer offices, stenographic and telephone service, in commodious lawyer's suite. Apply Suite 305.

412 8TH AV.,
at Post Office and Penn. R. R. Station; commercial studio, office, or showroom; 1,100 square feet.

23d St., 150 East.—North light, skylight, suit printer, photographer, light mfg. business. Esseff Realty Co., 1,790 Broadway. Circle 2315.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, suite 807.

20TH ST. AND SECOND AV.,
to let, near Post-Graduate, suitable for boarding house for hospital students; references. Benzer, 383 2d Av.

Office, private, furnished, daylight; all or part; Brooklyn Bridge vicinity; telephone, stenographer; excellent; low price; references. L 518 Times Downtown.

15TH ST., 602 EAST.
Two-story brick building, now occupied by the Reliable Iron Works; rent $40.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 EAST 34TH.

34TH ST., 133 EAST, CORNER STORE.
Suitable drug store or any business.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 E. 34TH.

Wanted to rent, fireproof factory within vicinity of New York; state full particulars. J. B., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Will sublet completely furnished suite offices, Broad St.; rent $100. Phone Rector 964, Monday.

Two and three room suite, exceptionally light, suitable doctor or dentist office; electricity. Circle 2036. 47 West 52d.

SUBLEASE.—Aeolian Hall, 5-room suite, 11th floor; western exposure. Apply Dentist, 73 West 116th St.

DESK ROOM TO RENT,
233 5th Av., second floor. Call or address owner, Birdsey-Somers Co.

Offices with Phone Service and Skylights for Engineers.
5 West 16th St.

Office, sublet; light, with telephone, partly furnished. Apply 110 West 40th St., Room 603.

Handsomely furnished or unfurnished office, 1,765 B'way, sixth floor. Tel. 4547 Circle.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

50th St., 34 West.
Floors to let for business.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

395-397-399 Broadway,
Southwest Corner of Walker Street.
FINE FRONT OFFICES TO RENT.

1501-4—Three Large Rooms en Suite	$3,600
1204—One Large Office	1,350
1403—One Good-Sized Office	1,000

APPLY TO
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 West 138th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $18 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST ST., 22 EAST, "THE HAMPTON," Between 5th and Madison.—Two rooms, bath, $70 monthly; three rooms, bath, very desirable, $150 monthly; full hotel service.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; bachelors. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill.

40TH ST., 144 EAST.—Apartment to let fully furnished; six rooms and bath; desirable neighborhood. Apply Janitor.

49TH ST., 146 EAST.—3 rooms and bath; western and southern exposure; Oct. 1. See Superintendent, Apartment 73.

51ST ST., 40 AND 49 EAST.
58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three, and four-room apartments; light, heat, elevator, and maid service; by week, month, or year.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; residence of art collector; references required.

84TH ST., 21 EAST.—Furnished, $3,300; unfurnished, $3,000, per annum for one, two, or three years; corner duplex apartment; southern exposure; open fireplaces; 12 rooms, 3 baths; inspection invited.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

PARK AV.—Five-room apartment, handsomely furnished; use of everything; $250. Lenox 9487.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; high-class. Call for particulars, FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

GRAMERCY NEIGHBORHOOD.—Six rooms, artistic, comfortable, old mahogany, chintzes, $85. Greeley 2888.

HANDSOMELY furnished four-room apartment; $175 a month, or would sell contents. Apt. 51. Murray Hill 8634.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 210.—Very large and attractively furnished apartment, consisting of 2 rooms and bath, located on Madison Square; elevator; $100 per month; maid service.

11TH ST., 64 WEST,
fully furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water and maid attendance; rent $75. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

45TH, 341 TO 347 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $95 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH STREET, 53 WEST.
LARGE LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH. LEVINSON. BRYANT 9779.

47TH ST., 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly terms; high-class American or European plan meals at low rates.

49TH ST., 11 WEST.—Two nonhousekeeping apartments; 5 rooms, 2 baths each; with maid service and elevator; furnished or unfurnished; ready October 1; tea room in basement.

51ST, 355-359 WEST.—Elevator building, two, three, four rooms, tiled baths, kitchens, furnished throughout, $60 to $95 monthly; references necessary. Tel. Col. 7152.

52D, 43 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; also one room, bathroom.

53D, 59 WEST.—Eight light rooms and bath; antique furniture; will lease to responsible tenant; seen 11 to 1 daily; $125. Montgomery.

53D, 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor suite; private or business; every convenience.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, four rooms, kitchen, bath, all outside; ninth floor; very desirable; ten months or year; couple only.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Front elevator apartment, charmingly furnished; 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

56TH ST., 34 WEST.
Furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Elaborately furnished duplex studios, 21x30; double height ceiling; open fireplaces, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, with refrigeration; opposite Carnegie; immediate possession.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, and kitchen; can be seen by appointment only. Tel. Circle 3989 by 11 A. M.

68TH, 1 WEST.—Six light, clean, sunny rooms, two overlooking park; two baths; Steinway, oriental rugs; $200 yearly, $225 monthly. Col. 488. Seventh floor.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—$50 up, 2 and 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary; open evenings.

72D, 42 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished, exceptional light, 7 windows and 2 rooms furnished in the acme of refinement and taste; leases only; Japanese Jusseum optional. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

72D ST., Central Park West.—Kitchenette apartment, 4 rooms and bath, all outside; parlor floor; private house. Col. 1242.

72D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms; $200—$1,900 yearly. River. 7395, Room 49.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome 2-room suite; private house, second floor; maid service; all improvements; references; rent, $125.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Beautifully furnished; suitable for two or three bachelors; Japanese service.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished entire second floor; two large connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; completely, attractively furnished; cheerful, immaculate; $50 monthly; permanent.

86TH, 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; large living room, three bedrooms; light, comfortable, sanitary; rent $1,800 yearly. Honigman, 4th floor west. Schuyler 5200.

86TH and BROADWAY, (Euclid Hall.)—8 room apartment, unusually large rooms, attractively furnished; $375 per month or $3,600 on yearly lease. Apartment 55.

91ST, 215 WEST.—Five all outside rooms, beautifully furnished; $275 month. Apt. 136.

93D, (near West End Av.)—6 rooms, silver, linen, all light; $125; immediate possession. Phone 8098 Riverside.

110TH, 601 WEST.—An attractive 7-room apartment in the Hendrik Hudson; southern exposure; rent $250.

112TH, 604 WEST.—6 well furnished rooms, southern exposure; baby grand piano, Victrola, silver, linen. Apt. 10.

113TH, 517 WEST.
2, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.
Very high-class apartments; artistically furnished, and complete in every detail, including linen and silver. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Apt. 2 rooms, bath, maid service, dining room in building; rent $75. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th St., Tel. Mad. 1891.

114TH St., Riverside Drive.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; $400 per month, 6 months or longer; A1 references required; no agents. K 620 Times Downtown.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Four outside rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; old mahogany, Oriental rugs, linen, silver; for one year $100 monthly. Apt. 4C.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
I have for sublease large selections of completely furnished private apartments, 4 to 12 rooms, east, west side; season, year; $150-$1,500 monthly. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTENTION!—Eight rooms, completely furnished; three bathrooms; every room faces sunlight; eastern, northern exposures; modern fireproof elevator building; 86th St., near Drive; will rent furnished for season, year, or two years, or sell furniture and lease; splendid opportunity; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Address Mrs. Jepson, 308 West 97th St. Telephone Riverside 7830.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Well furnished, newly decorated, modern five-room apartment; elevator, telephone; near Broadway subway; Columbia Heights section; $90. Apt. 45. Morningside 4773.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; one or two years, $175; might consider less to very desirable tenant. Cornelius Baldwin, 115 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

KING JAMES HOTEL,
45th St., West, centre of theatre district; attractive, suites one, two rooms, bath; daily and weekly rates. Bryant 574.

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The New York Times
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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.)—Front, overlooking Hudson; parlor, dining, kitchen, two master bedrooms; $2,600. Riverside 4650, Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—2-3 rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional. Academy 2675. Short.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, piano, linen, silver; telephone 1176 Vanderbilt.

WEST END AV, 410.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, 7th floor; $225 month; immediate possession. Sumner, Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.
Suites 2 rooms, bath, furnished, with maid service, $45 and $57; entrance Prospect Park, Brooklyn and new subways. 904 Union St. Phone 1416 Prospect.

75TH ST., (Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.)—Handsome three-room apartment, finely furnished, silverware, linen, piano, library, October to March; all possible improvements; $75. L 516 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV, 469.—A two room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern; maid service included; central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment; electric light; parquet floor; bath.

34TH ST., 117 EAST.
Housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms and two bathrooms; rent $1,000.
Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

34TH ST., 117 EAST.
Apartments, 2 rooms and bathroom;
Rents, $65 to $75.
Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 E. 34th St.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two and four room suites; references. Inquire No. 6.

49TH ST., 11 EAST.—Two and three rooms, elevator apartments; possession immediately or Oct. 1; also suitable for doctor or dentist offices; modern improvements; all night service. Inquire Superintendent.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST, (near Park Av.)—2-3 rooms and bath, extra large light, select studio apartments; efficient service; $65-$80. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt. Supt. on premises.

80TH, 142 EAST.—Exceptional corner apartment, 7 large, sunny rooms, $1,200. Superintendent.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Seven rooms, elevator apartments; electricity; modern improvements; Suite 5.

MADISON AV., 110.—Apartments, furnished, unfurnished; 2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Monjo.

MADISON AV., 167. Corner 33d St.—Choice, light two and three rooms and bath.

MADISON AV., 543.—Two large rooms and private bath.

Apartments 2 rooms and bathroom.
115 E. 34th St., $42.50 to $47.50.
133 E. 34th St., $45.00 to $50.00.
147 E. 34th St., $38.00 to $45.00.
Housekeeper, on premises, or
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 E. 34th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.
NEWLY ALTERED AND RENOVATED
Studio apartments; some with skylight latest improvements; $600 to $900 yearly.

12TH ST., (off 5th Av.)—Three sunny chambers, living room, kitchenette, bath; in private residence; $75. B 449 Times Annex.

12TH ST., 51 WEST.—Studio and bath; all improvements; $60. Apply Supt.

15TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two, three-room suites; electricity, steam, fireplaces, trees, grass; $45 and $80; can furnish.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Bachelor apartments for Engineers, Architects; references Fifth Avenue Bus Line. $600.

31ST, 19 WEST.—Unfurnished apts. to let; two rooms and bath; modern improvements; day and night elevator, and maid service. Phone Madison Square 3680.

48TH ST., 124 WEST.—Housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms and bathroom; rent $75. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very modern, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every possible improvement; $60 to $75. Apply for keys at 74 West 50th.

30 WEST 54TH STREET,
2 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000 UP,
with services; furnished if desired.
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL LOCATION.
Desirable Suite Suitable for Physician.
Apply on premises, or owner,
Room 627, 30 East 42d St.
Telephone 6438 Murray Hill.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Single flat, six rooms and bath; electricity; excellent location.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite; private house, second floor; service; all improvements; references; rent $110.

81ST ST., 172 WEST.—Eight elegant rooms, all improvements; rent reasonable to responsible parties. Apply on premises.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, 3 flights up; rent $60.

87TH, (S. W. corner Broadway.)—7 rooms, electricity; redecorated; $50 up.

88TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; private residence; unusual opportunity for professional.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; large apartment; best location for the money.

96TH, 15 WEST.—To lease, 2 rooms, bath; steam, electricity, telephone; maid service optional; exceptional, choice residential location.

306 WEST 99TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; $1,500.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2,240 Broadway.

110TH ST., 52 WEST. (Opposite Morningside Park.)—5-6-7 elevator apartments, $45-$65, immediate possession, owner's management.

121ST, 201 WEST, (corner 7th Av.)—7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; modern improvements; rent $900 to $1,000. Apply on premises.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 530, (125th St.)—Six-room apartment, $65 monthly; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—2-3 rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional. Academy 2675. Short.

WEST END AV., 708.—8 large rooms, bath, single apartment. Inquire janitor.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$60-75
6 LIGHT		$75-$85
7 CORNER		$90-$100

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.
3 min. 116th St. exp. sta. 6th and 9th Av. L.

2 Rooms and bath, $360 per annum. Apply 27 Waverly Place, near 8th Street, or telephone Columbus 5116.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 27, (corner Willow.)—Duplex apartment, 8 rooms and bath; A1 order; rent $2,000. Isaac H. Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. 302 Main.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman and wife, no children, want nicely furnished apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, with heat and modern conveniences, in Bronxville; unquestionable references and rent quarterly in advance if desired. Address P. O. Box 41, Grand Central Station, New York City.

WELL furnished 6 or 7 room apartment wanted, west side, between 60th and 110th Sts. Write, F. P., Room 906, 198 Broadway.

FURNISHED apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

List your apartment quickly for annual rental. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

Furnished four or five room apartment, select neighborhood, by young married couple; immediate possession. W 220 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED.
Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 336.

Three or four rooms, furnished, for three months; state location and rent. Telephone Murray Hill 2201. S 289 Times.

From 3 to 5 room apartment, preferably on west side, between 72d and 116th Sts.; limit $60. Apt. 15, 600 West 111th.

Two rooms and bath, preferably private house, by elderly gentleman, below 80th St. Room 911, 20 Broad St.

Unfurnished.

Four large light rooms, below 110th St., east or west side, near subway; would consider Brooklyn; year or longer from Oct. 1. Welding, 155 Lafayette St.

Unfurnished apartment or house wanted, 4 or 5 rooms, $30 to $40 month, good neighborhood. S 292 Times.

Four-five rooms, east or west, between 42d and 116th; $45 to $50. W 548 Times Downtown.

Wanted, unfurnished studio room, bath, kitchenette, 72d to 104th St.; reasonable. Apt. 5, 736 West 181st St.

Three rooms and bath, between 40th-50th; not over $50. W 302 Times.

The American District Telegraph Company receives, at office rates, advertisements to be inserted in The New York Times of persons seeking situations.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $7 weekly up; including elegant meals, $13 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large rooms, attractively, newly furnished, private bath, electricity, telephone.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Unusually large, light, attractively furnished bedroom, private bath, fireplace; private house, second floor; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Avenue; references.

51ST ST., 40 AND 49 EAST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites by week, month, or year.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms, residence of art collectors; references required.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two connecting, light rooms, bath, electricity; also single room.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Reception and fine front parlor; private bath; piano.

TH, 58 EAST.—Large, small rooms; connecting bath; plenty hot water; permanent.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Furnished, unfurnished studios; lease only; high class; references.

PARK AV. 70, (38TH.)—Large comfortably furnished room, near bath; gentlemen; $7.

West Side.

8TH, 215 WEST.—Elegant large furnished room; references. R. Cooper.

44TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; small rooms; all modern conveniences.

49TH ST, 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house; gentleman.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well kept rooms, running water; $3.50-$6; references.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity; $75 a month; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Beautiful large parlor with bedroom; electricity, parquet; suitable two gentlemen.

57TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table and service; convenient location.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; room, dressing room, steam, $6.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny double rooms; electricity, telephone; unusually good neighborhood.

70TH, 247 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sitting room and bedroom, with private bath, for one or two gentlemen; electricity; small, private family; no other roomers; references essential.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large, sunshiny room, adjoining bath; private family; for gentleman; references. Tel. Columbus 8791.

70TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, electricity; phone; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite, and other rooms; modern improvements; reference.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, running water. also room adjoining bath.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM, SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Attractively furnished room or suite; private bath; reference. Munger.

71ST, 185 WEST.—Attractive small room, steam, electricity, telephone, $5.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (corner West End Av.)—Nonhousekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths; references required.

73D, 136 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, other rooms, telephone. Columbus 4135.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms with private baths; Japanese service.

74TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms with or without private bath, electricity; $6-$10-$12-$14; telephone.

75TH, 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, private bath, kitchenette, also other rooms.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, single, en suite; electricity, running water.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished, spacious rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $14.00 up.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room; private bath; electricity; $14; references.

76TH, 42 WEST.
Handsomely furnished, decorated, one and two rooms, suites, private baths, electricity; also medium room; private residence.

76TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway, West End.)—Modern large and small suites, one room and bath; just altered; handsomely furnished.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, beautiful front rooms, baths; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms; private baths, electricity; kitchen privileges; references.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, en suite or separate; Oct. 1.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; large, small rooms; $3.50 up.

77TH, 123 WEST.—2 large room apartment, private bath, $20; large front room, near bath, $15; other rooms.

77TH 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; gentleman; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished medium and large rooms; tiled bathrooms; parquet floors, refined surroundings; kitchenette privileges optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water supply, steam, electricity.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; conveniences, electricity, etc.; adjoining Broadway Subway. Schuyler 1946.

790 WEST END AV., (98th).—Large room, private bath, electricity. W 243 Times.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Two attractively furnished communicating rooms; well heated apartment; private lavatory; private telephone; moderate rates; electricity; best transportation facilities; references essential. Call Sunday or evenings, Apt. 2, East.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; also one single; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; quiet, exclusive house; references.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, good-sized, single rooms; electricity; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Double; private baths; porch; exceptional home. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Doctor's office, occupant five years lately deceased; opportunity eye, ear, throat; location and house exceptional.

81ST, 265, (West End.)—Very attractive, large front room, clean beds. Apartment 5E.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, running water, electricity; $4-$5; gentlemen.

92D, (Near Riverside.)—Meals if desired; electric elevator, six baths, steam heat, hot water plant; one suite of three rooms; one kitchenette suite; single and double rooms; light and well ventilated; modern private residence; conditions exceptionally good. Telephone Riverside 6586. Americans.

92D, 288 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, lavatory, electricity, elevator apartment. 5E.

92D, 42 WEST.—Front basement with private bath; parlor with bedroom.

93D, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms, alcove; southern exposure; medium room; phone.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, telephone. Borgen.

96TH ST., WEST, near Park.—Private house, desirable room, beautifully furnished, private bath, electricity; responsible gentleman. Phone Riverside 5412.

0TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor suite or separate bath, constant hot water, high-class, modern private house.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front rooms, adjoining bath, $5, $6; breakfast optional. Telephone Academy 1681. Gentlemen. Rogers.

112TH, 203 WEST.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath, shower, Jewish family; references exchanged; private telephone. Cathedral 9127. Eisner.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Furnished rooms; overlooking Columbia training field. Apartment 11.

118TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; bath, electricity; telephone; references.

122D, 416 WEST.—Two-room suite, kitchen; Park view; single, double. Cushman.

137TH, 606 WEST.—Large, comfortable furnished, conveniences, homelike, elevator, subway, reasonable. Earle.

143D, 527 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, all improvements. Apt. 2.

140TH, 620 WEST.—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath; no other roomers. Apartment 3D.

152D, 588 WEST.—Two large front rooms; very desirable; private house; no housekeeping; no children.

CONVENT AV., 425, (Near 148th St.)—Large second floor room, lavatory adjoining; private residence; breakfast optional; telephone. Owner.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Large, attractive room, bath; high-class apartment, overlooking college; near subway, Riverside; private Christian family; gentleman preferred. Phone 1338 Morningside.

Furnished room in elegant apartment; fine view; no children; $50 month. Call Columbus 5796 during morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th St.)—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, in refined modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Cheerful, attractive, well furnished room, large closet, bath adjoining, well kept private house. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 347, (near 76th.)—American family, handsome home, offer exceptionally large front rooms, (entire frontage,) suitable library, studio, bedroom, lavatory, baths, phones, electricity, ample closets; permanent business people only.

WEST END AV.—One room with a view to the river, with connecting bath, can be rented in a very high-class apartment; only answers with first-class references considered. Address R. K., Box 260 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 826 (100th.)—Superior suite, private bath; exclusive residence; gentlemen; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 936.—Select room; gentleman seeking permanent home; private family. Smith.

WEST END AV., 758, (Cor. 97th.)—Extra large, desirable room, facing avenue. Butters.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

59TH ST., 123 EAST.—Studio, 18x12; big windows; north skylight; hardwood floor; heat, gas, electric.

79TH, (West Side.)—One or two unfurnished rooms, kitchen privilege; private apartment. Write C 450 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—Two rooms in attractive apartment, unfurnished; elderly lady preferred; price $50. "Refined," 123 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires small, pleasantly furnished outside room, electric lights, adjacent to bath, with use of phone; not over $25 a month; give full particulars. W 306 Times.

Refined young musical artist desires furnished room with modern conveniences, refined surroundings, where he can attend to his musical studies, near West 72d St.; state particulars. S 296 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room; private bath; also small room.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; table and service unexcelled.

73D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive double rooms, private bath, quiet, warm Winter home; no children; excellent home cooking.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; switchboard; near "L," subway.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Handsome newly decorated large rooms, bath adjoining or private, single; parlor dining, steam, electricity; references; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small room, board; electricity; table guests accommodated; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; bath, parlor, dining; private house.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms adjoining bath; excellent meals; table guests.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, private baths; other rooms; references; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers three spacious rooms, bath, overlooking Hudson; handsomely furnished; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

152D ST., 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Two desirable rooms; electricity, running water; refined surroundings; Southern home table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Corner 94th St.)—One or two gentlemen or business couple seeking real home; very nicely furnished room and real home cooking. Call Apartment 24.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; singles, $10; electric, steam; facing park.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED, congenial couple with infant eight months old, desire board and room, private bath, also small room for lady, from Oct. 1 to June 1 or longer, below 116th St.; require well-furnished home with cultured people; $30 per week. L 409 Times Downtown.

JEWISH YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires high-class accommodations in strictly private family from Oct. 1; below West 90th St. preferred; highest references. W 300 Times.

Three adults, rooms and board, West Harlem; no apartment house; $110 month. N 658 Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

INVALIDS' CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; physicians; nurses; moderate rates. Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006 W.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; booklet.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

Delightful Winter home; commuting distance. R. Schwuchow, Hastings-on-Hudson. Tel. Hastings 905.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ADVERTISING WOMAN, college education; forceful copywriter; possessing original ideas; analytical; executive; seeks REAL opportunity with agency. L 438 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Office manager; seven years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; excellent penman; $30. R 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced, ambitious, Christian young lady desires position. Write Box 31, 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, complete charge of office; $30; reference. Advertiser, 2,096 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; $18. Y 343 TIMES ANNEX.

CARETAKER, respectable widow, furnished apartment or house; compensation, living privileges. W 303 Times.

COLLEGE girl, knowledge typewriting, filing, French, business experience, wishes position several hours daily and all day Saturday. Miss E. Unna, 1,214 Boston Road, City.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; makes street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, Tel. Fordham 4980.

HOUSEKEEPER and manager in small, refined family. Miss M. Shaw, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MASSAGE and electric treatment at office or at ladies' residences; hours, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Mrs. Johnson, 355 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, medical licensed, refined, colored; rheumatism, nervousness successfully treated, high frequency, ladies' residences. Smith. Tel. 2955 Morningside.

NURSE, (26,) British trained undergraduate, desires chronic case; references. R 102 Times.

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT.—A capable young Englishwoman, experienced in nursing; a trained dietitian; qualified to conduct research work; can handle correspondence and confidential matters; some knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting; best of references; salary to start, $30 per week. R 74 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient business woman, 16 years last employer, now deceased, as secretary and office manager, desires similar position; highest credentials; $30. R 17 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Do you require some one to handle details and prepare matters for busy executive? Experience and training make me proficient. W 319 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT.—Thoroughly experienced stenographer, possessing initiative; trustworthy; Christian; $30. N 668 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; accurate, ambitious; $22 to start. R 103 Times.

SECRETARY, high-class legal, technical stenographer; wishes responsible position. K 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Young lady, 8 years' experience, initiative, knowledge export, import business, desires position private concern, downtown; compensation $18 to $20. Lenz, 1,306 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient, high school graduate; five years' experience; at present employed; highest credentials; downtown position preferred; salary $23. L 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Manager of firm now going out of business wishes to place highly educated young lady, who has been confidential stenographer and secretary for five years. R 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY desires permanent position; American, high school education, 4 years' experience; best references; $21. W 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER seeks position with concern where efficient, intelligent, energetic service will be well merited; $22. K 797 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE ASSISTANT, neat and accurate; beginner; $10. K 771 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, three years' experience; $18. L 502 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school education; efficient, neat, willing; salary, $16. W 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 17, desires employment; accurate, intelligent beginner; Christian; $10. K 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, desires permanent situation Oct. 1; secretarial duties; references. R 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, two years' experience; best references; $15. L 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants permanent position; seven years' experience; Christian; $25. K 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; 6 months' experience; accurate, energetic. R 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, willing, desires position; $14. J. J. S., 166 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist, six months' experience, willing, desires position. Rosner, 14 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience; thoroughly competent; $20. Levy, 1,920 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, thoroughly experienced mercantile line; references; salary $22. S 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced; able to do general office work; $17. K 752 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced high school and business school graduate; salary $22. F. J., Apt. 75, 244 West 99th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Good knowledge bookkeeping; 8 years' experience; salary, $25. S 219 Times.

TYPIST, Christian, 3 years' experience; best reference; $15. L 447 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—Colored woman wants washing to do home. Dalegall, 207 West 144th St.

WOMAN of 35, with business experience and considerable executive ability, desires position of responsibility. W 307 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, desires position as switchboard operator, also assistant bookkeeping and typewriting; salary $16. L 448 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, just finished accountancy course; 10 years' experience teaching; knowledge of business; capable; $25. S 279 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 18, desires outdoor work, not canvassing. Goldstein, 183 E. 93d St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, experienced servants, well recommended, who are excellent cooks; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, capable executive and office manager, 46 years, absolutely reliable, at present employed, desires change; salary start $45. A. R. T., K 794 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced senior, open to city position, $40 week. K 647 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, STENOGRAPHER, 35, desires employment spare time evenings and Sundays. K 677 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young business man seeks opening where advertising knowledge can be utilized; consider new proposition. N 639 Times Harlem.

ADVERTISING MAN, 11 years' business experience, desires suitable engagement. N 639 Times.

AMERICAN, 26, exempt, industrious and willing, desires position where he can learn business and prove valuable. K 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, draft exempt, 5 years' experience, 2 years New York University; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, wishes position where ability will determine advancement; salary $25. S 288 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, statistician, familiar with foreign exchange, energetic and conscientious; present position 7 years, with large corporation; 31 years of age, draft exempt. K 786 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, draft exempt, with public accounting experience, trial balances, financial statements, and controlling accounts. S 467 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, Christian, engaged days, will keep books evenings, Saturdays. K 796 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; thoroughly experienced executive. N 661 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, draft exempt; five years' practical experience. Roseman, 814 East 163d.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, experienced, wants evening work. S 464 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, American, married, wishes private position; age 31; nine years' experience; five years in last position. For interview phone 1797 Evergreen after 6 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, American, draft exempt, highly recomended, good mechanic, strictly temperate, sober, careful, seeks position; reasonable salary. S 280 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 27, exempt, careful, 8 years' experience, 4 years latest position; steady position, private family. R 105 Times.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, married, 12 years' experience, trustworthy and reliable, first-class references; $35 per week. Julius Hirsch, 248 West 112th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (Swedish,) 46, married, 15 years' experience; personal city references; wages $35. Oscar Ohlson, 153 East 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, 20, three years' experience; all cars private, commercial; references; no Fords. Bechtoldt, 1,668 3d Av. Lenox 7295.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes private position; 34, single, 7 years' experience. S 182 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, mechanic, competent, reliable; A1 references. Phone. Rhinelander 2745.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 10 years' experience; $35; references. Clark, 38 West 100th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English, married, exempt, wishes private position; 12 years' experience. Niven, 201 West 102d St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, draft exempt, wishes position. Phone St. Nicholas 8428.

CREDIT MAN, 26, educated, draft exempt; correspondent, collections, office man, systems. S 291 Times.

CREDIT MAN, 26, educated, draft exempt, correspondent, collections, office man system. R 106 Times.

Expert having several years experience in liability work offers services as
CHIEF INVESTIGATOR.
Has own suite of offices in insurance district and is draft exempt. Unless place is worth $10,000 yearly don't answer. R 104 Times.

EXECUTIVE, WITH TRAINING GENERAL MANUFACTURING LINES, SEEKS POSITION AS WORKS MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT; GOOD ESTIMATOR; THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL IN SHOP MANAGEMENT, STOCK CONTROL, PRODUCTION, COST, &C.; WILL BE AVAILABLE EARLY IN OCTOBER. W 248 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.
Deferred classification, married, 29; desire opportunity with high-grade firm where initiative and ability of capable, versatile man can be utilized. Integrity, C 434 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
Offer my service as confidential investigator; long experience, highest references. S 474 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN-SUPERINTENDENT, where responsibility, mechanical ability, and managing help are essential. Box 410, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, with a year's experience, wants to change; draft exempt. S 469 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN, with mechanical ability, occupying clerical position with short hours, would devote part time to mechanical work; knowledge mechanical drafting. A. B., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

MAN, 47, dependable, experienced in watches, optical and nautical instruments; also china, lamps, glassware, desires position at anything, stock or office. W 301 Times.

MAN, 37 years, desires position railroad accountant and all-round office man; at present with public accounting firm. L 439 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced in real estate, understands the repairing, collecting, and managing of property. L 506 Times Downtown.

MAN, elderly, wants position in office real estate; intelligent; best references. 683 Coney Island Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Experienced credit man and accountant; draft exempt; good executive; best of references; start $40. W 88 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, specializing in oil engines, desires engagement with manufacturing or shipbuilding company; over seven years in charge of department with present employer. Y 853 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, graduate, with wide general experience, also considerable experience in drawing; draft exempt. W 202 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, knowledge of printing, advertising, publishing; can handle systems, employés; estimating, purchasing; now holding, and am qualified for, responsible position; American, age 37; can furnish best references. W 305 Times.

SALESMAN.
An experienced American traveler, nine years in present position, desires to make a change for personal reasons Jan. 1; will consider propositions from first-class houses either traveling or inside, where push and energy will obtain results. W 187 Times.

SALESMAN, COLLECTOR, REPRESENTATIVE.
Capable, reliable, experienced man, during past 8 years with well-known wine, grocery house, desires new connection with a good firm; best references. Address R 92 Times.

SALESMAN, dealing with executives, desires to associate with firm manufacturing product of merit; present business adversely affected by war; married; highest credentials. H. H., 180 Times.

SALESMAN OR EXECUTIVE CLERK, speaks Spanish; resident of West Indies, Central and South America eight years. S 290 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, exempt from draft, wishes position. Otto Klippel, 552 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, long experience to officials, import, export, banking; released through Government restrictions; deferred or exempt. L 498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Experienced, accurate, neat; knowledge bookkeeping, general office routine; excellent references; salary $22. S 471 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, knowledge of Spanish, not subject to draft; excellent references. K 763 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; 4 years' experience; high school education; $25. S 463 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3B, open for position; 9 years one firm; $25. L 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, rapid and efficient; 5 years' experience; draft exempt. S 286 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $25. R. C. Hill, 127 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT of high class elevator apartment house, American, desires to change his position; considered an expert mechanic at all ordinary repairs, understands management of help thoroughly; apartment house or office building; first class references. N 667 Times Harlem.

WANTED, RESPONSIBLE POSITION.
Some war industry; seven years publishing business, ten years head of manufacturing business, two years and now in charge of branch handling large contracts for nationally known concern; conspicuously successful; 44 years old; college graduate; dependent wife. Z 223 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, five years' experience office work, understands office routine thoroughly, wishes responsible position. S 278 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, draft exempt, wishes position where there is chance for advancement; best references. W 247 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Afternoon or evening. Posner, 3,801 Review Place, City. Kingsbridge 670.

YOUNG MAN, office experience, desires clerical position; best references; exempt. N 663 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm; best of references. Ph. Bittel, 453 East 88th St.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, desires position; payroll, time, office clerk. L 408 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 3 years high school, advancement. Broniss, 167 Suffolk St.

YOUNG MAN desires office position, 3 years' office experience; $15. L. Z., Times Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, $2.50 PER THOUSAND; MEN AND WOMEN. APPLY ALL DAY, BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital. Call 146 East 28, today at 4 P. M.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING.

We will train immediately a number of young women for long distance telephone operating; any young woman, between the ages of 17 and 25, of ordinary education and intelligence, can qualify; we pay $9 a week to students during a short training period; increase in pay upon completion of training; permanent situations and increased wages with excellent chances for advancement.

This is a splendid opportunity to engage in an essential war service.

Apply in person to Mrs. Wadsworth, Room 530, 24 Lispenard St. (One block south of Canal St.)

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE, MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS AND MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, SALARY, REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. V. H., 68 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, with thorough knowledge and experience of double-entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts; excellent opportunity, with large manufacturing company; advancement will be rapid where aptitude for work is shown; state age, experience in detail, and references. C 432 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE; MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS AND MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. R 58 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; EXPERIENCED ON CUSTOMERS' LEDGER; CAPABLE OF MAKING OUT STATEMENTS AND BILLING; STATE SALARY DESIRED; CLOSED SATURDAY, OPEN SUNDAY. C. S., 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady in office of grain export house as bookkeeper and general office assistant; state experience and salary expected. Address Grain, B 767 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant wanted by large mercantile house; excellent opportunity; state qualifications and salary desired. L 453 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ON CUSTOMERS' LEDGER, EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; ACCURATE AT FIGURES. PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., 322 HUDSON ST.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, experienced. Call Monday between 10 and 1, or apply by letter, stating salary, references. Lambert, 83 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, able to draw trial balance, and keep full set of books; state age, experience, and salary. G 375 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exceptional opportunity for first-class bookkeeper; must understand controlling accounts and trial balances. S 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for ledger work; splendid opportunity; good salary. Y 389 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and bill clerk, experienced. Call, after 10 o'clock, 502 West 30th St.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Permanent position open in large manufacturing concern. G. B., 195 Times.

CASHIER; must live at home with parents and have bright, healthy appearance. Apply Physical Culture Restaurant Co., 119 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS, two; come ready for work. Stanley Hotel, 124 West 47th St.

CLERKS, female, by a large corporation; a number of young women from 20 to 30 years of age, with high school or college education; interesting work and rapid promotion to supervising positions for those who can make good; an unusual opportunity; salary to start depends upon experience. Box L 410 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERKS.

LEDGER CLERKS,
TRAFFIC CLERKS,
COMPLAINT CLERKS,
GENERAL CLERKS,
FILE CLERKS.

Excellent openings in large dry goods office, with good opportunities for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. K 799 Times Downtown.

CLERKS! GIRLS!
A Number of Girls Needed for
STENCIL FILING,
WRAPPER SORTING,
COMPLAINT ADJUSTING,
AND
GENERAL CLERICAL WORK.
Good Wages—Good Chance for Advancement.
APPLY EARLY.
McCALL CO., 236 WEST 37TH.

CLERK, YOUNG LADY,
for bookkeeping in office of large clothing manufacturer; must be accurate and good penman. Call Tuesday morning, Cohen, Goldman & Co., 4th St. and Broadway.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted in large Government plant near New York; satisfactory salary to successful applicant. Apply in person or by mail to Employment Manager, T. A. G. L. Co., South Amboy, N. J.

COOK and waitress to do all work, laundry included, in family of two; cook, $40; waitress, $30; references required. Box 203, Short Hills, New Jersey.

DAY TEACHERS in all commercial branches by school in Manhattan. Call up till noon today, Orchard 5321, or this evening till 9, Orchard 4473.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with reliable firm; excellent chance for advancement; state experience, age, salary. A 416 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
SHOPPER AND STOCK GIRL,
ERRAND GIRL.
MONETTE, 628 5TH AV.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, some business experience necessary; salary $18; convenient to parties living on the west side or in New Jersey using the 23d St. ferry. G 367 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER operator in textile house; $15. Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

EMBROIDERERS competent in colored and white work; prefer party experienced in mounting and remodeling. Doelger, 2,387 Broadway.

FILE CLERK, assistant, must have some experience and good education. Call Room 8, 262 Pearl St.

FORELADY.—Take charge of out-of-town infants' wear factory. B. G., 135 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, young white woman; good plain cook; wages, $45; references required; two in family; no laundry. Box 203, Short Hills, New Jersey.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, no laundry, good plain cook; high wages; country near New York; all year. Call 267 West 89th St., Apartment 4A, Monday.

GENTLEWOMAN.—Youthful and well educated, for management of refined home and two young children attending school; one appreciative of attractive surroundings and the comforts of a home environment in the suburbs; past experience, salary desired, age, and unquestionable references required. W 313 Times.

GIRLS
AND
MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN
FOR FOLDING AND EXAMINING PAPER PATTERNS; WORK ALLOWS YOU TO EITHER STAND OR SIT; SALARY PAID TO LEARNERS; EXPERIENCED FOLDERS AT 25 CENTS A HUNDRED EARN AS HIGH AS $20.
APPLY TO
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
34 HUBERT ST., 4TH FLOOR,
3 BLOCKS NORTH OF FRANKLIN ST. STATION, 9TH AV. L.

GIRLS, (6,)
LEARN HOW TO READ MICROMETER AND BLUE PRINTS, AFTER LEARNING TO OPERATE LATHE MACHINES;
AGES, 20-35.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

GIRLS.
WE NEED 125 GIRLS
FOR ESSENTIAL WAR WORK
IN NEARBY NEW JERSEY PLANTS.
CALL AND SEE OUR REPRESENTATIVE FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT DORMITORIES, WAGES, &C.
DU PONT COMPANY,
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
WOMEN'S DIVISION,
240 WEST 23D ST.

GIRLS—WANTED—WOMEN.
Large mail order house, men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, requires girls and women for packing, shipping, and order picking departments; excellent working conditions, good salary; previous experience unnecessary. Apply personally, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, bright, active, for assembling small machines, to learn machine engraving; splendid opportunity for advancement; clean factory, good pay and steady work; no experience necessary; hours, 7:30 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.; Saturday 11:45 A. M. all year around. The Robert Numbering Machine Co., 700 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS, 16-20, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; excellent working conditions; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS, between 17 and 18 years old, to make themselves useful; wonderful opportunity to learn a good business with quick advancement. Goldsmith Bros., Stationers and Office Supplies. 77 Nassau St.

GIRLS.—LIGHT HANDWORK; STATIONERY FACTORY; $9 START; EARLY ADVANCEMENT. CHAS. E. WEYAND, 22 HOWARD ST.

GIRL FOR CLERICAL WORK IN DRAFTSMAN'S OFFICE OF LARGE AUTOMOBILE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. G 287 TIMES.

GIRLS, 6, 8, 10, 12 years, to pose for photographs; must be good-looking and well formed. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

GIRL IN BLUEPRINT DEPARTMENT OF LARGE AUTOMOBILE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT GIRL. G 286 TIMES.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. B 758 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS FOR FOLDING LETTERS AND CIRCULARS; PIECE WORK; CAN EARN $2 TO $4 A DAY. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

GIRL for mounting calendars, piece work; also lady clerk; knowledge of typewriting. Call Room 9, 2,764 Broadway, (106.)

GIRLS for clerical work in office; good chance for advancement. Durkee & Co., 2 South St.

GIRL, bright, for filing; steady; advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

GIRLS for publication office; $8 start. E. J. Lake, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

GIRLS for clerical work and filing. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, second floor.

HEAD WAITRESS.—Country hotel, all year round house; salary $50. Apply Miss Logan, the James, 106 Morningside Drive, Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HAIRDRESSER, Marcel waver; one who understands all branches. Mme. Schwartz, 2,147 Broadway, 75th and 76th Sts.

HEARN,
14th St., West of Fifth Av.,
require
MESSENGERS.
Hours, 9:30 to 6.
Messengers in our employ, including those now engaged, will receive Dec. 24, in addition to wages, an extra reward for satisfactory work of Fifteen Dollars on Christmas Eve.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; cooking; small family; no washing or ironing; good wages; reference. Mayer, 315 West 88th.

KINDERGARTNER.—Experienced, state salary and training school. S 294 Times.

LADIES' MAID.—Hotel in Winter; must be thoroughly competent, references up to date. Apply Monday, 9 to 11 A. M., 200 West 59th St., Apt. 10W.

LEDGER CLERKS wanted between the ages of 18 and 30; high school education or business experience necessary; salary to start $12 per week; rapid advancement for those who qualify. Apply between 9 A. M. and 12 M. to New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., New York.

LEDGER CLERK who is experienced, quick, and accurate user of comptometer and adding machine; permanent; $18; state age, experience. L 510 Times Downtown.

LIGHT, PLEASANT, INTERESTING WORK
FOR
YOUNG LADIES
16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

The Butterick Publishing Co., the world's largest makers of paper patterns, and publishers of 10 magazines, want 50 young women for various departments of their organization.

The associations are pleasant, the employment is of an interesting character for any young woman, and the working conditions are hygienic and comfortable; no experience is required to start. Apply to

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS.
TAKE 7TH AV. SUBWAY TO HOUSTON ST.

LUNCHROOM WORK.
WANTED.
young women by the New York Telephone Company for general work and kitchen work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings, good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MAID and seamstress, competent, refined, able to take care of 7-year-old girl. Call with references Tuesday morning between 9 and 10. 106 Central Park West, Apt. 5A.

MESSENGER.—Neat, ambitious girl for department messenger service; advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M., Monday, New York Times Current History, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square.

MODELS.
SEVERAL TALL, ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH YOUNG LADIES WANTED TO TRY ON GARMENTS IN OUR RETAIL SHOWROOM; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; APPLY TUESDAY MORNING AND ALL WEEK. CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

MODEL, 36 SIZE, FOR SHOWROOM. KOHN & BAER, 116 WEST 32D ST.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Lady wanted, typist; salary $10. R 90 Times.

ORDER CLERK.—Quick typist, with business experience, to copy orders; references. Call between 9 and 3, Room 8, 262 Pearl St.

SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE SALESWOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
RIBBONS,
VEILINGS,
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 2D BALCONY, REAR, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

SALESWOMAN, thoroughly experienced; must have following on infants' and children's clothing; salary. Apply Miss Moore, 23 East 47th St.

SALESLAIDIES, $10 upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SAMPLE TRIMMER ON CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS. HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, 136 MADISON AV.

SCRUBWOMAN wanted by day; no Sunday work. Apply Stanley Hotel, 124 West 47th St.

SECRETARY, stenographer or dictaphone; at least 3 years' experience general office work; Christian concern; $20-$25 week. Apply by letter. Bishop Gutta Percha, 420 East 25th.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted with experience and reference. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SOCIAL DIRECTOR.—Refined, capable woman, not less than about 30 years of age; must have executive ability, nonsectarian views, and a good chaperon for both young and old; brilliant opportunity and splendid salary for right person; state past experience, qualifications, and references. Z 218 Times Annex.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLY saleslady to sell inside on the floor; large retail stationery store; permanent position; good salary; must be experienced. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENCIL FILERS.
Experienced stencil filers, (Pollard-Alling system preferred,) in large publishing house; best working conditions; co-operative lunch service; good salary and bonus; 12 o'clock Saturday all year. Apply Mr. Mook, 76 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with knit goods manufacturer for educated girl; must be neat, accurate, experienced, and willing; good opportunity. Apply, with references, to Morgan Knitting Mills, 1,133 Broadway, City.

STENOGRAPHER and Switchboard Operator with some knowledge of bookkeeping as assistant; steady position to right party; salary to start, $15; advancement is warranted. Call Tuesday morning 615 West 49th.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Young lady, with some business experience, capable of performing duties rapidly and accurately; light work; permanent position; state particulars and salary. Z 210 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, asst. bookkeeper; good opportunity; permanent position for young lady rapid and accurate typist, quick at figures; good handwriting; $15 to start. Mariani Bros., Inc., 506 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington operator, must be thoroughly experienced; one having some publicity experience preferred; A1 opportunity; salary $18 to $20. Call Room 609, 103 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER
Experienced Underwood machine; salary $16 start, advancement. C. A., 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, knowing English, life insurance; hours, 9 to 4; free lunch; $18-$20. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; ONE HAVING HAD SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; SALARY $10 PER WEEK. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wholesale coal, Christian firm, in city; excellent opportunity; salary to start $16. Address own handwriting B 750 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; salary $18 per week to start; state age and experience. Address G 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Experienced in office detail; good opportunity; exporter. J. W. Levy Corp., 892 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with year's experience required for exporter's office. B 752 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate dictaphone; $15 to $25 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Kelly, Room 225, 280 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER.—Columbia University. Apply by letter, stating training and experience; $75 per month. Z 219 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will take conscientious beginner; office work. Apply, after 9, Room 905, 15 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in advertising or publishing preferred; permanent position. Wm. B. Curtis, 117 East 24th.

STENOGRAPHER for technical work. Apply 12 to 6 P. M., 1,765 Broadway. Tel. 4547 Circle.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Quick advancement for bright, ambitious young woman. 203 Broadway, Suite 910.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; permanent position. Room 321, 30 E. 42d.

STENOGRAPHER wanted as office assistant; salary $15. R 89 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in large Government plant, near New York; ideal living conditions; satisfactory salary to those who qualify for this work. Apply in person or by letter to Employment Manager, T. A. G. L. Co., South Amboy, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.
Bright, experienced young lady capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing quickly, neatly, and accurately; must be high school graduate; salary $20; state age, references, and experience. S 469 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, for stenographic department, able to take dictation of difficult nature at high speed; must be neat in appearance and in turning out letters; machine Underwood No. 4; state salary. Address Miss S. Schloss, P. O. Box 30, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced; should have knowledge of office work; excellent chance for advancement; in large Jewish mercantile concern, which observes Sabbath; state age, experience, and references. C 431 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.
Bright, competent young lady, congenial surroundings, fine, permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. Raymond Piano Co., 88 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced stenographer required; excellent opportunity to those having genuine ability. Benford Manufacturing Co., Pearl St., near South St., Mount Vernon, near New York City line.

STOCK CLERK.—Quick legible writer; good at figures; some knowledge of bookkeeping, useful. Call between 9 and 3, Room 8, 196 Water St.

SURETY COMPANY, having large number women employes, requires several girls to begin as messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. A 422 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 4 P. M.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
A large corporation requires several young women to operate telephone switchboards.
EVENING HOURS,
5 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Central office experience preferred; rapid advancement; state age, also experience, in detail. H 784 Times Downtown.

TO THE RIGHT YOUNG WOMAN
who is an experienced bookkeeper is offered a splendid opportunity with large corporation; unusually pleasant working conditions and surroundings; essential industry; write, giving age, references, experience, &c., to Box S 472 Times Downtown.

TYPIST WANTED FOR COPY WORK
IN RESEARCH LABORATORY.
THE BARRETT CO., RIVER ROAD,
EDGEWATER, N. J.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires young ladies, 16-20, as typists; steady position, quick advancement; excellent opportunity for beginners; call personally. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST wanted by large mercantile house to learn to operate Underwood Bookkeeping Machine; bookkeeping experience desirable; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary. L 452 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Large pattern publishing house has several openings for competent typists; some beginners; chance advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

TYPIST in order department of manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. S 452 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for billing and general office work; state salary desired. Lumber, S 152 Times.

WOMAN.—Doctor's house wants woman for part time, care of rooms and door; must live in house; comfortable room, no board; pay according to time given. R 101 Times.

WOMEN, age 18 to 50, clerical work; congenial surroundings; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement, in office of large corporation. Apply 2d floor, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

WOMEN CLEANERS, WHITE, BETWEEN 25 AND 35, AND WEIGHING NOT MORE THAN 150 POUNDS, FOR LIGHT WORK UNDER PLEASANT CONDITIONS. APPLY BOX L 413 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG GIRL, 18-19 years old, wanted to operate switchboard in large industrial plant; state education and religion; one residing in Jersey City preferred. Y 342 Times Annex.

YOUNG GIRL for office, Christian firm; apply Monday. 639 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY, AS FACTORY BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED IN WAIST FACTORY, TO CHECK ORDERS AND TAKE FULL CHARGE; GOOD SALARY. HARRY COMLETT, 135 WEST 26TH ST.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bright, for general office detail work, must be quick and accurate at figures; previous clerical experience absolutely essential; state qualifications, age, references, salary expected. Write to D. W., Box 4, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, NEAT APPEARING, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN LARGE OFFICE; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND HAVE GOOD PENMANSHIP. NEW MILLINERY SUPPLY CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY, with bookkeeping experience, for checking invoices in exporter's office; state age, experience, nationality, and salary. B 781 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position by old established concern. S 282 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU QUALIFY FOR ANY OF THESE POSITIONS.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN:

Bright girls (not under 18 years) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government. 25 cents per hour and supplemental war wage. Demonstrated ability will bring rapid advancement. 48 hours per week. Half day Saturday.

COLLEGE GRADUATE

to do experimental laboratory work on scientific apparatus for Government use. One who has specialized in physics and mathematics. Write, stating age and salary desired.

MESSENGERS,

must be 16 years old, to do light messenger work in offices. Good salary to start, and advancement is assured. This is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG WOMEN, 20 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE, FOR INTERESTING MECHANICAL WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF SHOP WORK; EXPERIENCE DESIRED BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT UNDER SPLENDID WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY BOX L 411 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted for clerical work; preference will be given to those having experience as bill clerk or making simple calculations; applications must state kind of work last performed, references, age, education, and salary expected. R 9 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in doctor's office. Apply Monday 10 o'clock, Apt. B, 1,000 Park Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced club organizer, to take charge of evening club work in settlement house. S 293 Times.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; register now for Fall session.

WE SPECIALIZE in instructing ladies how to repair as well as drive automobiles; license guaranteed; day and evening classes. American Auto School, 736 Lexington Av., 59th. Tel. Plaza 4016.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Captain O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d St., 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction;
Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ATTENTION, LADIES, GIRLS!
Learn elevator operating, telephone operating. Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION!
FILING COURSE, $10. WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

ASK US ABOUT THE POSITIONS now open in prominent business houses for thoroughly trained File Clerks; salaries are excellent, and there are opportunities to advance; we prepare you to fill these positions by a Course of Training that is practical, speedy, and inexpensive; ours is the only school affiliated with a Filing Equipment House; classes now forming; Next Day Class Sept. 30. Next Evening Class (6:30 to 8.30) Oct. 1. Write, phone or call for full information regarding subjects taught, positions, salaries, tuition, dates, &c. Phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St. Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
Established 1909.

MANAGERS.—Large, reliable organization operating many high-grade restaurants, are desirous of securing several managers, preferably those with similar experience, or possibly along kindred lines, such as keeper of boarding house or hotel; must be capable, of neat appearance, and be good executive; permanent positions, with good futures; $2,500-$3,000.

FULTON AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
Free Registration.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, dictaphone, switchboard; openings for high school, college girls.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, secretaries, $25-$30; typists, $10-$12; clerks, $12-$18; dictaphone, comptometers.
99 Nassau St. Free Registration. Cort 3519.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, dictaphone, office assistants, $8-$25. Agency Sarah Clark, 132 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; TYPISTS, $15-$18; IMMEDIATELY. STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, 158 BROADWAY.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, 89th. Riverside 9463.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—By Government department in New York, man experienced in factory, cost, and commercial work; none under 31 considered; prefer man who has had some experience on Government work. Write Henry Atwater, Director, 461 8th Av., for appointment, giving full details of experience and draft classification.

ACCOUNTANT, capable of taking charge of small audits; state salary and experience. B 789 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—A large well-known Christian manufacturing corporation requires an experienced man to take charge of their cost accounting department; a proper salary will be paid, with excellent opportunity for further advancement. G 348 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant preferably, as office manager in large publishing house; must have a thorough knowledge of credits and be a real executive. Apply L 512 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors, juniors, draft deferred; excellent opportunity and connections; permanent; state detail, experience, and salary desired. L 517 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced senior and assistant senior by firm of C. P. A.; state nationality, experience, references, and salary desired. A 426 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS.—PIECE WORK; RUSH ORDER. APPLY ALL DAY, BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

AMBITIOUS BOYS for QUICK PROMOTION. ADVERTISING, 203 B'WAY, SUITE 910.

ASSISTANT to doctor for physical examination of applicants for large powder plant 30 miles from New York City; college graduate not essential. Apply Mr. Bowes, Hercules Powder Co., U. S. Employment Service, 22 East 22d St., third floor.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, experienced man; wholesale exporter. K 719 Times Downtown.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!
Largest shell-making plant in America needs able-bodied men; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; advancement possible; age betwen 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person or by mail at once.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.
Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.
OR TO
Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
OR TO
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man wanted by Brooklyn bank; state salary and experience. Address Box 268, Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLING CLERK.—Man; understand running machine; state experience. K 718 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to assist treasurer of large gentile mercantile concern; must have good knowledge controlling accounts; brains and experience essential; permanent; state age, experience, salary. L 511 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED ON CUSTOMER'S LEDGER, ONE IN DEFERRED CLASS OF DRAFT PREFERRED. PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., 322 HUDSON ST.

BOOKKEEPER, either over 36 years old or draft exempt. Reply in own writing, stating experience and salary expected. B. E., 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, draft exempt, for out of town; manufacturing experience essential; state age, nationality, experience. S 473 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands control and has worked for an accountant; salary $4 day. Accountant, N 673 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, to assist accountant; opportunity to learn accounting; state salary and experience. B 800 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in hotel business; $100 per month and meals. Alomac Hotel. Atlantic City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED LEDGER MAN; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. Y 288 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; draft exempt; must be good at figures and have clear record. Apply Monday, Auditor, 46 10th Av.

BOOKKEEPER for clerical and statistical work; apply all day Tuesday. Mr. Bamberger, Fox Film Corp., 126 West 46th St.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in selling. Custom Tailor Store, 537 Fifth Av.

Brooklyn

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times may be left at the Brooklyn office of The Times, office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE; MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS AND MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; MUST BE DRAFT EXEMPT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. R 57 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant to office manager; excellent opportunity for a young married man in an educational institution in Central New York; make application in handwriting, giving age, experience, references, draft status, and salary expected. Y 352 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced energetic worker, wholesale clothing house; answer, stating qualifications, references and salary desired. S. A., 269 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We require several boys who have graduated from school; age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday. OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOY for department messenger service; permanent position with an excellent chance for advancement in accordance with ability; applicant must be neat, dependable, and willing to oblige; salary to commence, $8 per week. Call 9 A. M. Monday morning. Current History Magazine of The New York Times, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square, N. Y.

BOYS as assistants to shipping clerk in large wholesale hosiery house; must have some experience at packing. This is a really good opportunity for boys who are ambitious for advancement to responsible and high paid positions. Apply in person or by mail. Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., 430 East 53d St.

BOYS FOR OFFICE
in one of the largest clothing industries; fine opportunity for those desiring permanent position, with early advancement. Call Tuesday morning, Cohen, Goldman & Co., Broadway and 4th St.

BOY.—Colored boy for department messenger service; must be neat, active, and willing. Call 9:30 A. M., Monday, Current History of The New York Times, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square.

BOYS.
We require several boys for office and stock work; a great chance to learn silk business. Apply Duplan Silk Corporation, 50 Union Square.

BOY.—Intelligent youth to make himself generally useful in office of motion picture company; rapid advancement to the right youth. See Mr. Becker, 8th floor, 6 West 48th St., New York.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. B 754 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Neat, intelligent young American wanted; excellent opportunity for ambitious lad. Call Jewelers' Service Bureau, 54 Maiden Lane.

BOYS FOR OFFICE, STOCK, AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENTS; LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. 8 EAST 22D.

BOY; age 15, to make himself generally useful, export office; excellent opportunity for advancement; entrance salary $6. Call Tuesday, 1436 Woolworth Building.

BOYS to run errands for electrical manufacturing concern; Government work; good wages; advancement. 290 Hudson St.

BOYS wanted by world's largest insurance company; good chance for advancement. Apply to Mr. Bolce, 50 Pine St.

BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 44 BROAD ST.

BOYS wanted for errands, chores, and learn business. The Sterling Press, 318 West 39th St.

BOYS for office or stock room of large marine hardware house; good chance for advancement. Durkee & Co., 2 South St.

BOY in stock department of wholesale clothing house. Apply Tuesday to Sol Newman, 22 East 14th St.

BOY for delivery department, under 18, salary $10; good opportunity to learn and for advancement. Apply 384 5th Av.

BOYS, office work; good pay; chance to advance. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th St.

BOY wanted, general office work; apply own handwriting. B 731 Times Downtown.

BOYS for work in cloak house. Apply Tuesday morning. H. Z. Company, 30 West 26th.

BOYS for work in cloak house; apply Tuesday morning. H. Z. Co., 30 West 26th St.

BOY wanted in law office. Apply Room 410, 35 Nassau St., New York.

BOY wanted; work in stock room, run errands. Remick, 219 West 46th.

BRASS FINISHERS wanted; best rates; steady; U. S. Government works. Thompson P. Ford Co., 407 Broome St., City.

BROKER.—Splendid opening for an A1 Foreign Exchange man familiar with trading; state references and experience. W 551 Times Downtown.

BRONX BANK desires young men, over 16, as messengers; good opportunity for advancement; state salary. L 505 Times Downtown.

BURGLARY UNDERWRITER.
Assistant wanted by large casualty company: state age, experience, and salary desired. Address Underwriter, S 476 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Jewelry, leather goods, toilet goods, ribbons, staple notions, by large Southern department store; state experience, reference, age, salary, or call for interview Wednesday morning, Sept. 18. See Mr. Leppick, Kirby, Block & Fischer, 1,150 Broadway.

BUYER men's and boys' clothing and furnishing in bargain basement by large southern department store; state experience, reference, age, salary or call for interview Wednesday morning, Sept. 18. See Mr. Leppick, Kirby, Block & Fischer, 1,150 Broadway.

BUYER wanted by old-established export house; must be familiar with the hardware line and have good knowledge of Spanish; good and permanent position; state references and experience. S 283 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, RESIDING IN MANHATTAN, EXPERT MECHANIC, HAVING EXPERIENCE ON NATIONAL CAR, ABLE TO MAKE HIS OWN REPAIRS. MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES FROM PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS; STATE EXPERIENCE, DRAFT STATUS, AND SALARY EXPECTED. NATIONAL, K 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, Irish, single; Cadillac expert, others; $100 month, board, room; unquestionable recommendations. Inventor, Box 53, Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEURS wanted for 6-ton Packard trucks. Call ready for work Monday, 8 A. M. L. K. Liggett Co., 340 West 4th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Ford car, draft exempt; come well recommended. Reynolds, 220 West 19th.

CHEF or strong woman cook (white) for steady position, large boys' school; references required; good wages; write for appointment, telling experience; give name of employer and own address and telephone. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 252d St. and Fieldston Road, Riverdale, New York City.

CHEMIST wanted for position of factory manager; must have thorough training in chemical engineering; draft exempt, best references required; good salary, with excellent chances for advancement. Apply Mangano Manufacturing Co., 17 Seminary Av., Rahway, N. J.

CIRCULAR FOLDERS AND MAILERS, 25c. PER THOUSAND A FOLD OR A MOTION. APPLY BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

CLEANER, colored man for inside work; steady employment. K 720 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Man, as entry and billing clerk; must be rapid and accurate at figures and possess good memory; hours, 5:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.; six days a week, including Sunday; steady position with advancement; answer, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Y 3768 Times Annex.

CLERKS wanted by large contracting firm for accounting and other departments; state full particulars of qualifications. Address Z 221 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR OF RENTS; must have sufficient understanding of elevators, boilers, etc., to fit him for management of loft buildings. Address, Good Salary, L 507 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted in large Government plant, near New York; satisfactory salary to successful applicant. Apply in person or by mail to Employment Manager, T. A. G. L. Co., South Amboy, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CRIPPLED or disabled men to learn trades without charge for tuition; ages, 16 to 40. Trades taught: Printing, artificial limb-making, oxy-acetylene welding, mechanical drafting, moving picture operating, and jewelry work. Apply to Red Cross Institute, 311 4th Av., corner 23d St.

DIE MAKERS.
A NO. 1.
YOUR INTERESTS CONSIDERED.
BY LARGE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
IN BROOKLYN
DOING GOVERNMENT WORK.
IF INTERESTED CORRESPOND WITH
BOX 4, 326 9TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

DIE MAKERS,
A1 MECHANICS,
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
STEADY POSITION; GOOD WAGES.
METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING CO.,
1,219 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL, WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON DESIGN OR LAYOUT WORK; CAN ALSO USE A FEW MEN CAPABLE OF DETAILING FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; VERY ATTRACTIVE AND PERMANENT POSITIONS ASSURED TO MEN WHO QUALIFY. CALL ON MR. NESBIT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., CITY INVESTING BUILDING, 165 BROADWAY.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical; detail and layout; city; essential work; state age, experience, salary. W 179 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
IN THE VICINITY OF N. Y., DRAFTSMEN WITH SOME ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. REPLY GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED, POST OFFICE BOX D, ROSELLE, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT. ROOM 5717, GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

DRUG SUNDRIES MAN
who has had experience in handling of stock and selling, to assist in sales capacity. Apply in person between 10 A. M. and 12 M., Tuesday, to Mr. Wells, 120 William St., U. S. E. S. Permit No. 145.

EDITORIAL PROOFREADER AND MAKE-UP.
Wanted, a young man, draft exempt, or a woman, for editorial proofreader and make-up on a technical magazine devoted to chemical engineering; some knowledge of chemistry desirable but not so essential as knowledge of correct English and familiarity with the work; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. G 313 Times.

ELECTRICIAN wanted at once; practical factory electrician; write and state age, nationality, qualifications, experience and salary desired. Call or address Abendroth Brothers, Port Chester, N. Y.

ELEVATOR RUNNER, experienced, for Otis elevator. Apply Tuesday, Philip, Jones & Co., 829 East 134th St.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER
to take charge of employment and welfare; we employ skilled and unskilled labor; employment manager must be high-grade, experienced man; Government work.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
3 blocks from West 23d St. ferry.

ERRAND BOYS.—Neat appearance; good chance to advance. Apply trade entrance, 14 East 40th St.

ENTRY CLERK; understands taking charges from call clerk. K 714 Times Downtown.

FARM HANDS WANTED IN CONNECTICUT; GOOD WAGES AND PERMANENT WORK TO EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE MEN; SINGLE MEN $40 TO $60 PER MONTH WITH BOARD AND LODGING, MARRIED MEN $60 TO $75 PER MONTH WITH HOUSE AND USUAL EXTRAS. MEET STATE REPRESENTATIVE MONDAY, TUESDAY, OR WEDNESDAY AT U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 22 EAST 22D ST.

FOREMAN wanted who can manage men and systematize factory production of an automobile device; plant is small, but business is growing and expanding; good opportunity for the right man to step in on the ground floor and become part of a permanent industry; state salary; references required. G 307 Times.

FOREMAN,
age 31-45 preferred, capable of taking charge of assembling and wrapping department; need not be a mechanic, but must be able to handle men; essential work. Apply by letter stating salary desired, experience, &c., L. Colgan, 83 North 10th St., Brooklyn.

FOX LATHE HANDS.
Must be able to use micrometer and read blue prints;
MUST BE CITIZEN.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

GRANITE CUTTERS, LETTER CUTTERS, SETTERS, monumental work; men above draft age; none but first class need apply. M. L. Knight, 1,025 West Mulberry St., Baltimore, Md.

HAT SALESMAN.—RETAIL; STEADY POSITION. DISNEY, 1,486 BROADWAY.

HELPERS wanted for trucks, for city and out-of-town positions; call ready for work Monday. L. K. Liggett & Co., 340 West 4th St.

INFORMATION CLERK with hotel front office experience wanted. Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOLMAKERS,
FIRST CLASS MEN,
Able to build telephone and wireless apparatus from blue prints; steady positions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

JANITOR and wife, middle-aged, wanted in a first-class house; good salary, with room and board. Z 213 Times Annex.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.
Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Young man to take charge of office stationery, assist with mail and minor detail work; state age and experience; salary, $12 per week to start. A 444 Times Downtown.

LABORERS, to learn storage battery business. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th St. Licensed by U. S. E. S., Permit No. 144.

LABORERS, to learn storage battery business. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 144.

MACHINIST WANTED.
APPLY AT ONCE
UNITED PAPER BOX CO.,
33 34TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MAN (DRAFT EXEMPT)
TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE.
MAN HAVING STOCK EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD SALARY. APPLY IN PERSON.
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 HUDSON ST., N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 109.

MAN WANTED.—An experienced man in checking and receiving department who has full knowledge in this line in department store work. Schwartz Bros., Johnstown, Penn.

MAN, shipping department; make himself useful; export house. K717 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, refined and intelligent, under 50 years of age and without children, to take charge of a group of 30 boys in a Jewish institution, near New York City; $75 per month and board; advancement if satisfactory. Address School, G 300 Times.

MAN WANTED.—A thorough experienced stock room man, draft exempt, who understands taking charge of a department store stock room; references required. Schwartz Bros., Johnstown, Penn.

MAN wanted.—Ladies hat manufacturer; thoroughly competent, steady man who can handle help successfully; good position for right man; state age, experience, salary. S 277 Times.

MAN or strong boys, paper slitting machine; steady; good pay; advancement. Samuel Cupples Envelope, 7-11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal.

MEN.
We require the services of a number of experienced men to fill the following positions:
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS,
MACHINISTS,
JONES & LAMSON HANDS,
GISHOLT HANDS,
ENGINE LATHE HANDS,
SET-UP MEN ON AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES.
HARDENER, thoroughly experienced in hardening of high-speed steel, tools, cutters, &c.
STOCK KEEPERS.—Must be experienced in factory stock keeping, familiar with mechanical and electrical parts, and supplies.
Applicants must be thorough Americans, ambitious, determined to hustle on electrical machinery for the war, and establish permanent connection. Only those considered who are not employed on essential war work and who wish to become so employed. Apply in person or by letter in confidence to
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
4TH AV., AMPERE,
(EAST ORANGE,) N. J.

MEN.
We require the services of experienced mechanics for maintenance and construction work.
CARPENTERS AND HELPERS,
ELECTRICIANS AND HELPERS,
TINSMITHS AND HELPERS.
Applicants must be thorough Americans, willing to hustle and establish permanent connection; only those considered who are not employed on essential war work.
Apply at
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
4TH AV., AMPERE,
(EAST ORANGE,) N. J.

MEN.—Several men wanted between the ages of 45 and 55; clean cut, good physical make up, for outside night patrol work; salary to start, $18 per week. Call during business hours, J. W. Gannon, room 701, 25 Church St.

MESSENGER BOY, COLORED, IN PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $8 PER WEEK. APPLY SATURDAY OR MONDAY AFTER 8:30 A. M., McCLURE PUBLICATIONS, INC., 25 WEST 44TH ST., 16TH FLOOR.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BOYS.—Ambitious boys, showing ability and willing to begin at $8 a week, can have chance for training as reporter. Call Buhre, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND ERRAND BOY IN PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $8 PER WEEK. APPLY SATURDAY OR MONDAY AFTER 8:30, McCLURE PUBLICATIONS, INC., 25 WEST 44TH ST., 16TH FLOOR.

OFFICE MANAGER.
We have an opening for office manager, bookkeeper, and correspondent, one who has had long business experience in import and export line; middle-aged person preferable; unusual opportunity for one who wants to connect himself with an old established A1 concern; submit particulars and credentials in own handwriting. Address C. B., 1 Wall St., New York.

OFFICE BOYS
for permanent positions; splendid opportunity open for advancement for those who are bright and industrious. See Mr. Luetgens, Jaburg Bros., 10-14 Leonard St.

OFFICE BOY, make himself generally useful; chance advancement. Elliott Fisher, 88 Park Place.

OFFICE BOY, bright and energetic; excellent opportunity. B 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for errands and filing. Int'l Radio, 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 13 to 15 years old, neat and intelligent. Apply Tuesday to Andre L. Causse, 105 Hudson St., corner Franklin St., New York.

OPERATING CHEMIST, preferably with plant experience in colors or intermediates, by factory near Boston. State qualifications and salary desired. Y 341 Times Annex.

PACKER, understanding packing fragile merchandise; state age, experience. K 713 Times Downtown.

PACKER — experienced in furs, between 31 and 45 preferred; good position, opportunity and salary. Apply A. Jaeckel & Co., 384 5th Av.

PACKERS experienced in dry goods and notions. Call at 2 Walker St.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR WANTED BY LEADING SETTLEMENT; MAN WHO HAS ABILITY TO USE BRAIN AS WELL AS BRAWN. W 560 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHYSICIAN wanted for examinations; large Government plant, located near New York; satisfactory salary and living quarters; single man preferred. 123 Munitions, Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN.—Contract work, full-time, large income for capable physician, of unquestionable habits; write us fully, stating age, experience, &c. A 431 Times Downtown.

PIPEFITTERS.
3 to 4 years' experience;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

PERSHING'S
DOING HIS PART.
ARE YOU?
Here is your chance to connect with an essential industry. The order of the day is—
WORK OR FIGHT.
Are you going to show your patriotism?
We need men who can fill the following positions:
ARMATURE WINDERS.
COAL PASSERS.
MOTOR TENDER.
ALL-AROUND MACHINIST.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.
(For small tools, jigs, and fixtures.)
TOOL DESIGNERS.
TOOL MAKERS.
WATCH ENGINEER.
PORTERS.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
APPRENTICES.
(Young men, 18 years of age, to assemble telephone parts.)
STOCK CHASERS.
(Must read mechanical drawings.)
LATHE HAND.
(Nights.)
MILLING MACHINE HAND.
(Nights.)
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
WAREHOUSE FOREMAN.
TOOL MAKERS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.,
6 Blocks South of 14th St.
Licensed by W. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

PLATING
men to assist in plating room.
Good wages, with bonus.
CITY BUTTON WORKS,
374 SECOND AV.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTERS.
MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

PORTERS and COALPASSERS.
Good wages and steady work.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Ditmars Av. Factory, Steinway, L. I. City.
Licensed by U. S. E. S., Permit No. 187.

PORTER.—Sober, reliable man as porter in large book store; one accustomed to use of vacuum cleaner preferred. Apply L 514 Times Downtown.

Real estate and insurance agency need competent collector, rental, repair man; opportunity to become manager. Address "Chance," 606 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

RECEIVING CLERK, boy or elderly man; good chances for advancement; from $12-$15 to start. Call at 2 Walker St.

SALESMEN.—Men experienced in selling bonds, stocks, real estate wanted on important development proposition; live leads furnished; money realized from start; only high-class men—$100 per week need apply; commission. Call 10 to 12, 2 to 4, Suite 626, 5 Beekman St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, with manager's ability, to take charge of a men's wear store; must furnish A1 references. Write full particulars to The Hub, Montgomery, W. Va.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' neckwear, retail trade only for Middle West and Chicago; only experienced need apply; commission basis. C. L., 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced on good line of ladies' neckwear, to call on retail trade only for city and vicinity; good opportunity for right party; commission basis. Gelberg & Gelberg, 100 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Energetic and capable men to sell Pablo, non-intoxicating soft drink, on commission basis only. Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 49th St.

SALESMEN wanted with established liquor trade; good openings for live men; commission basis. Apply by letter, stating experience, K 696 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced retail salesmen in large book store; salary and commission; good opportunity. Apply L 513 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN carrying side line popular priced children's headwear, all territories; commission. L. B., 190 Times.

SALESMAN for New England, Pennsylvania, big following, ladies' neckwear; straight commission. L. A., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with following on sporting and leggings line; good opportunity; commission. A 445 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and capable clothing salesman. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

SHIPFITTERS, FIRST-CLASS AND SECOND-CLASS; ALSO LEADING MEN TO TAKE CHARGE OF PLATE AND ANGLE FURNACE WORK ON BENDING SLABS; WORK IS ON LARGE STEEL STEAMERS CONSTRUCTING FOR THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.
GROTON IRON WORKS,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

SHIPPER for retail coal business in Bronx; must be experienced and good executive; good opportunity and advancement to one who can show results; state experience and reference. Z 224 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK for modern sized up to date printing concern; experienced and dependable person desired; state age and experience; splendid opportunity to right man. G 247 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; experienced; state salary and experience; write or call. Morgan Knitting Mills, 1,133 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK wanted, man above draft age or exempt from draft, in Bush Terminal. B 780 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced. Hub Knitting Mills, 134 Spring St.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER at once; first-class stenographer, one with transportation experience preferred. Claim Agent, Box 20, N. Y. C.

STOCK CLERK in yarn house; some experience in same line preferred; must have good reference. L. L., 55 Times.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

TEACHERS.—Well qualified men in English, mathematics, or history for one of the most progressive private schools in New York; only those who may furnish references as to ability. Address C 421 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Male or female, for bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c.; would consider promising beginner; make personal application. Merchants & Bankers, 37 East 58th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and clerk for an institution near city. Call 146 East 28th, at 6 P. M.

TOOLMAKERS.
The WAR has CREATED a SHORTAGE for SKILLED MECHANICS that may greatly AFFECT the PRODUCTION of WAR MATERIAL which is URGENTLY NEEDED to BACK up our BOYS who are WINNING VICTORY on the BATTLEFIELDS of FRANCE.

This great PROBLEM CAN BE immediately REMEDIED by the PROMPT RESPONSE of every LOYAL PATRIOTIC AMERICAN MECHANIC who IS NOT at PRESENT ENGAGED on GOVERNMENT work, to IMMEDIATELY CONNECT with SUCH.

WE NEED AT ONCE
FOR NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT
toolmakers
on jigs and fixtures.

FOR NIGHT SHIFT ONLY,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL
BORING MILL HANDS.

FOR DAY SHIFT ONLY,
JONES AND LAMSON OPERATORS
on bar and chuck work,
able to set up their own job.
LAYOUT MEN,
MAINTENANCE MEN.
Highest prevailing wages.
Must be citizens.

Fine equipped plant with working conditions that are humane.

CALL OR WRITE.

Employment Department will be open until 8 P. M. Monday.

HIMOFF MACHINE CO.,
53 Mills Street, Astoria, L. I.

Adjacent to East 92d Street Ferry from New York.

TOOLMAKERS.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
FIRST CLASS.
Able to build telephone and wireless apparatus from blue prints; steady position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER. — Must understand domestic and foreign traffic thoroughly and possess executive ability; state full particulars as to age, experience, and salary desired. Z 222 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER repair men wanted; wages $27.50. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St., New York City.

WAREHOUSE FOREMAN.
Capable of handling packers, porters, receiving clerks, shippers, and should have a good knowledge of trucking and shipping conditions, and take charge of our warehouse.
INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

VEILING SALESMAN, with following; must have experience manufacturing; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. W 308 Times.

WANTED.
TRAINMEN,
39 to 41 cents per hour.
STATION MEN,
AGES 21 to 55.
SUBWAY and ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH
RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
APPLY ROOM 1233,
165 Broadway,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily,
Except Sunday.

WANTED.
Cleveland and Brown & Sharpe automatic and hand-screw set-up men and operators.
Tool room lathe, grinder and milling hands.
All-around machinists.
Mechanical inspectors.
Machinist foreman assistants.
Tool crib clerks.
Electricians, maintenance.
Elevator operators.
Oilers.
Porters.
Iron workers, put up partitions.
Also help with fair experience on grinders, drills, milling, filing and hand-screw machines.
Punch press and power shear operators.
Buffers.
Pipefitters.
Stock, production and time clerks.
Truckers.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
3 blocks from West 23d St. ferry.

WE REQUIRE AT ONCE
ON
WAR WORK
JOB SETTERS for the following:
Acme,
J. & L.,
Gridley,
Gisholt,
Warner & Swasey.
TOOL & GAUGE INSPECTORS
GRINDER HANDS
W. & M. OPERATORS
TOOL MAKERS
DEMONSTRATORS
for Gisholt machines.
Apply at once.
WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Borden and Starr Avs.,
Long Island City.
Open until 6:30 and Sundays 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, or Greenpoint cars to Calvary Cemetery car.
Also apply at U. S. Employment Offices, 22 East 22d St., New York City; 171 Hunter Av. (Bridge Plaza), Long Island City; 310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
License filed U. S. E. S., Permit No. 77.

YOUNG MAN.—An opportunity for a young man who has had experience in the solid box business, in all its branches, also experienced around automatic machinery; for such a man there is an opportunity with one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, who want a clean-cut, ambitious and practical man as an assistant superintendent; don't waste our time or your own if you have not the above qualifications; all correspondence strictly confidential. Box S 466 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 or 17, as mail clerk and general office assistant; good pay and prospects for bright young man with some education. R. E. Dietz Co., lantern manufacturers, corner Laight and Greenwich Sts.

YOUNG MAN.
16-17, intelligent and industrious, for office work magazine publishing company. Apply Asia Publishing Co., 627 Lexington Avenue.

YOUNG MAN to work as order picker and stock clerk; rapid advancement to ambitious young man. Apply Bernstein, on Tuesday, 829 East 134th.

YOUNG MAN, assistant insurance office; experienced preferred, not necessary; state salary expected; good opportunity proper party. Z 220 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN in insurance office; reply in own handwriting; state experience and salary expected. S 465 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to do checking and recording in receiving department of dry goods house. D R 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN
TO WORK NIGHTS IN SHOP ON VACUUM PUMPS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT NO. 113

YOUNG MEN
MUST BE 16 YEARS OF AGE, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN ELECTRICAL BUSINESS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN, OVER 16 YEARS, FOR MECHANICAL WORK ALONG ELECTRICAL LINES WITH LARGE COMPANY; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY, GIVING INFORMATION CONCERNING EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., to BOX L 415 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN
needed for stock work; excellent chance for advancement. Apply Duplan Silk Corporation, 50 Union Square.

YOUNG MEN
for file room, experience unnecessary; opportunity for advancement. Call 2 Albany St., 6th floor.

YOUTH.—Learn exporting business; one just from school preferred. K 716 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 73, "Your English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Unparalleled demand today for men of ability; knowledge of salesmanship is a valuable asset in securing desirable positions. 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship Course gives you the fundamental principles. Send for Booklet T.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25 which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

WE teach you not only to drive, but how to repair automobiles; license guaranteed; day and evening classes. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 4016.

Employment Agencies.

Chief Payroll Clerk, construction experience essential; night shift; prepared to leave city by noon, Tuesday; $150-$175 month; Payroll and Personnel Statistician, $1,800-$2,000; Accountants, Bookkeepers, and General Ledger Men, $35-$28. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Established 1909.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

25 ACCOUNTANTS, experienced in public utility and general accounting, $2,000-$3,000.

1 STATISTICIAN, experienced compiling data electric railroad, $2,700.

1 SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) permanent, out of town; $4,000-$5,000.

1 ACCOUNTANT; must speak Spanish; knowledge mining preferred; South America; $3,000.

1 AUDITOR, traveling; must have had public utility experience; $3,500 and expenses.

4 MERCANTILE MANAGERS; one for Philippines, one for South America, one for Australia, and one for China. Men must have been in these countries, and be familiar with conditions, and have general merchandise experience. Salary according to the man.

MANAGERS.—Can use a number experienced restaurant managers; draft exempt; must be high-grade men; $3,000.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

If you are an engineer, graduate or otherwise, and not now engaged in essential work, you owe it to yourself to take advantage of any larger opportunities for which your peculiar experience has particularly fitted you.

SENIOR CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE, possessing tact and initiative, well experienced in office routine; no bookkeeping necessary; 25 to 30 years old; $30 per week.

TIMEKEEPER, city location, night work; man over 30; permanent; $25.

PAY ROLL CLERK, city location, day work, $25.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK, $25.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Can place immediately in permanent positions with A1 New York business houses, (20) D. E. bookkeepers, $30; (30) Bookkeepers and Sales Ledger Clerks, $25; (50) Assistant Bookkeepers, $18-$20.

JUNIOR CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be bright and well experienced man, for out-of-town position; $25-$30.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3.)—Excellent openings for capable young men; $18-$20.

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK.—Must have had some insurance experience and be good correspondent; $25.

GENERAL CLERK.—Young man to do general office work; must be good at figures. "ESSENTIAL" position: $20-$22.

LEDGER CLERK. — Experienced man to work for large oil company; $100 per month.

RECEIVING CLERK.—To locate in Brooklyn, with large chemical house; no experience necessary; $15.

STOCK CLERKS, (5.)—For various lines of business; $15-$20.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Want a well-read young man with high school education, in deferred draft class, to act as secretary to business manager of large newspaper concern; $25.

JUNIOR CLERKS, (15.)—Exceptional opportunities, with splendid chances for advancement in various lines of business for young men, 16-17 years of age; $10-$15.

"THE"
"NATIONAL."

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUTOMOBILES.—We will pay highest cash price for all late model cars. Astor Auto Company, 1,934 Broadway, near 65th St. Telephone Columbus 3622.

BUICK 1918 CABRIOLET AND COUPE. Condition excellent. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway. 3d floor.

BUICK 1917, Little Six limousine. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK Little 6 roadster; bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC, beautiful clover leaf model; accommodating 4 or 5 passengers; front seats divided; excellent condition; slip covers; including complete equipment and unexpired insurance; price $1,650. E. Nelson, 99 Nassau St., 9th floor. Cortlandt 6990.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1917; Westinghouse shock absorbers, extra tire, rim, tube, and many extras; first-class condition; price reasonable. N. Sternberg, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
4 Pass.; Goodyear Cord Tires; 700 Miles. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 suburban sedan; landaulet; coupe; roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also 1916 touring and roadster; bargains. 1,778 Broadway, at 57th, one flight. Phone Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917, with Fisher limousine body, six very good tires; price $3,000; if interested at price will demonstrate. S 112 Times.

CADILLAC Cabriolet, 1916; must be seen to be appreciated; very reasonable. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC CABRIOLET, 1916.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

CHANDLER 1918 Touring; exceptionally desirable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER 1917 sedan; exceptional bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER for sale, 1917 Cloverleaf model, first-class condition. Phone Harrington, Morningside 3483.

CHEVROLET, five-passenger touring car; 1917 model; all improvements; excellent condition; bargain for quick cash buyer. Write to H. Frank, 2 West 120th St., for appointment.

CHEVROLET 1918, all models; also older models. Circle 3100. Marshall or Feist.

CHEVROLET 1918, eight cylinder. Telephone Audubon 7111. D. J.

DELAUNAY BELLVILLE cabriolet, good condition, $500. Call at 231 East 43d St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE 1917 touring car; in good condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

FORD, new, touring; demountable rims; five good shoes; 3 new shoes, nickel bumper, double tire rack, extra horn, tools, mirror; $525. Arthur Rheinish, 342 East 194th St., Bronx. Fordham 3068.

HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTERS.
4 pass., wood and wire wheels. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, two-passenger speedster; in beautiful condition; very reasonable. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car, 1917, Super Six. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON Sedan 1917 super six. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; beautiful car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

LANCIA 1918 FOUR-PASSENGER.
Practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

Lexington, 1918, chummy, rebuilt; Lexington, 1917, 7-passenger touring, guaranteed; Lexington, 1700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE. — 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; just overhauled; exceptional bargain. Elk Manufacturing, 1,926 Broadway. Columbus 6745.

LOZIER, 1915, 7-passenger; good condition. J. Donath, 109 E. 123d St. Harlem 8534.

McFARLAN 1918, limousine; first-class condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

MARMON.—Private party will sell beautiful 1917 Marmon sedan; been used and looked after by owner; must be seen to appreciate. Call Sunday and Monday, Rivera Garage, 623 West 133d St.

MARMON, 1917, Sedan; condition guaranteed throughout; new cord tires. Telephone Circle 5692.

MARMON LIMOUSINE. ALMOST NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

Maxwell, 1917, 5-passenger, fine condition, tires all new; exceptional opportunity. Lexington, 1700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

MAXWELL Sedan automobile, 1917, for sale; run 5,000 miles; perfect condition; new tires. Call Fireman, Spring 4009.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I HEREWITH MAKE KNOWN TO ALL creditors and clients that I have merged the F. Bangerter's Machine Works of 425-435 East 102d St., New York City, with the American Instrument and Tool Co., Inc., of 425-435 East 102d St., of which I am sole stockholder.
(Signed) FREDERICK BANGERTER.

To whom it may concern—Any claims against Hugh Tolke, former President and General Manager of the Convertible Novelty Company, Inc., New York, will be settled by his executors on presentation of said claims, with proof, at 744 Lexington Avenue, New York; or MacClure Jacques, Attorney, 239 Broadway, New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MERCER 1917 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 4-PASSENGER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway

MITCHELL—DRAFTED IN ARMY.
Sell six cylinder, five-passenger Mitchell; excellent condition; new tires; will sacrifice. Call Broad 5085 between 10 and 5. Mr. Glick.

OAKLAND sensible six, 1918. Apply Manager Great Northern Garage, 114 West 56th.

PACKARD roadster, 2-38; excellent condition; cheap for cash. Roberts, Barclay 5635.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "38"
FOUR PASSENGER TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "48" LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PREMIER 1917 four-passenger; first-class condition all around; good tires; extra tire and many extras; cost $2,650; no reasonable offer refused. N. Sternberg, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

ROADSTER.—For sale, small two-passenger roadster; electric light and self-starter. Car can be seen 1,094 Brook Av., Bronx, or call Circle 3735.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMOUSINE FOR SALE; ORDERED TO SERVICE ABROAD, WILL MAKE CONCESSION FOR QUICK SALE. WRITE SUITE 1113 WORLD BLDG. TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 1565. ALSO OWEN-MAGNETIC.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine; brougham also; touring car; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SEDAN BODIES, new; will fit Oldsmobile, Chandler, Reo, Hudson, Cadillac, and Buick. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

STANDARD "8" limousine, late model; good condition throughout; many extras; cost $4,000; make offer. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,922 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 4648

STANDARD "8," 1917, four-passenger; in finest condition; guaranteed; exceptionally reasonable. Taylor Motors Corporation, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8," 1917, 7-passenger touring; completely overhauled; fully guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS
1917 Touring, 4 cyl.
1917 Limousine, 4 cyl.
1915 Landaulet, 4 cyl.
1917 Touring, 8 cyl.
OVERHAULED GUARANTEED
PRICES REASONABLE.
TOURING AND LIMOUSINE BODIES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7606

STEARNS-KNIGHT late 1917 7-passenger touring; special body, Victoria top; excellent condition; will sell immediately; exceptional bargain. Elk Manufacturing, 1,926 Broadway. Columbus 6745.

STUTZ 1917 touring, wire wheels; Cadillac 1917 touring, like new; Packard 2-38 touring, mileage 13,000; town car, 1918, just delivered, sacrifice. Above cars guaranteed in perfect condition. Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1918 roadster; also 1918, 1917 Bulldogs; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURINGS,
4 AND 6 PASS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 four-passenger; wire wheels; practically brand new. 10 West 60th.

WESCOTT 1917 7-passenger, fully equipped; extra shoe; as good as new; must sell. Room 301, 1,493 Broadway.

WINTON Six, seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, model 33, light Six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan; foreign; latest importation
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 STUTZ 4-passenger.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger, Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 NATIONAL touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" sedan.
1916 HUDSON Super-Six touring.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½-TON.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE.
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

A BIG BARGAIN
TWO SLIGHTLY USED
LOCOMOBILES.
48 4-passenger Touring, and
48 7-passenger Limousine.
GUARANTEED BY US.
Cars can be seen at
Exchange Car Department,
The Locomobile Co. of America,
61st St., west of Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone—7750 Columbus.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE CAR.
5-pass. 1915 38 H. P. Locomobile Tour., painted dark brown, with triple stripe, equipped with cord tires; ready for immediate delivery. Further information, inquire of
Exchange Car Department,
The Locomobile Co. of America,
61st St., west of Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone—7750 Columbus.

ROLLS-ROYCE SPECIAL CABRIOLET.
FIAT IMPORTED TOWN CAR.
1918 PIERCE Sedan, like new.
1917 CADILLAC, 4-pass. tour., wire wheels.
1917 CADILLAC four-passenger roadster.
1917 CADILLAC seven-passenger touring.
1917 FRANKLIN 4-pass. Chummy.
1917 HUDSON 4-pass. Speedster.
50 Other High Class Cars.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

1918 STUTZ, 4-passenger.
1917 MARMON Chummy, 4-passenger.
1917 CADILLAC Sedan.
1917 PACKARD Limousine.
CHANDLER, 7-passenger Touring.
1916 HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger.
1916 STUTZ Roadster.
1914 SIMPLEX "38" Landaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.	Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD, (1918,) four passenger; like new. CADALLAC, (1917,) Limousine. F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

Motor Trucks.

Three 4-Ton Riker Trucks,
with Hydraulic Dump Bodies,
OVERHAULED AND
GUARANTEED BY MANUFACTURER.
Can be seen at
Exchange Car Department,
The Locomobile Co. of America,
61st St., west of Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone—7750 Columbus.

TRUCK FOR HIRE.
New auto truck for high-class furniture can be rented out for one or two days per week; reasonable rate. Hastings, G 301 Times.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH;
touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

AUTOMOBILE for hire on monthly or yearly basis with reliable, experienced chauffeur; will purchase car to suit you; reasonable and permanent. R 67 Times.

FORD COMMERCIAL — Reliable chauffeur desires to do work for concern by week or month; reasonable. R 66 Times.

PACKARD.—Rent monthly Packard landaulet seven-passenger, equipped Westinghouse shock absorbers; new upholstery; comfortable car; carefully driven by owner; reasonable. E. P., Corvan's, 124 West 54th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6s and Twin 6s to hire; hour, day, monthly; landaulets; rates very reasonable. Champion Garage and Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Phone Riverside 5818.

PACKARD twin six touring or limousine; reasonable rates, hour, week or month. Owner driver. Telephone Riverside 5316. O'Neill.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively, landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030

PACKARD twin six cars to hire; reasonable rates; prompt service. Circle 3090.

PACKARDS.—Twin sixes; Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, Col. 2151-7281.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A broad trough of low pressure extends from the Southwestern States northeastward through the lake region, with a principal centre of disturbance over Southwest Texas; to the northward pressure has risen decidedly, accompanied by a great fall in temperature to much below normal and by quite general through mostly light rains. Snow is falling tonight at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Fair weather will prevail generally Monday and Tuesday in the lake region and Ohio Valley, while in the Atlantic and East Gulf States there will be showers Monday night or Tuesday.

It will be cooler Monday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and cooler Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate north and northeast, with increasing cloudiness.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York—Cloudy Monday, with local rains; cooler in west; Tuesday, fair, cooler.

West New York—Partly cloudy in west, rain in east; Monday, cooler; Tuesday, fair, cooler in southeast.

South New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday; probably rain in west and by night in east; Tuesday, fair, cooler.

North New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday; rain at night in west and night or Tuesday in east portion; fair Tuesday; west, cooler.

New Jersey, East Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Monday; rain at night or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	62	62	4 P. M.	68	74
6 A. M.	60	61	6 P. M.	66	69
9 A. M.	63	67	9 P. M.	62	65
12 M.	67	70	11 P. M.	60	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.........6:37 | Sun sets.........7:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook......	4:31	4:56	10:42	11:28
Governors Island..	4:53	5:15	11:10	....
Hell Gate..........	6:34	6:57	0:54	1:06

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—181 St & Grand Concourse, Bronx; garage; D. Bruetz	Slight
1:55—300 Av B; auto; D. Stingilli	Slight
P. M.	
1:50—532-538 E. 76 St; Farmers' Feed Co.	Slight
2:30—1,514 Washington Av., Bronx; P. Anofsky	Slight
3:08—2,406 Crotona Av, Bronx; A. Ciancl	Slight
4:40—107 W. 42 St; awning; Mrs. O'Hanlon	Slight
6:10—794 E. 158 St; awning; D. Keep	Slight
7:25—68 Lewis St; P. Fridel	Slight
7:30—77 E. 112 St.; S. Roskoskink	Slight
7:40—1,555 Fulton Av., Bronx; J. Dorn	Slight
9:15—367 Cherry St.; Becky Pincen	Slight
9:35—277 Water St.; Chase & Norton	Not given
10:40—603 W. 181 St.; awning; A. Wheeler	Slight
11:35—371 W. 48 St.; Mrs. De Grama	Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTO TOURING OR RUNABOUTS wanted, price reasonable, Stutz, National, Buick, or Mercer. Particulars to Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. King, 3186 Fordham.

WANTED, AUTOS, SPOT CASH READY. Are you in the new draft? Want to sell your car for cash quickly? Try Jandorf, 1,768 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE GASOLINE and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof, clean and reliable. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 5586.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An established machine tool manufacturing company, in business since 1913, incorporated under the laws of New York State, manufacturing a staple machine, all of its executive officers but one having enlisted for the service, the one remaining desires to dispose of the business to some individual or company; present inventory will show a value of $250,000, which does not include good-will or patents. If you have that amount to invest your correspondence is solicited. This is a going business, with large contracts for the U. S. War Dept., France, Italy, and England, and a large domestic trade. Address "Six," G 380 Times.

EXPORT TO SPANISH AMERICA.
An export firm having an established business with Central and South America, and a complete organization in this city, desires to sell same. It is an active and profitable export commission business, with first-class customers. The business can be increased manyfold. This is an extraordinary opportunity for anyone desiring this line. The sellers are of high standing with excellent bank references, and will deal only with principals. K 798 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN FOR SUB-CONTRACTING ON LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE HAULING BY MOTOR TRUCKS; A MAN WHO CAN INVEST $2,000, WITH GUARANTEED SECURITY TO EARN $4,000 PER YEAR; PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE OF WORK. Y 288 TIMES ANNEX.

WE HAVE LARGE FACTORIES OF 250 MACHINES, FULLY EQUIPPED FOR GOVERNMENT UNIFORMS, ESPECIALLY BREECHES OR TROUSERS, AND WOULD LIKE TO CONNECT WITH MANUFACTURER HAVING CONTRACT. C 488 TIMES ANNEX.

WILL SACRIFICE!
A large, profitable men's furnishing business on account of the draft; very low rent, in heart of business district; no reasonable offer refused. Address N 670 Times Harlem.

Large, modern woodworking plant, complete; three floors, 65x100; steam power plant; will manufacture an essential or will turn plant over with or without machinery. Z 202 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Best paying established jewelry installment business in prosperous seaport town; investment will mean $45,000, of which $25,000 is clean stock, which will be reduced if desired. Address Worth Investigating, Y 354 Times Annex.

For Lease.—Restaurant in a high-class hotel apartment of about ninety rooms in the best section of the city. 780 Madison Av., between 66th and 67th Streets.

Are you in the draft? Business man will buy draft partner's interest in profitable business; give particulars in first letter. S 470 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity open for small investment in going hog-raising business, without service. Address Exceptional Profits, 205 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—High-class furnished room house, Park Av., near Grand Central; $2,000 required; no agents. S 153 Times.

Public stenography office for sale, excellent multigraphing and typewriter equipment. Room 431, 13 Park Row.

Capital to invest by manufacturer retiring from nonessential industry; must be good proposition. Z 201 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Practically new multigraph with complete English, Portuguese and Spanish type; will accept reasonable offer. 24 State St., Room 607.

14 complete sets and 100 odd pieces reed and willow furniture; natural and stained. Factory, 229 East 41st St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Underwood typewriter; good condition. Call today, Bainard, St. Nicholas 3446.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Second-hand horizontal return tube boiler, 50 h. p.; must be in first class shape. J. H. Rhodes & Co., 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SHIP ELUDES U-BOAT 90 MILES OFF COAST

Vessel in Ballast, Carrying Wounded Canadians, Was Attacked in Fog.

FIVE SHELLS FIRED AT HER

Captain Ordered Full Steam and Outfooted the Submarine—Theory That U-Boat Is a Mine-Layer.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 15.—After a lull of nearly three weeks the German U-boats renewed activities in American waters last night by firing on a ship when she was about ninety miles from the coast. The steamship was coming here in ballast, and had ninety-six wounded Canadian officers on board, who were on their way home to recuperate. Five shells were fired at the ship.

The peculiar feature of the attack was that the officers on the bridge could not hear a sound from the submarine when the shells were fired. They could see the flash of the gun and heard the explosion when the shells struck the sea. One of the Canadian artillery officers, who watched the shooting from the deck, said that in his opinion the U-boat was using a deck mortar instead of the usual 5.9 Krupp gun, which is similar to the United States six-inch gun, because there was no loud explosion when it was fired.

The following account of the attack was given by passengers when they landed this forenoon, and was confirmed by the officers of the ship later:

At 11:30 last night, when the ship was ninety miles off this port and steaming at a reduced speed of eight knots through a thick fog, a shot was fired at her from a submarine half a mile away on the bow. It passed across the bow of the vessel and, with a loud explosion, fell in the sea to port about 200 yards away. The Captain of the ship immediately ordered full steam put on and speed was increased to nearly fourteen knots. The course was altered to the southeast, and as the ship swung to port a second shell was fired from the U-boat, which passed across the bow from port to starboard and fell into the sea about the same distance away as the first shot.

Following this shot, the lookout man on the afterbridge shouted: "Submarine pursuing hard astern!" As it was very difficult to make out the position of the enemy craft, except by the flashes when she fired, the Captain told his gunners not to shoot until they got a good target. If the submarine commander thought his intended victim was unarmed he might bring his craft up closer.

It was evident that the U-boat did not have any torpedoes or she would have fired them when the two vessels were barely half a mile apart, as no one on board the steamship suspected the presence of the enemy craft until the first shot was fired. After firing three shells, which fell astern of the ship, the U-boat commander apparently realized that he was outspeeded and gave up the chase. Some of the officers of the ship said that if the U-boat had crossed the ocean without any torpedoes it was probable that her mission was to lay mines off the Atlantic Coast.

The attack by the submarine, it was said, did not arouse any excitement on board the ship attacked. No boats were lowered, and none of the wounded officers put on a life belt. They came on deck and watched the manoeuvring of the ship and the submarine, leaning calmly over the rail.

In addition to the wounded Canadians the ship brought fourteen survivors of the American steamship Lake Edon, which was sunk by a U-boat on Aug. 21 with the loss of seventeen lives. These men were also on deck directly after the first shot was fired.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT; 189 LOST

Hundreds of Passengers on the Galway Castle Are Taken Off in Rough Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 15. — The British steamer Galway Castle, of 7,988 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. She had 749 persons on board.

The Galway Castle left port for South Africa on Tuesday, and was torpedoed on Thursday in a stormy sea. Hundreds of the passengers were rescued by attending steamers, but twenty first-class, ten second-class, and ninety third-class passengers are missing, in addition to thirty-six military and naval officers and thirty-three of the crew, a total of 189.

The majority of the passengers were women and children, but many were discharged soldiers returning to their homes. The boats were picked up by escorting vessels and by destroyers sent to the spot.

Ninety third-class passengers lost were without exception women and children. The liner floated for two days under charge of the Captain and volunteers.

The Central News account of the sinking says that one of the lifeboats was driven by a stormy sea against the ship's propeller and smashed. Among the steamer's passengers, the account adds, were Henry Burton, Minister of Railways of the Union of South Africa, who was saved, and Major Rabuntine, a member of the South African Parliament, who is missing.

The passengers included 300 women and children. The bodies of three of the children, who had died were brought ashore. The Captain and several of the officers were reported to have been still on board the ship when she was last seen and sinking.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company owned the British steamship Galway Castle. No details regarding the sinking had been received yesterday at the company's offices in New York, and nothing was known regarding the personnel of those on board.

The vessel was thought to have been in Government service. Prior to the war she ran between England and South Africa, carrying passengers.

The Galway Castle was built at Belfast in 1911. London was her port of register.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Wooden box, coming from Stony Brook, L. I., containing WEDDING RING marked A. C. S. to E. S., Nov. 1, 1916, and various other articles wrapped in newspaper; liberal reward. A. C. Stone, 576 61st St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 7680.

LOST—Brown dress suit case, somewhere between Grand Central Terminal and 36th St. and Lexington Av., between 10 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 14, containing quantity of silver; liberal reward will be paid, no questions asked, if returned promptly to Auerbach & Rogers, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Purse, on northbound 5th Av. Stage No. 4, Friday, 2 P. M., containing money, five-stone ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds, and blue enameled watch; reward. Colony Club, Park Av. and 62d St.

LOST,

Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 11, on New York road, just south of Pawling, black leather case, containing Goerz-Anchutz 4x5 camera, six plate holders, one film pack; reward. E. P. Campbell, 11 Wall St., N. Y. C.

LOST—From automobile, small black leather bag, with money and jewels, between Hotel Glenbrook, Shandaken, and Poughkeepsie, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M Saturday, 14th; reward $300 on delivery to Dr. B. J. Valdes, Hotel Ansonia. Telephone Columbus 3320.

LOST—Friday night, between the Eltinge Theatre and Huylers, 42d St., gold bag containing money and keys and a gold cigarette case initialed "B. S. M. S." Reward if returned to B. S. M. Seymour, 149 East 40th St. Telephone Vanderbilt 3644.

LOST—At Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, Saturday evening, Sept. 14, lady's gold vanity case; initials L. D. B. Finder please return to 368 Putnam Av., Brooklyn; liberal reward; no questions.

LOST—Broadway car Saturday afternoon, Hudson seal collar, marked W. H. Block, Indianapolis; reward. Reynolds, 409 Edgecombe Av. Audubon 9300.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, at Long Beach, oblong gold-faced wristwatch, inscription on back; reward if returned immediately; no questions asked. Morningside 789.

LOST—Gold and jet pin, going from train to Concord, Grand Central, on Saturday, 9 A. M.; small value except to owner; liberal reward. Telephone Howe, Lenox 8012.

LOST—Large reward for return of gold wrist watch, small octagonal shape, at Lord & Taylor's, Saturday, P. M. W. V. Sweeney, 149 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between Hotel Astor and Columbus Circle, oval gold wrist watch; monogrammed H. S. C. Apt. 4, 57 West 57th; reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between Biltmore Hotel and Altman's, on Saturday, Sept. 14, between 11 and 12 A. M. Liberal reward if returned to Cashier Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Bar pin, Saturday morning, somewhere between 4th St., 7th Av., Brooklyn, and 27 William St., New York. Finder rewarded, Room 702, 27 William St.

LOST—At Ravenhall's, Coney Island, Saturday evening, sapphire and diamond ring; liberal reward. Telephone Academy 79.

LOST—Black onyx oval ring with blister pearl, left in lavatory at Stern's, Saturday, 14th; reward. R 88 Times.

LOST—Black leather watch fob, with heavy gold initials "A. W." Wolff, 104 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sept. 7, in taxi, purse containing vanity case; reward. Phone Rhinelander 3812.

NEW GOVERNMENT SHIPS FOR PRIVATE OPERATION

Ten 8,000-Ton Freighters to be Turned Over to the Independent Steamship Co.

Ten of the new 8,000-ton freighters built for the Government are to be turned over to the Independent Steamship Company of 165 Broadway to operate in a special service between this country and certain European ports. It is understood that when the company has taken these ten steamships the Navy Department will hand over five more freight vessels for the same service. The freighters will be manned by the Navy Department before the Independent Steamship Company takes charge of them.

This method of operation is in pursuance of the policy of the Government to give a part of its new mercantile marine over to commercial concerns with the idea of preparing to maintain American shipping prestige after the war. The President of the Independent Steamship Company, a new concern, is W. Averell Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, who, it is said, has made a large investment in the business and is optimistic for the future of the American mercantile marine. The company will open an office in Philadelphia soon to look after business in that city, and will also appoint agents at the principal ports to which its ships will go.

An official of the Federal Shipping Board said last night that the Government would pay the steamship companies a commission and the operating expenses on a plan similar to the arrangements made by the British Government with the Cunard and White Star Lines for handling its vessels.

LLOYD GEORGE HAD RELAPSE

But the Latest Bulletin Says He Is Improving Again.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 16.—According to a medical bulletin issued early last evening, Premier Lloyd George's fever had slightly increased and was accompanied by a feeling of exhaustion.

It was simultaneously announced that traffic had been diverted from the neighborhood of the hotel where the patient is staying. Near midnight, however, it was announced that he had enjoyed a refreshing sleep, that his temperature had fallen, and there was a great improvement in his condition.

Robert Burns affords a convenient "way out," for the man whose smoke palate is sated with cigars of strongish taste.

The mild Havana of your Robert Burns, brought to still more acceptable mildness by special curing and mellowing, can be depended on to survive the acid test of day-to-day intimacy.

At good cigar stores, cafes and clubs.

Have you tried me lately?

Rob't Burns

10¢ and 2 for 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

LOAN QUESTIONNAIRE MAY BE ABANDONED

Questions Prepared for Distribution by the Police Regarded as an Inquisition.

CARDS FOR EVERY HOME

Persons Who Had Not Subscribed for Liberty Bonds Were to Be Asked Why They Had Not.

Indignation was aroused yesterday among persons in this city who learned of a questionnaire that was to have been distributed among the residents of this city by the Police Reserves in connection with the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. It was intended to have the questionnaires passed out to every householder, but when word reached Police Headquarters last night of the feeling of some of those who had heard of the questions it was intimated the plan to circulate the cards would probably be abandoned.

Samples of the cards reached the hands of some of the Police Reserve officials yesterday. The cards were to have been distributed by blocks under a plan similar to that used by the Tax Department. Each card bore the following printed matter:

Police Department, City of New York.
U. S. Government Liberty Loan.

1. Name
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Occupation

5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 to be answered "Yes" or "No."

5. Are you a citizen?
6. Did you subscribe to the first Liberty Loan?
7. Did you subscribe to the second Liberty Loan?
8. Did you subscribe to the third Liberty Loan?
9. Will you subscribe to the fourth Liberty Loan?
10. Reasons for not subscribing to any of the loans:

At the bottom of the card, in heavy type, householders were advised to write plainly in ink. The card bore the following admonition:

"Use separate card for each family. Every member of your family must be represented."

The reverse side bore the following:

Police Department, New York City.
U. S. Government Liberty Loan Committee.

1. Full name
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Color
5. Occupation
6. Place and date of birth
7. Citizenship
8. Where naturalized
9. Date of first papers
10. Have you ever served in any connection with a foreign army? If so, in what capacity?
11. Have you visited any foreign country since July, 1914? If so, what country?
12. Have you any relatives fighting against our allies?
13. Give all your addresses since July, 1914.
14. Have you any relations fighting with our allies?
15. What kind of firearms have you?
16. Do you intend moving to any new address? If so, state when and to where.

On the bottom was a notice to "housekeeper or Superintendent," which said: "You will distribute card to each family. The patrolman will call for this card in 72 hours. (3 days.)"

The plan, it is understood, was formulated by a man connected with the loan campaign, who had been active in the police drive for the last loan. It was said at Headquarters last night that nobody in the Police Department was responsible for framing the card.

ASK TAFT TO ADDRESS FREE NATIONS' LEAGUE

New Organization Formed in Great Britain Will Hold Inaugural Meeting in London.

Ex-President William H. Taft, President of the League to Enforce Peace, received yesterday a cable message inviting him to deliver the chief address at the inaugural meeting of the council of the new League of Free Nations Society, to be held in London, Oct. 10. The invitation came through David Davies, Secretary of the English association. He said that France would be represented by Leon Burgeois, President of the committee formed by the French Government to study the question of a league of nations.

According to information received at the headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace here, the League of Free Nations Society is an organization recently formed in Great Britain under the leadership of Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford; H. G. Wells, the author; David Dane, J. H. Thomas, and Charles A. McCurdy, Members of Parliament; Wickham Stead, editor of The London Times; J. L. Garvin, editor of The London Observer, and J. A. Spender, editor of The Westminster Gazette.

The outstanding feature of its program is the advocacy of establishing a league of nations "forthwith." The announcement of the organization of the association received here expressed a realization of the fact that the German people could not be included in a league of nations "until they are freed from militarist government and have clearly and convincingly relinquished the dreams of imperial conquest and world dominion that now inspire them."

Lieutenant Warren Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Lieutenant Whitney Warren, Jr., of the French army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, has been wounded in action. Lieutenant Warren, according to the cable received by Mrs. Warren from her husband in France, is in a French hospital. He was wounded in the leg and may be invalided home.

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The Advantage of Early Selection

Now is the time to buy Fall Clothes if you need them. You get the benefit of early season selection and of prices that are more attractive than those likely to prevail when these good Clothes are gone.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Clothes

In connection with the importance of getting *quality* this year—which means long wear and satisfaction in your Fall Clothes—it is well to remember that Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes are good all-wool Clothes finely tailored and correctly styled.

Suits, $30, $35, $40, $45 up to $75
Topcoats, $28, $30, $35, $38 up to $50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Buy W.S.S. Regularly

CHARLES ROBERTS
1,404 BROADWAY
38th STREET

BUYS
FINE GEMS
and JEWELRY
HIGHEST PRICES PAID

PHONE GREELEY 2081

Help Keep Your Hair With Hot Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 8S, Boston."

CHOOSING A LOCK

When choosing the type of Mercantile lock you wish to safeguard your box, you can be guided solely by considerations of convenience. Every lock is equally safe—the depositor holds all the keys to his own safe.

THE MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Andrew Alexander
548 5th Avenue
at 45th Street

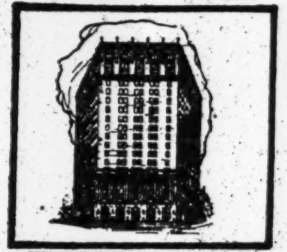
AUTUMN shoes in unusual variety, even for this store. We think the designs show a fine perception of the mood and sentiment of the times, and will appeal particularly to men and women of quiet tastes. Substantial qualities. Fine workmanship.

Men's Shoes, $7 to $14
Women's Boots, $7.50 to $15
Women's Low Shoes, $6 to $12
Children's Shoes from $3

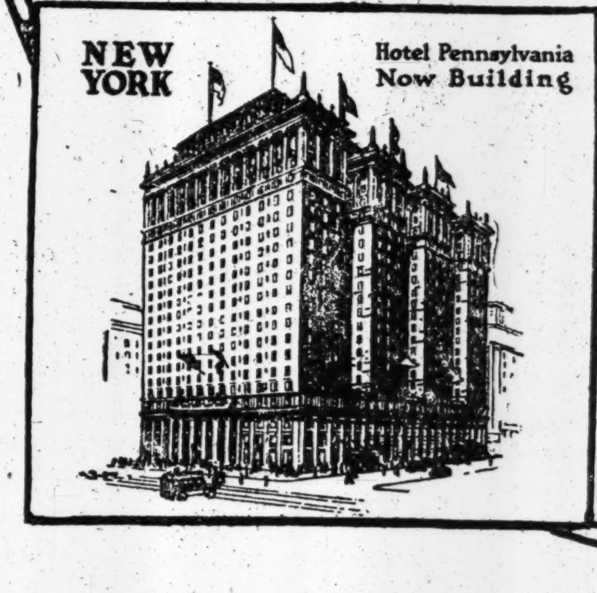
ESTABLISHED 1857

BUFFALO
450 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths



ST. LOUIS
650 Rooms 650 Baths



A Word to Business Men:

All of us at Hotels Statler realize that you—the guest—are the man who pays our salaries.

When you no longer come to us we will go out of business.

It is you—not we—who must be considered *first* in every detail of the operation of these four hotels.

We can't afford to be superior and patronizing with you, even if we want to. We can't afford to be discourteous, or to render a perfunctory service, or to give you a scant money's worth.

So these hotels are operated, from sub-cellar to roof, to *satisfy* you; and we promise you any time you come to us *more than your money's worth.*

Every—*every*—Hotel Statler room has private bath, circulating ice water and numerous other unusual conveniences. Morning paper delivered free to every guest-room. Rate from $2 a day.

HOTELS STATLER

New York

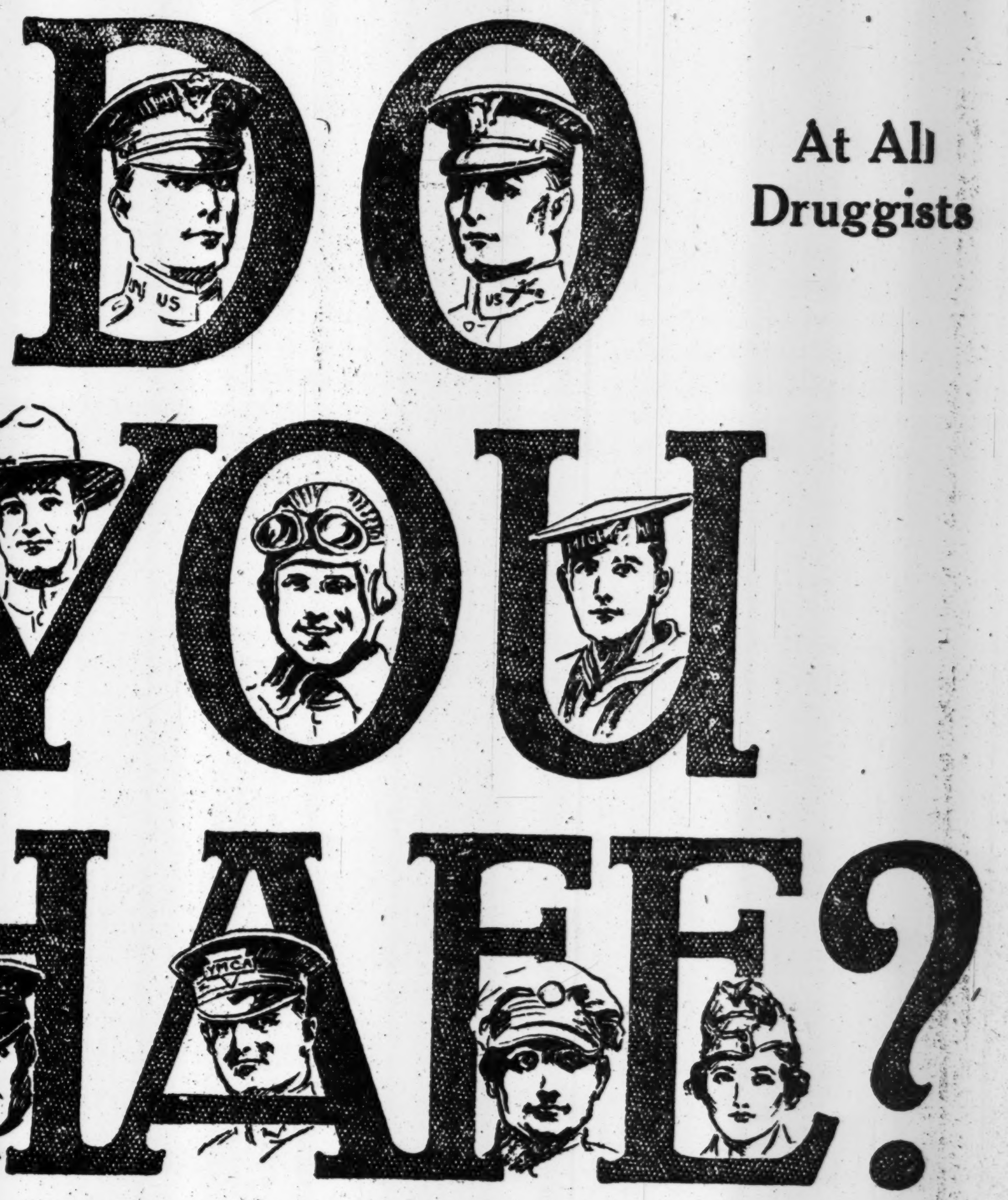
Hotel Pennsylvania
Now Building

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania station), will be Statler-operated.

The Pennsylvania Railway System and Hotels Statler are co-operating to the fullest to make this new house the foremost hotel of the world in every sense. It will have 2,200 guest-rooms, each with private bath.

Hotel Pennsylvania will be altogether worthy of America's greatest railway system, her largest city and her most important hotel chain.

Opens about January 1st



DO YOU CHAFE?

A Big Box for 50c

At All Druggists

MENNEN'S
KORA-KONIA
GERHARD MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.
NEWARK, N.J.
U.S.A.

Kora-Konia *relieves* chafing by covering the skin with a protective film of satiny powder which prevents friction. This powder is waterproof and stays where it's put—doesn't wash away. Makes that tight uniform *feel* loose.

Kora-Konia *allays* chafing and all severe skin irritations, including diaper rash and teething rash, because it is antiseptic, healing and soothing. Great for sunburn.

Kora-Konia has been used by thousands of doctors, especially in hospital cases. Nurses think highly of it because it keeps patients contented.

Ask *your* doctor.

KORA-KONIA

WILL BRING YOU BLESSED RELIEF